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# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1833.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF COFFEE.

On May 20, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3 sacks, each containing approximately 100 pounds of so-called compound roasted coffee, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Co., Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about May 11, 1912, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Austin Nichols & Co., 100 lbs ground compound X roasted coffee, New York."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the sacks containing the product bore a statement regarding it which was false and misleading in that the sacks bore the label set forth above wherein and whereby the product was represented to be ground compound roasted coffee, whereas in truth and in fact it was not so, but was a mixture containing not more than 50 per cent of ground coffee, the remaining portion of said mixture consisting of chicory, cereals, legumes, and other materials other than coffee.

On June 14, 1912, Austin Nichols & Co., New York, N. Y., claimants, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that upon payment of all costs of the proceedings and the execution and delivery by said claimants of bond in the sum of \$300, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and delivered to the claimants.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 22, 1912.*

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME, BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY. This work is a comprehensive and detailed account of the city's history, covering its early settlement, growth, and development. It includes a wealth of information on the city's geography, politics, economy, and culture. The author, Nathaniel Bentley, is a well-known historian and writer. The book is written in a clear and engaging style, making it accessible to a wide range of readers. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of Boston and the United States. The book is divided into several volumes, each covering a different period of the city's history. The first volume covers the early settlement and the second volume covers the period from the 17th to the 18th century. The third volume covers the period from the 18th to the 19th century and the fourth volume covers the period from the 19th to the present time. Each volume is filled with interesting and informative details, making it a must-read for anyone interested in the history of Boston.



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1834.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF DESICCATED EGGS.

On August 23, 1910, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against A. H. Barber & Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on December 8, 1909, from the State of Illinois into the State of Maryland, of a quantity of desiccated eggs which were adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department disclosed the presence of an excessive number of bacteria, including members of the *B. coli* group, in sufficient numbers to render the product unfit for human consumption. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On June 14, 1912, the case having come on for hearing before the court, the defendant was found guilty as charged in the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 22, 1912.*

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# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1835.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF MOLASSES.

On May 25, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a district court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of one barrel and four half barrels of molasses remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Basil B. Earnshaw, trading under the firm name and style of Basil B. Earnshaw & Bro., Washington, D. C., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about May 17, 1912, from the State of Pennsylvania into the District of Columbia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled in large type as follows: "Dixie New Orleans Molasses" and in small type as follows: "Containing Sulphur Dioxide—Compound molasses & corn syrup."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels and brands upon the container of the product bore the statement in large type "Dixie New Orleans Molasses," which statement was false and misleading, in that the product was not a New Orleans molasses nor entitled to be so called, but was a mixture containing a certain quantity of glucose. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article of food, to wit, New Orleans molasses, when in truth and in fact it was not New Orleans molasses nor entitled to be so called. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to mislead and deceive the purchaser thereof, in that the words "Compound molasses & corn syrup" appearing on the label were printed in small light type and in an inconspicuous place on the label.

On June 17, 1912, the T. B. Metzger Co., a corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., claimant, having consented to a decree and paid the costs

of the proceedings, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that upon execution of bond in conformity with section 10 of the Act, in the sum of \$100, the product should be released and surrendered to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 22, 1912.*

1835



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1836.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On March 21, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 84 boxes of daisy size cheese, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of M. C. Russell Co., a corporation, Maysville, Ky., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about March 9, 1912, by Crosby & Meyers, Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Kentucky, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Each box of the product was marked and branded "17139" and there was also a penciled figure on each box indicating the net weight thereof.

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels, brands, and marks on each box bore a false statement regarding the net weight of the cheese contained therein; that the numerals and figures as to the weight of the cheese contained in each of said boxes marked on each of the boxes constituted and was a statement and representation of the net weight in pounds of the cheese supposed to and which should have been contained in each of the boxes and was a representation, mark, brand, and statement that there was contained in each of said boxes the number of pounds of cheese indicated by said numbers, whereas, in truth and in fact, there was not contained in each or any of the boxes the number of pounds of cheese indicated by said numbers, but a much less quantity than was shown and indicated by the numbers, which were understood in the trade to be and to constitute a statement of the net weight of the cheese contained therein.

On June 18, 1912, no answer having been filed to the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further

ordered that the product should be released to M. C. Russell Co., Maysville, Ky., claimant, upon the payment of the costs of the proceeding, amounting to \$37.45, and the execution of bond in the sum of \$1,000 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 22, 1912.*

1836





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1837.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On March 21, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 boxes of daisy size cheese, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of M. C. Russell & Co., a corporation, Maysville, Ky., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about March 14, 1912, by Crosby & Meyers, Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Kentucky and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Crosby & Meyers, 812 Marshfield, Wis. 903 M629." There was also on each box of the product a penciled figure indicating the net weight of the cheese contained therein according to the custom and understanding of the trade.

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels and brands on each box of the product bore a false statement regarding the net weight of the product, in that each of the boxes had marked thereon certain Arabic numerals and figures which constituted a statement as to the net weight of the cheese supposed to be and which should be contained in each of the boxes, whereas, in truth and in fact, there was not contained in each or any of the boxes so marked the net weight of cheese indicated thereon, but a much less quantity.

On June 18, 1912, no answer to the libel having been filed, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be released to M. C. Russell & Co., Maysville, Ky., claimant, upon payment of the costs of the action, amounting to \$35.35, and the execution of bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 22, 1912.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1838.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On March 9, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 345 cases, each containing 24 bottles of alleged tomato catsup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of S. M. Flickinger Co., a corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped on December 13, 1911, by R. V. Crine Seed Co., a corporation, Morganville, N. J., and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "2 Doz. Crine's Choice Tomato Catsup Preserved with 1-10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda. Packed by The R. V. Crine Seed Co., Morganville, N. J." (On bottles) "Crine's Choice Catsup Made from whole tomatoes, granulated sugar, salt, onions, pure spices, grain vinegar. Packed by R. V. Crine Seed Co., Morganville, N. J. Contains 1-10 of 1% Benzoate of soda."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed vegetable substance, to wit, tomato catsup containing bacteria, yeasts, spores, and mold filaments. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead all purchasers.

On June 8, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal, and that the costs of the proceeding, amounting to \$79.10, should be paid by the various owners and holders of the product.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 22, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1839.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF COCOA.

On June 17, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Ambrosia Chocolate Co., a co-partnership consisting of Otto J. Schoenleber, William C. Blommer, George W. Dodd, and W. G. Fahnestock, Milwaukee, Wis., alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 10, 1910, from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Nebraska of a quantity of cocoa which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Net weight one-half pound (design of Arab on horseback) Sheik Brand Breakfast Cocoa Packed for Hargreaves Merc Co., Lincoln, Neb. A concentrated Extract of Choice Cocoa Being made by the new process it preserves the Theobromine and nutritive proportion and is rendered treble the strength of Cocoa as usually prepared. It yields a delicious flavor and is an easily digested and thoroughly wholesome Cocoa \* \* \* Guaranteed by Hargreaves Merc. Co., under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906 \* \* \*."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Ash, 5.70 per cent; ash soluble in water, 2.16 per cent; ash insoluble in water, 3.54 per cent; alkalinity water soluble ash (cc N/10 acid per gram), 2.1; non-volatile ether extract, 20.76 per cent; net weight, 0.494 pound; short 1.2 per cent.

Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product bore a label, which label and branding was false and misleading in that it gave the impression and was calculated to give

the impression that the food product was a concentrated extract of cocoa, possessing treble the strength of cocoa as cocoa is usually and ordinarily prepared, whereas in truth and in fact it was not a concentrated extract of cocoa, possessing treble the strength of cocoa as usually or ordinarily prepared, but was cocoa merely of ordinary strength and concentration. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label on the product gave the impression that the product was a concentrated extract and was treble the strength of cocoa as usually prepared, which was false, misleading, and deceptive. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the label led purchasers to believe and was calculated to so mislead and deceive them into believing that the product was a more concentrated extract of cocoa possessing treble the strength of cocoa as cocoa is usually and ordinarily prepared, whereas in truth and in fact it was not of any greater concentration or greater strength than ordinary cocoa or cocoa as usually prepared. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label on the product led purchasers to believe and was calculated to so mislead and deceive them into believing that the product was more concentrated extract of cocoa than ordinary cocoa and that it possessed treble the strength of ordinary cocoa, which was false, misleading, and deceptive.

On June 19, 1912, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information and were sentenced to pay a fine of \$50.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 23, 1912.*

1839



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1840.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF SUGAROTA DAIRY FEED AND SUGAROTA SWINE FEED.

On November 21, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Northwest Mills Co., a corporation, Winona, Minn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On or about December 31, 1909, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Indiana of quantities of Sugarota Dairy Feed and Sugarota Swine Feed which were misbranded. The first named product was labeled: (On sacks) "100 Lbs. Purity and weight guaranteed under the Pure Food Act, 1906, Serial No. 17421, Sugarota (Trade Mark) Dairy Feed, Protein 16 to 18 per cent., Fat 3 to 5 per cent., Carbohydrates 50 per cent., Fiber 12 to 15 per cent., Northwest Mills Company of Winona, Minn." (On tags) "No. 2198, 100 Lbs. Northwest Mills Company of Winona, Minn., Guarantees this Sugarota Dairy Feed to contain not less than 4.5 per cent of crude fat, 18.0 per cent. of crude protein, and to be compounded from the following ingredients: cotton seed meal, flax bran, hominy feed, wheat bran, shorts, middlings, red dog flour, oat clippings, and molasses." The second named product was labeled: (On sacks) "100 Lbs. Purity and Weight guaranteed under Pure Food Act, 1906, Serial No. 17421, Sugarota (Trade Mark) Dairy and Live Stock Feed, Swine Feed, Protein 18 per cent., Fat 4.5 per cent., Carbohydrates 55 per cent., Northwest Mills Company, Winona, Minn." (On tags) "No. 2199, 100 Lbs., Northwest Mills Company, of Winona, Minn., guarantees this Sugarota Swine Feed to contain not less than 4.5 per cent. of crude fat, 18 per cent. of crude protein, and to be compounded from the following ingredients; cotton seed meal, flax bran, hominy feed, wheat bran, shorts, middlings, red dog flour, oat clippings, and middlings."

Analysis of samples of the products by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results, respectively:



(Sugarota Dairy Feed) Moisture, 9.26 per cent; ether extract, 5.22 per cent; protein, 14.19 per cent; crude fiber, 16.14 per cent. (Sugarota Swine Feed) Moisture, 9.38 per cent; ether extract, 5.02 per cent; protein, 14.19 per cent. Misbranding of the products was alleged in the information for the reason that they were labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchasers thereof in that by the labels and brands set forth above the products purported and were represented to contain 16 to 18 per cent protein and 18 per cent protein respectively, when in truth and in fact they did not contain 16 to 18 per cent protein or 18 per cent protein, but a much less quantity of protein, to wit, 14.19 per cent.

(2) On January 20, 1910, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Indiana of a quantity of Sugarota Dairy Feed which was misbranded. This product was labeled: (On sacks) "100 Lbs. Purity & Weight Guaranteed under Pure Food & Drug Serial No. 17421. Sugarota trade mark Dairy and Live Stock Feeds (cow) Dairy Feed, Protein 16 to 18%, Fat 3 to 5%, Carbohydrates 50%, Fibre 12 to 15%, Northwest Mills Company, Winona, Minn." (On tags) "No. 2871, 100 Lbs. Northwest Mills Company of Winona, Minn., guarantees this Sugarota Dairy Feed to contain not less than 3.0% of crude fat, 16.0% of crude protein, and to be compounded from the following ingredients: cottonseed meal, malt sprouts, flax bran, wheat screenings, salt and molasses. W. J. Jones, Jr., State Chemist, Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette, Indiana. Not Good for more than 100 lbs."

Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Moisture, 7.56 per cent; ether extract, 4.23 per cent; protein, 14.19 per cent; crude fiber, 17 per cent. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchasers thereof, in that by its labels and brands it purported and was represented to contain 16 to 18 per cent protein and 12 to 15 per cent fiber, when in truth and in fact it did not contain 16 to 18 per cent protein, but a much less quantity, to wit, 14.19 per cent protein, and it did not contain 12 to 15 per cent fiber, but a much greater quantity, to wit, 17 per cent fiber. Misbranding of all the products was alleged for the further reason that the labels and brands each contained a statement as to the ingredients therein which was false, misleading, and deceptive.

On June 4, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$30.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 23, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1841.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED CREAM OF HOPS.

On November 4, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of seven barrels of so-called cream of hops, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., at Neola, Iowa, alleging that the product had been shipped on or about September 27, 1911, by the Temperance Beverage Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Iowa, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On barrels) "10 Doz. Small Cream of Hops. Temperance Beverage Company, Neola, Ia. Notify A. R. Currie, Temperance Beverage Co., 173 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill." (On bottles) "A nonintoxicating Beer—Refreshing Invigorating Cream of Hops (Picture of grapevine and grapes) The Great Health Drink—Sold only and guaranteed by Temperance Beverage Company, Distributors, Chicago. Under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 16427."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the barrels of the product were misbranded as to the character of their contents by the brands appearing thereon upon their outside, and for the reason that none of the bottles contained a nonintoxicating compound, but in truth and in fact contained a compound which was intoxicating, and which contained 3.46 per cent of alcohol; that the labeling on the bottles as containing a nonintoxicating beverage was misleading and false, and such as to mislead and deceive the pur-

chaser, and such as to enable the offering of the product for sale as being nonintoxicating, when in truth and in fact the same was not such as was offered for sale and was an unlawful branding within the meaning of the statute aforesaid.

On March 14, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 23, 1912.*

1841

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# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1842.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE.

On June 10, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Ellis Krauser and Daniel M. Krauser, doing business under the firm name of E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa., alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 12, 1910, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Illinois of a quantity of so-called Liquid Extract of Smoke, which was misbranded. The product was labeled: (On case) "1 doz. Krauser's Liquid Extract of Smoke, Milton. Pa. Krausers Liquid Extract of Smoke for smoking and preserving meat and keeping it free from insects." (On bottles) "Wood Distillate, formerly sold as Krauser's Liquid Extract of Smoke—Guaranty Legend No. 2764—for smoking and preserving meat—E. Krauser & Brother, Milton, Pa."

Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the label on the product set forth above was false and misleading in that the statement "Liquid Extract of Smoke" borne on the label was intended to and did lead the purchasers thereof to believe that it was liquid extract of smoke, and that they would obtain the real liquid extract of smoke, whereas in truth and in fact the product was not liquid extract of smoke, but was crude pyroligneous acid.

On June 10, 1912, the defendants entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 24, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1843.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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**ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF CAFFEIN CITRATE TABLETS, CALOMEL TABLETS, CALOMEL AND SODA TABLETS, DAMIANA COMPOUND TABLETS, NITROGLYCERINE TABLETS; ADULTERATION OF FLUID EXTRACT GOLDEN SEAL; ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF WINE COCA, SODIUM SALICYLATE TABLETS, STRYCHNINE NITRATE TABLETS.**

At the May, 1912, term of the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana the grand jurors of the United States within and for said district, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against the Goshen Pharmacal Co., a corporation, Goshen, Ind., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 18, 1911, from the State of Indiana into the State of Michigan—

(1) Of a quantity of caffein citrate tablets which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "500 Compressed Tablets. Caffeine Citrate, 2 Grain, Serial No. 2270. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Manufactured by The Goshen Pharmacal Co., Goshen, Indiana."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that the average amount of caffein, calculated as caffein citrate, per tablet was 0.68 grain. Adulteration of the product was charged in the indictment for the reason that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, said standard being caffein citrate 2 grain, as declared on the label, whereas in truth and in fact the tablets did not contain two grains of caffein citrate but contained a much less amount, to wit, less than one grain of caffein citrate per tablet. Misbranding was charged for the reason that the statement "Caffeine citrate, 2 grain," printed and apparent upon the label regarding the product, was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that each tablet contained two grains of caffein citrate, whereas in truth and in fact the product did not contain two grains of caffein citrate per tablet but a much less amount, to wit, less than one grain of caffein citrate per tablet.

(2) Of a quantity of calomel tablets which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "1000 Compressed Tablets. Calomel (Mercury Chloride) 2 Grain. Manufactured by The Goshen Pharmacal Co., Goshen, Indiana. Serial No. 2270. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Each tablet contains 0.93 grain of calomel. Adulteration was charged in the indictment for the reason that the strength of the product fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, said standard being calomel (mercury chloride) 2 grains, as declared on the label, whereas in truth and in fact the tablets did not contain two grains of calomel (mercury chloride) but contained a much less amount, to wit, 0.93 grain of calomel (mercury chloride) per tablet. Misbranding was charged for the reason that the statement "calomel (mercury chloride) 2 grains" printed and apparent upon the label regarding the product was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that each tablet contained two grains of calomel (mercury chloride), whereas in truth and in fact the product did not contain two grains of calomel (mercury chloride) per tablet but a much less amount, to wit, 0.93 grain of calomel (mercury chloride) per tablet.

(3) Of a quantity of calomel and soda tablets which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "1000. Compressed Tablets. Calomel and Soda. No. 1. Mercurous Chloride, 1 grain. Sodium Bi-carbonate, 1 grain. Serial No. 2270. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Manufactured by The Goshen Pharmacal Co., Goshen, Indiana. Pink."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that each tablet contained sodium bicarbonate, 1.01 grains; calomel, 0.62 grain. Adulteration of the product was charged in the indictment for the reason that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, said standard being "calomel and soda, No. 1, mercurous chloride, 1 grain," as declared on the label, whereas in truth and in fact the tablets did not contain one grain of calomel but contained a much less amount, to wit, 0.62 grain of calomel per tablet. Misbranding was charged for the reason that the statement "calomel and soda, No. 1, mercurous chloride, 1 grain," printed and apparent on the label, regarding the product, was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that each tablet contained one grain of calomel, whereas in truth and in fact the product did not contain one grain of calomel per tablet, but a much less amount, to wit, 0.62 grain of calomel per tablet.

(4) Of a quantity of damiana compound tablets which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Compressed Tablets. Damiana Compound. No. 1. Phosphorous, 1/30 grain.



Extract Nux Vomica, 1/4 grain. Extract Damiana, 2 grains. Serial No. 2270. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Manufactured by The Goshen Pharmacal Co., Goshen, Indiana."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Analysis shows the product to contain approximately two-twenty-fifths grain of extract nux vomica per tablet and only a trace of phosphorus. Adulteration of the product was charged in the indictment for the reason that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, said standard being "phosphorus one-thirtieth grain, extract nux vomica one-fourth grain," as declared on the label, whereas in truth and in fact the tablets did not contain one-thirtieth grain of phosphorus and one-fourth grain of extract of nux vomica, but contained a much less amount, to wit, two-twenty-fifths grain extract of nux vomica, and only a trace of phosphorus per tablet. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, phosphorus one-thirtieth grain, extract nux vomica one-fourth grain, printed and apparent upon the label regarding the product, was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that each tablet contained one-thirtieth grain of phosphorus and one-fourth grain extract of nux vomica, whereas in truth and in fact the product did not contain one-thirtieth grain phosphorus and one-fourth grain extract nux vomica per tablet, but a much less amount, to wit, two-twenty-fifths grain extract of nux vomica and only a trace of phosphorus per tablet.

(5) Of a quantity of nitroglycerine tablets which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "1000 Compressed Tablets Nitroglycerine 1-50 Grain. Serial No. 2270. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Manufactured by the Goshen Pharmacal Co., Goshen, Indiana."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Nitroglycerin per tablet not more than 0.0016 grain. Adulteration was charged in the indictment for the reason that the strength of the product fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, said standard being "Nitroglycerin one-fiftieth grain," as declared on the label, whereas in truth and in fact the tablets did not contain one-fiftieth grain of nitroglycerin, but a much less amount, to wit, less than 0.0016 grain of nitroglycerin per tablet. Misbranding was charged for the reason that the statement "Nitroglycerine, one-fiftieth grain," printed and apparent on the label regarding the product, was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that each tablet contained one-fiftieth grain of nitroglycerin, whereas in truth and in fact the tablets did not contain one-fiftieth grain of nitroglycerin, but a much less amount, to wit, less than 0.0016 grain of nitroglycerin per tablet.

(6) Of a quantity of fluid extract golden seal which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Fluid Extract Golden Seal (*Hydrastis Canadensis*) Alcohol, 60 per cent. Dose, 30 to 60 m. Med. Prop. Alterative and Tonic. \* \* \* Serial No. 2270. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Manufactured by The Goshen Pharmacal Company, Goshen, Indiana."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to contain 56.8 per cent of alcohol by volume, 17.73 per cent total solid matter, and by assay was shown to contain 0.97 gram of hydrastine in 100 cc. Adulteration was charged in the indictment for the reason that the strength of the product fell below the standard prescribed by the United States Pharmacopœia for said preparation and drug product in that it did not contain two grams of hydrastine per cc. but in truth and in fact contained 0.97 gram of hydrastine per cc. It should have been charged in the indictment that the product did not contain two grams of hydrastine per 100 cc. but in truth and in fact contained 0.97 gram of hydrastine per 100 cc.

(7) Of a quantity of wine coca which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Wine Coca. *Erythroxylon Coca*. Alcohol 15 per cent. The dose for adults is from 1 to 2 fluid drachms. Serial No. 2270. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Manufactured by The Goshen Pharmacal Company, Goshen, Indiana."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that the wine coca was a liquid containing 24.7 per cent alcohol by volume and one-sixty-fourth grain cocain and cocain derivatives per fluid ounce. Adulteration was charged in the indictment for the reason that the strength of the product fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, said standard being alcohol 15 per cent, as declared on the label, whereas in truth and in fact the product did not contain 15 per cent of alcohol but a much greater amount of alcohol, to wit, 24.7 per cent. Misbranding was charged for the reason that the statement "alcohol 15%" printed and apparent upon the label regarding the product was false and misleading in that the product contained a greater amount of alcohol, to wit, 24.7 per cent, and the product contained cocain and cocain derivatives, the quantity or proportion of which was not declared upon the package or its label.

(8) Of a quantity of sodium salicylate tablets which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "500 Compressed Tablets. Sodium Salicylate. 3 Grain. Serial No. 2270. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Manufactured by The Goshen Pharmacal Co. Goshen, Indiana."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 1 tablet contains 1.82 grains sodium salicylate. Adulteration was charged in the indictment for the reason that the strength of the product fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, said standard being "sodium salicylate 3 grain," as declared on the label, whereas, in truth and in fact, the tablets did not contain three grains of sodium salicylate but contained a much less amount, to wit, 1.82 grains sodium salicylate per tablet. Misbranding was charged for the reason that the statement "sodium salicylate, 3 grain" printed and apparent upon the label regarding the product was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that each tablet contained three grains of sodium salicylate, whereas, in truth and in fact, the product did not contain three grains of sodium salicylate per tablet, but a much less amount, to wit, 1.82 grains of sodium salicylate per tablet.

(9) Of a quantity of strychnine nitrate tablets, which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "500 Compressed Tablets. Strychnine Nitrate. 1/40 gr. Manufactured by The Goshen Pharmacal Co., Goshen, Ind. Guarantee No. 2270. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Sample contains approximately one-seventieth grain of strychnin nitrate per tablet. Adulteration was charged in the indictment for the reason that the strength of the product fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, said standard being, "strychnine nitrate one-fortieth grain," as declared on the label, whereas, in truth and in fact, the tablets did not contain one-fortieth grain of strychnin nitrate but contained a much less amount, to wit, one-seventieth grain of strychnin nitrate per tablet. Misbranding was charged for the reason that the statement "strychnine nitrate one-fortieth grain" printed and apparent upon the label regarding the product was false and misleading in that it conveyed the impression that each tablet contained one-fortieth grain of strychnin nitrate, whereas, in truth and in fact, the product did not contain one-fortieth grain of strychnin nitrate but a much less amount, to wit, one-seventieth grain of strychnin nitrate per tablet.

On May 28, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the indictment and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 24, 1912.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1844.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On November 9, 1910, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 20 barrels of vinegar remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Eagle Packet Co., a corporation of St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about November 1, 1910, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Gildenhaus-Wulfing Co. (45 Test Woodford County Brand Pure Cider Vinegar), Distributors, St. Louis," and each barrel also bore a statement denoting its capacity.

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product had been diluted and mixed with acetic acid or distilled vinegar and a substance high in reducing sugars, and that in the manufacture of said product various substances high in reducing sugars and acetic acid or distilled vinegar had been substituted in part for the article described in the labels upon the barrels, as and for which the said product was offered for sale and intended to be sold, and that said product had been mixed and packed with foreign substances high in reducing sugars so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the barrels did not contain pure cider vinegar but contained a compound consisting in part of foreign substances high in reducing sugars and the barrels were so labeled as to mislead and deceive the purchaser into

the belief that they contained pure cider vinegar, when in truth and in fact they did not contain pure cider vinegar.

On December 16, 1910, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that upon payment of all costs by the claimant company and the execution of bond in conformity with section 10 of the Act, fixed by the court at \$500, the goods should be released and delivered to the claimants.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 24, 1912.*

1844



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1845.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

#### MISBRANDING OF MINERAL WATER.

On February 15, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against T. S. Richards and Frank Richards, doing business under the name of the Star Well Co., Mineral Wells, Tex., alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of Texas into the State of Louisiana of a quantity of mineral water which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Star Well Water. Natural mineral wells water from Mineral Wells, Texas. This water cures rheumatism, stomach troubles, constipation, insomnia. The Star water gives immediate relief to indigestion and cures nervousness in four days. This water has cured thousands of every ailment and can not be equalled for any disease pertaining to the human system. A specific cure for the appetite for all alcoholic beverages. This water cures female diseases, nervous troubles, kidney and liver affections, biliousness and loss of appetite."

An analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

Ions.	Parts per million.
Phosphoric acid ( $\text{PO}_4$ )	None.
Metaboric acid ( $\text{BO}_2$ )	None.
Arsenic acid ( $\text{AsO}_4$ )	None.
Silica ( $\text{SiO}_2$ )	16.0
Sulphuric acid ( $\text{SO}_4$ )	2, 108.0
Bicarbonic acid ( $\text{HCO}_3$ )	566.0
Nitric acid ( $\text{NO}_3$ )	5.1
Chlorin (Cl)	240.0
Bromin (Br)	None.
Iodin (I)	None.
Iron and aluminum (Fe and Al)	0.7

Ions.	Parts per million.
Calcium (Ca)-----	115. 4
Magnesium (Mg)-----	95. 0
Potassium (K)-----	27. 3
Sodium (Na)-----	1, 051. 0
Lithium (Li)-----	0. 3
Ammonium (NH <sub>4</sub> )-----	Trace.
Oxygen (calculated) (O)-----	0.3

4, 225. 1

## Hypothetical combinations.

	Parts per million.
Ammonium chlorid (NH <sub>4</sub> Cl)-----	Trace.
Lithium chlorid (LiCl)-----	1. 8
Potassium chlorid (KCl)-----	52. 1
Potassium bromid (KBr)-----	None.
Sodium nitrate (NaNO <sub>3</sub> )-----	7. 0
Sodium nitrite (NaNO <sub>2</sub> )-----	None.
Sodium chlorid (NaCl)-----	352. 4
Sodium sulphate (Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> )-----	2, 812. 1
Magnesium sulphate (MgSO <sub>4</sub> )-----	258. 8
Magnesium bicarbonate (Mg(HCO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> )-----	257. 2
Calcium bicarbonate (Ca(HCO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> )-----	466. 7
Calcium phosphate (Ca <sub>3</sub> (PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> )-----	None.
Iron and aluminum oxids (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> and Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )-----	1. 0
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )-----	16. 0

4, 225. 1

Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was branded as set forth above, whereas the water did not possess ingredients having the therapeutic properties adequate to effect the cures claimed on such labels, to wit, the water would not cure rheumatism, stomach troubles, constipation, insomnia; it would not give immediate relief to indigestion, or cure nervousness in four days; and it had not cured thousands of every ailment; and it could be equalled for any disease pertaining to the human system, and it was not a specific cure for the appetite for all alcoholic beverages, and it would not cure female diseases, nervous troubles, kidney and liver affections, biliousness, and loss of appetite.

On March 20, 1911, the defendant, T. S. Richards, entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 24, 1912.*

1845



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1846.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED GRAHAM FLOUR.

On June 10, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Loff Jacobs, Pomeroy, Ohio, alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 28, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of West Virginia of a quantity of so-called graham flour which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: (On container, a corn meal bag) "Choice-Fresh Ground (Cut unhusked ear corn) Corn Meal. L. Jacobs, Pomeroy, Ohio." (Written on reverse side with pencil) "Graham."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that the coarse and fine middlings contain much bran, thus increasing the percentage of nitrogen in those products, over and above that found in bran, when as a matter of fact it should be lower, and decreasing correspondingly their gliadin number. The result is that the nitrogen content of these products is so high as to show that offal from extraneous sources was used in the preparation of this flour. This shows that this substance consists of a mixture of various products from different wheats, and is prepared in imitation of graham flour. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, a mixture of various portions of different wheats prepared synthetically in imitation of graham flour, was mixed and packed as, for, and with the product purporting to be graham flour, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and for the further reason that a certain substance, to wit, a mixture of various



portions of different wheats prepared synthetically in imitation of graham flour, was substituted wholly or in part for what the product by its label purported to be, to wit, graham flour. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and brand on the product bore a statement regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which statement, to wit, "Graham," was false, misleading, and deceptive, in that it was calculated, intended to, and did convey the impression and create the belief that the product was graham flour, as understood, known, and recognized by the trade and by the public generally, that is to say an unbolted wheat meal, whereas, in truth and in fact, the product was not such graham flour but was a mixture of various portions of different wheats prepared synthetically in imitation of graham flour. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof into the belief that it was graham flour, as that product is understood, known, and recognized by the trade and public generally, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not such graham flour but was a mixture of various portions of different wheats prepared synthetically in imitation of graham flour. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was a product consisting of a mixture of various portions of different wheats prepared synthetically in imitation of graham flour and was sold under and by the distinctive name of another article of food, to wit, graham flour, of which it was an imitation.

On June 10, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$5 and costs, aggregating \$19.45.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 24, 1912.*

1846



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1847.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF "CERALFA FEED."

On February 3, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the J. B. Edgar Grain Co., a corporation, Memphis, Tenn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 25, 1910, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Florida of a quantity of "Ceralfa" feed which was misbranded. The product was labeled: (On bag) "100 lbs. A Southern feed for Southern Feeders. Ceralfa Stock Feed. Manufactured by J. B. Edgar Grain Co., Memphis, Tenn." (On tag) "100 lbs. Ceralfa Stock Feed. Guaranteed—Analysis—Protein 13.0%, Carbohydrates, 55.0%, Fat 4.0%, Fiber 11.5%. Manufactured by \* \* \*. Made from ground alfalfa, corn, oats, bran, cotton seed meal and salt."

Analysis of a sample of the product made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Moisture, 10.10 per cent; ether extract, 3.52 per cent; protein, 11.32 per cent; crude fiber, 11.59 per cent. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product bore certain brands and labels which set forth and represented that it contained 13 per cent protein, 4 per cent fat, and 11.5 per cent crude fiber, whereas in truth and in fact it did not contain 13 per cent protein and 4 per cent fat, but did contain more than 11.5 per cent crude fiber, and that the representations and statements made upon the brands and labels that the product contained 13 per cent protein, 4 per cent fat, and 11.5 per cent crude fiber were false, untrue, and misleading.

On June 14, 1912, the defendant company withdrew a plea of not guilty theretofore made and entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$25, and costs amounting to \$16.25.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 24, 1912.*







# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1848.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF ACETANILID TABLETS.

On June 10, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Columbus Pharmacal Co., Columbus, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on August 5, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Michigan of a quantity of acetanilid tablets which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: (On bottle) "500 Compressed Tablet Acetanilid 5 Grains. The Columbus Pharmacal Co. Columbus, Ohio. This article was determined to be perfect when leaving our laboratories. Should it not be received in good condition information should be sent us referring to Number on this label. 53539-79 This refers to lot from which it was taken. We preserve a sample from same lot and can trace it through all the details of its manufacture. Guaranteed by The Columbus Pharmacal Co., Columbus, Ohio, under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906, Serial No. 3219."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Weight of 10 tablets, 3.9245 grams; average weight 1 tablet, 0.39245 gram; 0.4008 gram substance gave residue 0.1096 gram or 27.38 per cent; acetanilid not more than 0.2885 gram or 71.98, corresponding to 4.36 grains per tablet; 0.2562 gram substance gave residue 0.0685 gram or 26.73; acetanilid not more than 0.1840 gram or 71.81, corresponding to 4.35 grains per tablet. Adulteration was alleged in the information because by reason of the label and brand on the product the standard of strength of each tablet of said drug was represented to be 5

grains of acetanilid, whereas in truth and in fact the tablets and each of them did not contain 5 grains of acetanilid, but did contain a lower amount, to wit, 4.36 grains, and therefore the strength of the product and of each tablet of it fell below the professed standard under which it was sold. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and brand on the product bore a statement regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which statement, to wit, "Acetanilid, 5 grains," was false and misleading and deceptive in that it was calculated and intended to and did convey the impression and create the belief that each tablet of the product contained 5 grains of acetanilid, whereas in truth and in fact each tablet of the product contained a lower amount of acetanilid, to wit, 4.36 grains.

On June 10, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$5 and costs, amounting to \$18.85.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 25, 1912.*

1848



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1849.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED CIDER VINEGAR.

On April 24, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Price & Lucas Cider & Vinegar Co., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Kentucky, doing business at Allegheny, Pa., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 1, 1911, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, of a quantity of so-called cider vinegar which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Price & Lucas Liberty Bell Pure Cider Vinegar Guaranteed. Scranton, Pa."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Glycerol (grams per 100 cc), 0.15; solids (grams per 100 cc), 1.91; nonsugar solids (grams per 100 cc), 1.17; reducing sugar as invert after evaporation (grams per 100 cc), 0.74; per cent sugar in solids, 38.75; polarization direct,  $-1.8^{\circ}$  V.; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.36; alkalinity of soluble ash (cc 10/N acid per 100 cc), 42.0; total phosphoric acids (grams per 100 cc), 21.3; acid as acetic (grams per 100 cc), 4.44; volatile acid (grams per 100 cc), 4.43; fixed acid (grams per 100 cc), 0.01; lead precipitate, slight; color, 5.0; color removed by fuller's earth, 62 per cent; ratio ash to nonsugar solids, 1:3.3. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above and alleged and purported to be pure cider vinegar, whereas it was not pure cider vinegar but was adulterated in that certain substances, to wit, a dilute solution of acetic acid, or distilled vinegar, and a product high in reducing sugars and foreign

mineral matter, prepared in imitation of cider vinegar, had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and further adulterated in that a product consisting of a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar and a foreign substance high in reducing sugars and foreign mineral matter had been substituted wholly or in part for pure cider vinegar, and that the product was misbranded in that it was labeled as set forth above and offered for sale as pure cider vinegar, when in truth and in fact it was not pure cider vinegar but a product prepared in imitation thereof and consisting of a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar and a product high in reducing sugars and foreign mineral matter prepared in imitation of cider vinegar, the said label being false and misleading and intended to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof.

On May 29, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 25, 1912.*

1849



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1850.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED WITCH-HAZEL.

On March 13, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of three barrels, each containing about 52 gallons of so-called double distilled witch-hazel, otherwise known as hamamelis water, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Styron, Beggs, & Co., Newark, Ohio, alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was invoiced as "Double distilled Witch-hazel \* \* Witch-Hazel \* \* fifteen percent grain alcohol, U. S. P. The above shipment consists of strictly pure U. S. P. Witch-Hazel, contains fifteen per cent grain alcohol and is guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Tunkhannock Dis. Co. per J. A. Gordon, Mgr."

Adulteration of the product was charged in the libel for the reason that it was sold and offered for sale under and by a name, to wit, "witch-hazel," synonymous with "hamamelis", recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary and it differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia and National Formulary official at the time of the investigation of said product, in that the product contained no more than 12 per cent by volume of alcohol, whereas the product, as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia and National Formulary should have contained not less than 15 per cent by volume of alcohol. Misbranding



was alleged for the reason that the product contained between 11 and 12 per cent by volume of alcohol, and the barrels containing the product failed to bear a statement on a label thereon of the quantity or proportion of the alcohol contained in the product.

On June 11, 1912, Styron, Beggs & Co., as agents for the Tunkhannock Distilling Co., Tunkhannock, Pa., claimant, having filed their answer consenting to a decree and admitting the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that upon payment of the costs of the proceeding, amounting to \$37.61, by said claimant, and the execution of bond in the sum of \$200, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and restored to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 25, 1912.*

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Hofmann Bros. Produce Co.....	1245	Butter, Cane and maple sugar:	
Jackson, R. S., & Co.....	1369	Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar Co.....	1121, 1122
Kimble, S. & J., & Co.....	1330	Butter, Sugar, Maple flour, Gate City brand:	
Minturn, A. R.....	1401	Kellogg Mfg. Co.....	1548, 1549
Simpson & Minturn Fruit & Produce Co.....	1401	Kellogg-Birge Co.....	1549
Teasdale Fruit & Nut Products Co.....	1323	Butter, Wisconsin creamery. ( <i>See</i> Oleomargarin.)	
Wallerstein, David, & Co.....	1416	Butterfly cane and maple sirup:	
Wallerstein Produce Co.....	1256	Gordon Syrup Co.....	1394
Youngs, Elphonzo, Co.....	1416	Cakes, Fig and honey:	
Apricot jam. ( <i>See</i> Jam, Apricot.)		Strohecker, A. A.....	1745
Arab balanced horse feed:		Candy:	
Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654	Bradley-Smith Co.....	1244
Aunt Jemima's sugar cream:		Candy, Chocolate cherry fudge:	
Rigney & Co.....	1345	Schaeffer, James E.....	1351
Banana extract. ( <i>See</i> Extract, Banana.)		Candy, Chocolates:	
Beans, Lima:		Dennis Co.....	1634
Burnham & Morrill Co.....	1688	Candy, Dilling's Dutch Hay:	
Davis, Baxter & Co.....	1638	Dilling & Co.....	1518
Black olives. ( <i>See</i> Olives.)		Kroeger, Amos, James Grocer Co. (Inc.)..	1506

<sup>1</sup> For index of Notices of Judgment 1-1000, see Notice of Judgment 1000; future indexes to be supplementary thereto.

## FOODS—Continued.

(Candy) Jelly beans:	N. J. No.	Cheese, Cream, White clover:	N. J. No.
Farley Candy Co. ....	1708, 1733, 1734	White, C. A., Co. ....	1765
Candy, London creams:		Cheese, Daisy:	
Bradley-Smith Co. ....	1243	Barber, A. H., & Co. ....	1359
Candy, Pecan creams:		Chambers, W. A., & Co. ....	1384
Schaeffer, James E. ....	1351	Crosby & Meyers. ....	1384
Candy, Senegambian Kids:		Cheese, Neufchâtel:	
American Candy Co. ....	1645	Wisconsin Butter & Cheese Co. ....	1812
Candy, Whipped cream maple:		Cheese, Skim, Sweet clover:	
Central Candy Co. ....	1512	Hunter Walton & Co. ....	1525
Candy eggs:		Cherries:	
Boeckel, R. C., & Co. ....	1642	Early, James W. ....	1333
Heide, Henry. ....	1642	Cherries, Crème de menthe:	
National Candy Co. ....	1642	Bettman-Johnson Co. ....	1672
Candy peaches:		Rheinstrom, Minna W. ....	1432
Fisher, S., & Co. ....	1642	Cherries, Maraschino:	
Candy pears:		Armour & Co. ....	1327, 1721
Fisher, S., & Co. ....	1642	Bettman-Johnson Co. ....	1580, 1620, 1664, 1731, 1732, 1771, 1775
Cane and maple sugar butter:		Block, Henry, Co. (Ltd.) ....	1775
Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar Co. ....	1121, 1122	Cheek, C. T., & Sons. ....	1383
Cane sirup. (See Sirup, Cane.)		Cincinnati Extract Works. ....	1383
Catsup. (See Tomato ketchup.)		Conrad, J. F., Grocer Co. ....	1585
Ceralfa feed:		Fleischmann-Clarke Co. ....	1571
Edgar, J. B., Grain Co. ....	1847	Glaser, Kohn & Co. ....	1573, 1574
Cereal, Fig prune:		Holzman, D., & Co. ....	1722
Fig Prune Cereal Co. ....	1777	International Fruit Products Co. ....	1370, 1591
Cheese:		Letts-Parker Grocer Co. ....	1574
Adams, H. D., Co. ....	1467	Liebethal Bros. & Co. ....	1504, 1572, 1815
Adams Grocery Co. ....	1457	Liquid Carbonic Co. ....	1679
Algoma Produce Co. ....	1002	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co. ....	1641
Barber, A. H., & Co. ....	1186, 1720	Mihalovitch Bros. ....	1370, 1591, 1771
Barfield & Brown. ....	1491	National Fruit Products Co. ....	1575
Cox & Chappell Co. ....	1460	Nave-McCord Mercantile Co. ....	1573
Crosby & Meyers. ....	1456, 1457, 1458, 1460, 1472, 1492, 1836, 1837	Stone-Ordean-Wells Co. ....	1439
Cudahy Packing Co. ....	1473	Cherry jam. (See Jam, Cherry.)	
Elgin Dairy Co. ....	1336	Chestnuts:	
Fisher, E. R. ....	1468, 1473	Davis & Davis. ....	1375
Fitzgerald, Michael. ....	1671	Puffenbarger, A. ....	1375
Fulghum, C. M., Co. ....	1493	Sewell, B. F. Brooke. ....	1723
Jaques, S. R., & Tinsley Co. ....	1458, 1472	Stephens Bros. ....	1378
Lake Zurich Creamery Co. ....	1387	Chocolate:	
National Food Products Co. ....	1728	Brewster Cocoa Mfg. Co. ....	1332
National Packing Co. ....	1720	Chocolate, Milk:	
Newton, C. E., & Bro. ....	1459	Auerbach, D., & Sons. ....	1803
Novato French Cheese Factory. ....	1168, 1169	Chocolate cherry fudge:	
Peacock, P. H. ....	1459, 1493	Schaeffer, James E. ....	1351
Rappel, J. F., & Co. ....	1494	Chocolates (candy):	
Roughton-Halliburton Co. ....	1479, 1494	Dennis Co. ....	1634
Russell, M. C., Co. ....	1836, 1837	Cider vinegar. (See Vinegar.)	
Stevens, S. J., & Co. ....	1183, 1467, 1470, 1479, 1491, 1594	Cinnamon extract. (See Extract, Cinnamon.)	
Waxelbaum Produce Co. ....	1456, 1470, 1492, 1594	Clams:	
Whitmore, D. W., & Co. ....	1739	Aubin, D. ....	1318
Wieland Bros. ....	1148, 1168, 1169	Clams, Little Neck:	
Cheese, Cream:		Lawry, E. H. ....	1273
Hart, Geo. S., & Co. ....	1344	Cloves:	
Wagener, F. W., & Co. ....	1344	Whitney, Farrington. ....	1204
Cheese, Cream, Daisy:		Clymer's Table Seerop Temtors:	
Ferbend & Co. ....	1421	St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co. ....	1367
Cheese, Cream, Mayflower:		Cocoa:	
Hagen, Ratcliffe & Co. ....	1414	Meyer Bros. Drug Co. ....	1588
Stevens, S. J., Co. ....	1414, 1431, 1519	Stollwerck Bros. (Inc.) ....	1588
Waxelbaum Produce Co. ....	1519	Waco Drug Co. ....	1583

## FOODS—Continued.

Cocoa nut:	N. J. No.	Cream—Continued.	N. J. No.
Bussing, F. W., Co.....	1766	Summers, Charles K.....	1582
Kuhnle, H. J., & Co.....	1766	Thompson, William M.....	1160
Color, Egg. (See Egg color.)		Van Camp Packing Co.....	1211
Color, Green cake:		Zimmerman, Wm. D.....	1751
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.....	1057	Crème de menthe cherries. (See Cherries,	
Color, Red cake:		Crème de menthe.)	
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.....	1057	“Crème wafels”:	
Color, Yellow cake:		De Boer & Dik.....	1039
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.....	1057	Cromarty bloaters:	
Compound glucose apple jelly:		Jordan, William H., & Co.....	1343
Williams Bros. Co.....	1600	Nicholson, T. M.....	1621
Condensed milk. (See Milk, Condensed.)		Crystal eggs. (See Eggs, Crystal.)	
Confectionery. (See Candy.)		Currant jelly. (See Jelly, Currant.)	
Continental gluten feed:		Currant preserves. (See Preserves, Currant.)	
Continental Cereal Co.....	1293, 1294	Daisy cream cheese. (See Cheese, Cream,	
Corn:		Daisy.)	
Sac City Canning Co.....	1740	Desiccated eggs. (See Eggs, Desiccated;	
Corn, Cracked:		Eggs, Dried.)	
Scott, S. D., & Co.....	1254	Diabetic flour:	
Corn bran. (See Bran, Corn.)		Acme Mills Co.....	1507
Corn flakes, Sugar:		Dilling's Dutch Hay Candy:	
Grain Products Co.....	1042	Dilling & Co.....	1518
Scudders-Gale Grocer Co.....	1042	Kroeger, Amos, James Grocer Co. (Inc.)..	1506
Corn meal:		Dried egg albumen:	
Asheville Ice & Coal Co.....	1342	Jahn, W. K., Co.....	1300
Asheville Milling Co.....	1342	Dried eggs. (See Eggs, Desiccated; Eggs,	
Booth, B. D., & Co.....	1198, 1328	Dried.)	
Mountain City Meal Co.....	1535	Drips. (See Sirup.)	
Virginia Consolidated Milling Co., Cock-		Dutch Hay Candy, Dilling's:	
ade City Mills.....	1536	Dilling & Co.....	1518
Corn sirup. (See Sirup, Corn.)		Kroeger, Amos, James Grocer Co. (Inc.)..	1506
Cottonseed hulls:		Egg color:	
McCaw Mfg. Co.....	1656	Wood & Selick.....	1103
Cottonseed meal:		Egg noodles. (See Noodles, Egg.)	
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.....	1223	Egg product:	
Consolidated Grocery Co.....	1773	St. Louis Crystals Egg Co.....	1108
East St. Louis Cotton Oil Co.....	1707	Eggs, Crystal:	
Tennessee Fibre Co.....	1773	St. Louis Crystals Egg Co.....	1100, 1102
Wells, J. Lindsay, Co.....	1109	Eggs, Desiccated:	
Cracked corn. (See Corn, Cracked.)		Armour & Co.....	1005
Crackers, Grant's hygienic:		Barber, A. H., & Co.....	1834
Hygienic Health Food Co.....	1265	Cloud, L. V.....	1760
Cranberry jam. (See Jam, Cranberry.)		Country Club Egg Co.....	1760
Cream:		Crandall Petee Co.....	1143
Altman, George P.....	1659	Lamont, C. Fred.....	1760
Braun, Charles.....	1259	Lamont, N. B.....	1760
Cordell, Joseph W.....	1516	Meyers & Hicks.....	1174
Engle, John W.....	1660	National Bakers Egg Co.....	1185
Gordon, Roy M.....	1759	Smithson, Robert.....	1331
Heth, Robert M.....	1583	Weaver, C. H., & Co.....	1074
Humm, John W.....	1210	Eggs, Dried:	
Irvine, Frank.....	1752	French Krema Co.....	1637
Johnson, A. E., jr.....	1214	Eggs, Dried (albumen):	
Kephart, George M.....	1307	Jahn, W. K., Co.....	1300
King, Elias D.....	1581	Eggs, Frozen:	
Kline, John M.....	1753	Albert & Gerber.....	1636
Lakin, Mrs. John S.....	1749	Bennett Howard & Co.....	1116, 1444
Mainhart, Charles C.....	1138	Derr & Lowenthal.....	1630
Mooock, George B.....	1259	Iowa Butter & Egg Co.....	1321
Ray, John P., jr.....	1425	Kalchheim, Henry, & Co.....	1046, 1444
Smith, Clinton E.....	1312	Keith, H. J., Co. (Inc.).....	1027, 1576
Smith, John W.....	1663	Omaha Cold Storage Co.....	1296
Souder, D. M.....	1749	Riley & Co.....	1705
Stockman, Walter D.....	1517	United States Packing Co.....	1663



## FOODS—Continued.

Eggs, Powdered (albumen):		N. J. No.	Extract, Pineapple:		N. J. No.
Jahn, W. K., Co.....		1389	Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.....		1057
Eggs, Preserved whole:			Shaw, Chas. W., Co.....		1675
Hippolite Egg Co.....		1043 (suppl. to 508), 1438	Extract, Pistachio:		
Eggs, Shelled:			Western Candy & Bakers Supply Co....		1041
Newman, Ad., & Son.....		1202	Extract, Raspberry:		
Essences. (See Extracts.)			California Perfum Co.....		1217
Evaporated milk. (See Milk, Evaporated.)			Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.....		1057
Extract, Almond:			Wellman, Peck & Co.....		1212
California Perfume Co.....		1217	Extract, Rose geranium:		
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.....		1057	Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.....		1057
Extract, Almond (bitter):			Extract, Strawberry:		
Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.).....		1126	California Perfume Co.....		1217
Extract, Apple cider:			Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.....		1057
Kuehne, F. T., Flavoring Extract Co....		1538	Shaw, Chas. W., Co.....		1675
Extract, Banana:			Wellman, Peck & Co.....		1212
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.....		1057	Extract, Vanilla:		
Shaw, Chas. W., Co.....		1675	Acme Extract & Chemical Works.....		1292
Extract, Blackberry:			American Pure Coffee & Spice Co.....		1830
Kuehne, F. T., Flavoring Extract Co....		1538	Baumgartner, Andrew, Co.....		1281
Extract, Cinnamon:			Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.).....		1126
California Perfume Co.....		1217	Compton, Charles.....		1029
Extract, Ginger:			Conwell, S. D., & Co.....		1216
Bettman-Johnson Co.....		1453	Eddy & Eddy Mfg. Co.....		1118
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.....		1057	Fischer Bros.....		1602
Rheinstrom, Minna W.....		1422, 1433	Haigh, William.....		1289, 1366, 1447, 1448
Extract, Ginger, Jamaica:			Hardesty, R., Mfg. Co.....		1557
Hirsch, S., Distilling Co.....		1353	Hudson Mfg. Co.....		1623
Minuet Cordial Co.....		1353	Junjalas & Psychos.....		1377
Extract, Jamaica ginger. (See Extract, Gin- ger, Jamaica.)			McIlhenny Co.....		1772
Extract, Lemon:			Manhattan Importing Co.....		1150, 1639
American Pure Coffee & Spice Co.....		1830	National Extract Works.....		1764
California Perfume Co.....		1229	Pan American Mfg. Co.....		1158
Carpenter-Cook Co.....		1147	Righter Mfg. Co.....		1061, 1801
Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.).....		1126	St. Louis Coffee & Spice Mills.....		1099
Compton, Charles.....		1029	Schwabacher Bros. & Co. (Inc.).....		1429
Cook, Charles I.....		1147	Shaw, Chas. W., Co.....		1675
Dennery, Charles.....		1188	Star Extract Works.....		1104
Gomela, James C.....		1605	Tampakes, J.....		1639
Horton-Cato Mfg. Co.....		1266	Warner-Jenkinson Co.....		1166, 1449, 1541, 1542
McIlhenny Co.....		1772	Weston, Edward, Tea & Spice Co.....		1096
Merten & Co.....		1264	Extract, Vanilla, prime:		
Michigan Refining & Preserving Co.....		1147	Hudson Mfg. Co.....		1807
Pan American Mfg. Co.....		1605	Extract, Vanilla and tonka:		
Schorndorfer & Eberhard Co.....		1314	California Perfume Co.....		1217
Extract, Orange:			Hudson Mfg. Co.....		1797
Anchor Mfg. Co.....		1601	Extract, Wintergreen:		
California Perfume Co.....		1217	Bettman-Johnson Co.....		1672
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.....		1057	Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.).....		1126
Extract, Peach:			Feeds, Allafat horse:		
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.....		1057	Hughes, Harry H.....		1686
Extract, Peppermint:			Just Milling & Feed Co.....		1686
Bettman-Johnson Co.....		1454	Feeds, Arab balanced horse:		
Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.).....		1126	Peters, M. C. Mill Co.....		1654
Fleischmann-Clark Co.....		1238	Feeds, Cerafa:		
Hirsch, S., Distilling Co.....		1355, 1681	Edgar, J. B., Grain Co.....		1847
Hudson Mfg. Co.....		1451	Feeds, Continental gluten:		
Kreiselheimer Bros.....		1442	Continental Cereal Co.....		1293, 1294
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....		1247	Feeds, Cottonseed hulls:		
Mihalovitch Co.....		1402	McCaw Mfg. Co.....		1656
Minuet Cordial Co.....		1355, 1681	Feeds, Hammond dairy:		
Rheinstrom, Minna W.....		1422	Western Grain Products Co.....		1094
Rosenblatt Co.....		1230	Feeds, June pasture dairy meal:		
			Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....		1654



## FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Feeds, Kornfalfa:		German grits:	
Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co.....	1678	Pepp, A., & Sons Co.....	1612
Feeds, Pasture dairy meal:		Ginger extract. (See Extract, Ginger.)	
Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654	Gluten feed, Continental:	
Feeds, Peerless:		Continental Cereal Co.....	1293, 1294
Smith, J. Allen, & Co. (Inc.).....	1141	Gluten paste:	
Feeds, Peerless horse:		Parodi, Erminio & Co.....	1514
Kidder, F. L., & Co.....	1176	Graham flour:	
Feeds, Red feather poultry scratch:		Jacobs, Loff.....	1846
Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654	Grant's hygienic crackers:	
Feeds, Sugar:		Hygienic Health Food Co.....	1265
Dickinson, William C.....	1629	Grape jam. (See Jam, Grape.)	
Goeke, F. W., & Co.....	1629	Grits, German:	
Feeds, Sugarota dairy:		Pepp, A., & Sons.....	1612
Northwest Mills Co.....	1840	Hake, Silver:	
Feeds, Sugarota swine:		Allen, R. E., & Bro. Co.....	1411
Northwest Mills Co.....	1840	Hammond dairy feed:	
Feeds, Victor:		Western Grain Products Co.....	1094
Quaker Oats Co.....	1694	Hay, timothy:	
Feeds, White clipped oats:		Newton Grain & Hay Co.....	1813
Edgar-Morgan Co.....	1809	Herring:	
Feeds. (See also Corn, Cracked; Middlings; Oats.)		.....	1260
Fig and honey cakes:		Crilly, J. H.....	1253
Strohecker, A. A.....	1745	Honey:	
Fig prune cereal:		Deiser, Albert A., & Co.....	1123
Fig Prune Cereal Co.....	1777	Horse-radish and mustard:	
Figlets:		Triumph Catsup & Pickle Co.....	1774
Simpson, Charles S.....	1403	Hotch, Vermont maple butter:	
Snell & Simpson.....	1403	Maple Tree Sugar Co.....	1164
Figs:		Ice cream:	
Kusykin, J., & Co.....	1246	Bismark Café.....	1737
Fish. (See Bloaters; Hake; Herring; Shad; Salmon; White Fish.)		Peitz, J. Henry.....	1737
Fish paste:		Rinchini, Louis.....	1450
Meyer & Lange.....	1648	Ice cream, Chocolate:	
Flavor. (See Extract.)		Stephen, Felip.....	1446
Flour. (See Buckwheat flour; Graham flour.)		Ice cream, Vanilla:	
Flour, Diabetic:		Stephen, Felip.....	1446
Acme Mills Co.....	1507	Ice-cream cones:	
Flour, Fancy Melba:		Blue Seal Ice Cream Co.....	1395
Galt, Wm. M., & Co.....	1768	Consolidated Wafer Co.....	1073, 1395
Majestic Flour Mfg. Co.....	1768	Eagle Mfg. Co.....	1315
Flour, Princess:		Star Wafer Co.....	1301, 1426, 1558, 1655, 1783
Blanton Milling Co.....	1768	Jam, Apricot:	
Galt, Wm. M., & Co.....	1768	McMehen Preserving Co.....	1276
Frozen eggs. (See Eggs, Frozen.)		Jam, Blackberry:	
Fruit jelly. (See Jelly, Fruit.)		McMehen Preserving Co.....	1276
Fruit juice, Raspberry:		National Pickle & Canning Co. (Dodson- Braun Branch).....	1097
Bush, W. J., & Co.....	1596	Jam, Cherry:	
Fruit juice, Strawberry:		California Fruit Cannery Association....	1235
Bush, W. J., & Co.....	1596	Jam, Cranberry:	
Fruit sirups. (See Sirups.)		Pioneer Preserving Co.....	1406
Frutena:		Jam, Grape:	
Frutena Co.....	1603	California Fruit Cannery Association....	1249
Fudge, Chocolate cherry:		Jam, Peach:	
Schaeffer, James E.....	1351	McMehen Preserving Co.....	1276
Gate City Brand sugar butter, maple flavor:		Pioneer Preserving Co.....	1398
Kellogg Mfg. Co.....	1548, 1549	Jam, Quince:	
Kellogg-Birge Co.....	1549	McMehen Preserving Co.....	1276
Gelatin:		Jam, Raspberry:	
Bessie & Co.....	1365	McMehen Preserving Co.....	1276
Chalmers, James, Sons.....	1127, 1128	Jam, Strawberry:	
		California Fruit Cannery Association....	1235
		McMehen Preserving Co.....	1276

## FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.	Mace:	N. J. No.
Jelly, Apple:		Steinwender-Stoffregen Coffee Co.....	1537
Bessire & Co.....	1593	Malt breakfast food:	
Van Lill, S. J., Co.....	1393	Heywood, Edwin F., & Co.....	1650
Jelly, Apple flavor:		Maple butter hotch, Vermont:	
McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276	Maple Tree Sugar Co.....	1164
Jelly, Apple and currant:		Maple flavor, Gate City Brand sugar butter:	
Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622	Kellogg Mfg. Co.....	1548, 1549
Jelly, Apple and loganberry:		Kellogg-Birge Co.....	1549
Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622	Maple sirup. ( <i>See</i> Sirup, Maple.)	
Jelly, Compound glucose apple:		Maple sugar:	
Williams Bros. Co.....	1600	Arcadia Maple Co.....	1309
Jelly, Currant and apple:		Brokaw Merchandise Co.....	1015
Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622	Standard Syrup Co.....	1101, 1502
Jelly, Fruit:		Maple sugar butter, Cane and:	
Huffman, W. D.....	1207	Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar Co.....	1121, 1122
Indianapolis Canning Co.....	1207	Maraschino cherries. ( <i>See</i> Cherries, Mara-	
Scully, D. B., Syrup Co.....	1172	schino.)	
Wichita Vinegar Works.....	1702	Mayflower cream cheese. ( <i>See</i> Cheese, Cream,	
Jelly, Loganberry and apple:		Mayflower.)	
Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622	Meal, June pasture dairy:	
Jelly, Raspberry:		Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654
California Fruit Cannery Association....	1235	Meal, pasture dairy:	
Pacific Coast Syrup Co.....	1742	Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654
Jelly, Strawberry:		Meal. ( <i>See also</i> Alfalfa meal; Corn meal; Cot-	
Pacific Coast Syrup Co.....	1742	tonseed meal.)	
Jelly, Sugar:		Meat food products:	
Bessire & Co.....	1593	Fairbanks Meat Co.....	1476
Jelly beans (candy):		Pacific Cold Storage Co.....	1476
Farley Candy Co.....	1708, 1733, 1734	Middlings:	
June pasture dairy meal:		Model Mill Co. (Inc.).....	1142
Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654	Milk:	
Ketchup. ( <i>See</i> Tomato ketchup.)		Alexander, J. B.....	1526
Kornalfalfa feed:		Barnesley, George H.....	1136
Kornalfalfa Feed Milling Co.....	1678	Bayliss, George H.....	1137
Lake Huron whitefish:		Blanche, George.....	1489
Booth Fisheries Co.....	1696	Boberink, Henry A.....	1083
Lekvar:		Bohke, Chris.....	1083
Caruthers-Terry Preserving Co.....	1788	Braun, Charles.....	1259
Lemon-flavored pie filling:		Carroll, G. E.....	1526
Zschunke Bros.....	1595	Coffee, James F.....	1083
Lemon extract. ( <i>See</i> Extract, Lemon.)		Cox, James.....	1083
Lemon juice, Brooke's Lemos:		Deterding, Chris.....	1513
Brooke, C. M., & Sons.....	1413	Evers, Ben.....	1526
Lemon oil:		Garde, Edward.....	1778
Heine & Co.....	1230	Grove, John W.....	1310
Lemos, Brooke's:		Hawkins, Richard D.....	1515
Brooke, C. M., & Sons.....	1413	Hershey, Eli N.....	1424
Lima beans. ( <i>See</i> Beans, Lima.)		Hildebrand, George L.....	1209
Loganberry jelly. ( <i>See</i> Jelly, Loganberry.)		Hill, Almon.....	1486
London creams (candy):		Hoemm, John.....	1780
Bradley-Smith Co.....	1243	Holt, W. D.....	1490
Macaroni:		Hudson, Leonard.....	1083
Cini, D.....	1357	Hudson, S. M.....	1526
Maul Bros.....	1278	Jackson, J. M.....	1484
Piccardo Macaroni Co.....	1806	Kelly, Carter.....	1748
Piedmont & Neapolitan Paste Co.....	1611	Kelly, James S., & Sons.....	1748
Poleti, Coda & Rebecchi (Inc.).....	1643	Kenison, H. C.....	1360
Puglisi, Antonio.....	1471	Koechlin, E. J.....	1083
Russo, G., & Sons.....	1368	Kruse, Christ.....	1559
Spicola, Francesco.....	1471	Lewis, Joseph F.....	1423
Spiropoulos & Costalupes.....	1324	Lotshaw, John.....	1508
Tambascia, Nicholas.....	1811	Lucas, George.....	1526
Union Macaroni Co.....	1374	Lueker, Louis.....	1779
Viviani, V., & Bro.....	1412	McAvoy, Dan.....	1083
Youngstown Macaroni Co.....	1145, 1503	Mack, Albert.....	1662
( <i>See also</i> Noodles, Spaghetti.)			

## FOODS—Continued.

Milk—Continued.		N. J. No.	Mustard:		N. J. No.
Meiman, John	1526		Alart & McGuire	1552	
Menke, Henry	1526		Corey, Henry B.	1553	
Moock, George B.	1259		Farmers Loan & Trust Co.	1553	
Nostheide, H.	1526		Mount Pickle Co.	1319	
Null, Wm. C.	1133		Seabury & Co.	1419	
Orme, Wm. H., jr.	1134		Westmoreland Specialty Co.	1419, 1814	
Oser, Charles	1083		Wilde, Joseph P.	1239	
Plump, J. T.	1083		Mustard and horse-radish:		
Regel, Henry	1092		Triumph Catsup & Pickle Co.	1774	
Rohrkaste, Herman	1781		New Amsterdam Dutch rusk:		
Rounds, E. R.	1130		American Pastry & Mfg. Co.	1415	
Schaeffer, Edward T.	1498		Michigan Tea Rusk Co.	1415	
Schuck, A. H.	1083		Noodles. (See also Macaroni, Spaghetti.)		
Schuck, Jerome	1083		Noodles, Egg:		
Schulte, L. H.	1083		Maas Baking Co.	1181	
Shorten, J. W.	1129		Pfaffman Egg Noodle Co.	1817	
Smith, Charles E.	1083		Northern Ohio Sugar:		
Smith, Howard L.	1161		Standard Syrup Co.	1101, 1502	
Spaulding, H. E.	1485		Nutmegs:		
Thomas, Clayborne A.	1750		Farrington & Whitney	1800	
Thomas, Curtis W.	1658		German, Lewis, & Co.	1120	
Thomas, Harry L.	1311		Oats:		
Thomas, Russel C.	1236		Gibbons, John T.	1250	
Walter, Chas. A.	1132		Grier, T. A., & Co.	1165	
West, J. F.	1526		Logan, Thomas M.	1171	
Wilder, W. C.	1487		Pendleton Grain Co. (Inc.)	1250	
Woods, John Paul	1661		Rothschild, D., Grain Co.	1208	
Yeaton, George H.	1488		Wells, Jos. L.	1146	
Zika, John	1782		Oats, White clipped:		
Zimmerman, Benjamin F.	1131		Edgar-Morgan Co.	1809	
Zimmerman, Harvey L.	1499		Oil. (See Lemon oil; Olive oil.)		
Milk, Condensed:			Oleo-resin-vanilla:		
Delavan Condensed Milk Co.	1028		Gray, McLean & Percy	1687	
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1117		Oleomargarin:		
Stevens, T. M., & Co.	1528		Steele, Jesse A.	1115	
White Hall Condensed Milk Co.	1069		Wisconsin Creamery Co.	1115	
Yam Hill Valley Condensed Milk Co.	1528		Olive oil:		
Milk, Evaporated:			Barbara, Frank	1305	
Cache Valley Condensed Milk Co.	1496		Bernagozzi, William P.	1520	
Faultless Condensed Milk Co.	1052, 1478		Carrao, Francesco	1155	
Fisher Bros.	1717		Cusimano & Tujague	1062	
Gordon, B. L., & Co.	1496		De Siano & Grosso	1821	
M. & O. Milk Co.	1114		Fischer Bros.	1602	
Peltason Co.	1478		Italian Star Produce Co.	1640	
Snohomish Condensed Milk Co.	1747		McCormick, Thomas & Co.	1697	
West Coast Grocery Co.	1747		Manganelli, Paolo	1570	
Wildi, John, Evaporated Milk Co.	1609		Marchesini, Arturo	1404	
Willamette Valley Condensed Milk Co.	1717		Marchesini Bros.	1624	
Milk, Powdered:			Nicholaou, Harry	1540	
Merrell-Soule Co.	1303		Nikolopoulos, Peter N.	1698	
Tulin, William J.	1033		Oil Importing Co.	1501	
Wood & Selick	1364		Pompeian Co.	1819	
Milk chocolate. (See Chocolate, Milk.)			Schwabacher Bros. & Co. (Inc.)	1434	
Mincemeat:			Sensoli, Anthony	1640	
Brenneman, W. H.	1067		Silvestri, Ernest	1501	
Molasses:			Spratlen-Anderson Mercantile Co.	1819	
Corn Products Refining Co.	1461		Tujague, Leon	1062	
Metzel, T. B., Co.	1835		Vittucci, John, Co.	1713	
Molasses tentors:			Olives:		
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.	1399		Greek Trading Co.	1275	
Moyun brand extracts:			Psiaki, Alco G.	1047, 1048	
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.	1057		Orange extract. (See Extract, Orange.)		
Mushrooms:			Orange sirup. (See Sirup, Orange.)		
Arbuckle & Co.	1037				



## FOODS—Continued.

©ysters:	N. J. No.	Pie filling, Lemon flavored:	N. J. No.
Bailey, James C. ....	1385	Zschunke Bros. ....	1595
Chivell, Joseph H. ....	1794	Pie filling compound, Blackberry:	
Compton Packing Co. ....	1718, 1741	Bessire & Co. ....	1593
Concklin, Henry R. ....	1481, 1791	Pineapple extract. (See Extract, Pineapple.)	
Decker, Garrett F., & Co. ....	1192	Pistachio extract. (See Extract, Pistachio.)	
Ellis, George. ....	1794	Plum preserves. (See Preserves, Plum.)	
Hale Halsell Grocery Co. ....	1770	Powdered egg albumen:	
Hayden, H. A. ....	1386	Jahn, W. K., Co. ....	1389
Hayden, William H. ....	1382	Powdered milk. (See Milk, Powdered.)	
Henkel-Duke Mercantile Co. ....	1669	Preserved peach, apple, and sugar:	
Javins, Chas. H., & Sons. ....	1718	St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co. ....	1038
Langrall, J., & Bro. ....	1770	Preserved whole eggs. (See Eggs, Preserved, whole.)	
Martin, C. W., Co. ....	1337	Preserves, Blackberry:	
Miller, Richard C. ....	1615	Corn Products Refining Co. ....	1756
Robey, J. T. ....	1566	Preserves, Currant:	
Robinson, Wm. ....	1604	Flaccus, E. C., Co. ....	1081
Sprague & Doughty. ....	1380	Preserves, Peach, apple:	
Stewart, Henry. ....	1527	Van Lill, S. J., Co. ....	1391
Wells, Arthur H. ....	1616	Preserves, Plum:	
White, Adolphus J. ....	1738	Bessire & Co. ....	1584
White, Rollie H. ....	1738	Corn Products Refining Co. ....	1756
Paprika:		Preserves, Quince apple:	
Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. ....	1066	Van Lill, S. J., Co. ....	1391
McCormick & Co. ....	1153,	Preserves, Raspberry:	
	1341 (suppl. to 1153), 1614	Corn Products Refining Co. ....	1756
Rosenzweig, David. ....	1631	Preserves, Strawberry:	
Spira & Co. ....	1631	Corn Products Refining Co. ....	1756
Paste, Gluten. (See Gluten paste.)		Knights, Alonzo A., & Son. ....	1302
Pasture dairy meal:		Preserves, Tomato:	
Peters, M. C., Mill Co. ....	1654	Bessire & Co. ....	1584
Peach, Apple, and Sugar, preserved:		Prune cereal, Fig:	
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co. ....	1038	Fig Prune Cereal Co. ....	1777
Peach apple preserves. (See Preserves, Peach apple.)		Prunes:	
Peach extract. (See Extract, Peach.)		Rosenburg Bros. & Co. ....	1825
Peach jam. (See Jam, Peach.)		Purée, Tomato. (See Tomato purée.)	
Peaches:		Quince apple preserves. (See Preserves, Quince apple.)	
Ayers, James T. ....	1808	Quince jam. (See Jam, Quince.)	
Lorch Bros. ....	1735	Raisins:	
Seeley, A. B., & Son. ....	1262	Griffith, R. C., & Co. ....	1274
Peanuts:		Ralston Select Bran:	
Dixie Peanut Co. ....	1372	Acme Mills Co. ....	1507
Edenton Peanut Co. ....	1263	Raspberry extract. (See Extract, Raspberry.)	
Peas:		Raspberry fruit juice. (See Fruit juice, Raspberry.)	
Boyle, John, Co. ....	1280	Raspberry jam. (See Jam, Raspberry.)	
Dundas Canning Co. ....	1685	Raspberry jelly. (See Jelly, Raspberry.)	
Numsen, Wm., & Sons. ....	1700	Raspberry sirup. (See Sirup, Raspberry.)	
Pecan creams:		Red feather poultry scratch feed:	
Schaeffer, James E. ....	1351	Peters, M. C., Mill Co. ....	1654
Peerless feed:		Rice:	
Smith, J. Allen, & Co. (Inc.) ....	1141	Alliance Rice & Milling Co. ....	1177
Peerless horse feed:		Burkenroad-Goldsmith Co. (Ltd.) ....	1340
Kidder, F. L., & Co. ....	1176	Cormier, Chas. E., Rice Co. ....	1177
Pepper:		Griggs, Cooper & Co. ....	1177
Cobb Mfg. Co. ....	1257	Interior Grocery Co. ....	1635
Eddy & Eddy Mfg. Co. ....	1118	Louisiana Molasses Co. ....	1030
Farrington & Whitney. ....	1804	Seabury & Co. ....	1388
Fischer, B., & Co. ....	1564, 1568	Vallee, P. E., & Co. ....	1388
Pepper, Cayenne:		Weston, Edward, Tea & Spice Co. ....	1361
Hanley & Kinsella Coffee & Spice Co. ....	1013	Rose geranium extract. (See Extract, Rose geranium.)	
Peppermint extract. (See Extract, Peppermint.)			
Phosphate:			
Provident Chemical Works. ....	1203		

## FOODS—Continued.

Rosebud drips sirup:	N. J. No.	Strawberries, Crushed:	N. J. No.
Gordon Syrup & Pickle Co.....	1240	Warner-Jenkinson Co.....	1543
Rusk, New Amsterdam Dutch:		Strawberry extract. (See Extract, Straw-	
American Pastry & Manufacturing Co... 1415		berry.)	
Michigan Tea Rusk Co.....	1415	Strawberry fruit juice. (See Fruit juice,	
Saffron:		Strawberry.)	
Buhl Mills Co.....	1288	Strawberry jam. (See Jam, Strawberry.)	
Proctor, William M., Co.....	1288	Strawberry jelly. (See Jelly, Strawberry.)	
Salad oil. (See Olive oil.)		•Strawberry preserves. (See Preserves,	
Salmon:		Strawberry.)	
Armsby, J. K., Co.....	1578	Sugar, Maple. (See Maple sugar.)	
Branham, H. H., Co.....	1578	Sugar, Northern Ohio:	
Colorado Supply Co.....	1818	Standard Syrup Co.....	1101, 1502
Goodman Grocery Co.....	1578	Sugar, Vanilla bean:	
Gorman & Co.....	1651	Rex Extract Co.....	1561
Shakan Salmon Co.....	1651, 1818	Sugar butter, maple flavor, Gate City Brand:	
Sardines:		Kellogg Mfg. Co.....	1548, 1549
Eastport Sardine Co.....	1567	Kellogg-Birge Co.....	1549
New, Frank, Co.....	1299	Sugar corn flakes:	
Seerop Temtors, Clymer's Table:		Grain Products Co.....	1042
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1367	Scudders-Gale Grocer Co.....	1042
Senegambian Kids (candy):		Sugar feed. (See Feeds, Sugar.)	
American Candy Co.....	1645	Sugar jelly. (See Jelly, Sugar.)	
Shad:		Sugar vinegar. (See Vinegar.)	
— — — — —	1087	Sugarota Dairy Feed:	
— — — — —	1088	Northwest Mills Co.....	1840
Claxton, Richard W.....	1021	Sugarota Swine Feed:	
Shelled eggs. (See Eggs, Shelled.)		Northwest Mills Co.....	1840
Sirup, Alaga Alabama-Georgia:		Sulphate, Sodie aluminic:	
Alabama-Georgia Syrup Co.....	1187	Superior Chemical Co.....	1105
Sirup, Cane and maple, Butterfly:		Temtors, Clymer's Table Seerop:	
Gordon Syrup Co.....	1394	St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1367
Sirup, Clymer's Table Seerop Temtors:		Temtors, Molasses:	
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1367	St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1399
Sirup, Corn:		Thyme oil:	
Union Starch & Refining Co.....	1789	Dodge & Oleott Co.....	1666
Sirup, Corn and sorghum:		Tomato conserve:	
Fort Scott Sorghum & Corn Sirup Co.... 1475,		Gross, Ignatius, Co.....	1646
1579, 1762, 1763		Tomato ketchup:	
Sirup, Maple:		Alart & McGuire.....	1427
Corn Products Refining Co.....	1790	American Preserve Co.....	1510
Huntington Maple Syrup & Sugar Co.... 1445		Anderson Canning Co.....	1004
Sirup, Maple and cane, Butterfly:		Atlas Preserving Co.....	1269, 1381, 1729
Gordon Syrup Co.....	1394	Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co.....	1534
Sirup, Orange (blood):		Bicklen Winzer Grocer Co.....	1329
Stewart & Holmes Drug Co.....	1156	Blue Grass Canning Co.....	1195
Sirup, Raspberry:		Brown, W. S., & Co.....	1714
Stewart & Holmes Drug Co.....	1156	Burlington Vinegar & Pickle Co.....	1003
Sirup, Rosebud drips:		California Fruit Cannery's Association.... 1235	
Gordon Syrup and Pickle Co.....	1240	Chance's, R. C., Sons.....	1006, 1522, 1563
Sirup, Sorghum:		Corey, Henry B.....	1427
Oelerich & Berry Co.....	1613	Crine, R. V., Seed Co.....	1709, 1820, 1838
Sirup, Sorghum and corn:		Edler, Fred C.....	1054
Fort Scott Sorghum Co.... 1475, 1579, 1762, 1763		Farmer's Loan & Trust Co.....	1427
Sodarine:		Flaccus, E. C., Co.....	1719
Sea Gull Specialty Co.....	1610	Frazier Packing Co.... 1162, 1163, 1175, 1352, 1725	
Sodic aluminic sulphate:		Guenther, J. Ed.....	1320
Superior Chemical Co.....	1105	Harbauer-Marleau Co.... 1034, 1316, 1329, 1334	
Sorghum sirup. (See Sirup, Sorghum.)		Henning, William, Co.....	1529
Spaghettil:		Horton-Cato Mfg. Co.....	1714
Spiropoulos & Costalupes.....	1324	Huss-Edler Preserve Co.....	1054, 1826
Spaghettil. (See also Macaroni; Noodles.)		Jersey Packing Co.....	1358
Stock feed. (See Feeds.)		Kansas City Conserve Co.....	1405



## FOODS—Continued.

Tomato ketchup—Continued.		N. J. No.	Tomato pulp—Continued.		N. J. No.
Kokomo Canning Co.....	1224		Star Canning Co.....	1607	
Kuner Pickle Co.....	1670		Summers, Charles G., & Co. (Inc.).....	1268	
Leroux Cider & Vinegar Co.....	1095		Torsch Packing Co.....	1270	
Leslie, Arthur, Sauce Co.....	1724		Tyler Can Co.....	1793	
Lewis Packing Co.....	1241		Van Camp Packing Co.....	1607	
McCord-Brady Co.....	1034		Williams, R. C., & Co.....	1669	
McMechen Preserving Co.....	1080, 1276		Tomato purée:		
National Pickle & Canning Co. (Dodson- Braun Branch).....	1072, 1098, 1626, 1758		Guenther, J. Ed.....	1320	
New Blue Grass Canning Co.....	1320		Levin's, S. H., Sons.....	1633	
Philadelphia Pickling Co.....	1075, 1690, 1761		New Blue Grass Canning Co.....	1106, 1320	
Pierce City Packing Co.....	1827		Tomato sauce:		
Polk, J. T., Co.....	1090		Delgaizio, Florida.....	1477	
Pressing & Orr Co.....	1213		Ferrero, Vincent.....	1805	
Snyder, T. A., Preserve Co.....	1346, 1358		Garamone, Frank A.....	1477	
Soper, A. C., & Co.....	1055, 1326, 1436		Gross, Ignatius, Co.....	1242	
Spraul, George, Packing Co.....	1044, 1271 (suppl. to 1044)		Tomatoes:		
Triumph Catsup & Pickle Co.....	1716		Ayars, Clinton B., Canning Co.....	1237	
Weller, H. N., & Co.....	1196		Langrall, J., & Bro.....	1482	
Weller, J., Co.....	1199, 1201		Pearson, A. E., & Son.....	1371	
Williams Bros. Co.....	1600		Polk, J. T., Co.....	1090	
Tomato ketchup, Oyster Bay Brand:	1085		Tonka and compound, Vanilla:		
Tomato ketchup, Pioneer Brand:	1086		Creamery Dairy Co.....	1306	
Tomato paste:			Hudson Mfg. Co.....	1306	
Delgaizio, Florida.....	1477		Tonka extract, Vanilla and. (See Extract, Vanilla and tonka.)		
Garamone, Frank A.....	1477		Vanilla, All-bean:		
Gidden, Herman M.....	1693		Warner-Jenkinson Co.....	1449	
Gross, Ignatius, Co.....	1469		Vanilla, Oleo-Resin:		
Horne, Henry, & Co.....	1008		Gray, McLean & Percy.....	1687	
Kelty, Samuel L.....	1227		Vanilla bean sugar:		
Philadelphia Pickling Co.....	1744		Rex Extract Co.....	1561	
Polinsky, H.....	1001		Vanilla extract. (See Extract, Vanilla.)		
Roncoroni, Pietro, Co.....	1053, 1065, 1231		Vanilla tonka and compound:		
Salem Canning Co.....	1338		Creamery Dairy Co.....	1306	
Tomato preserves. (See Preserves, Tomato.)			Hudson Mfg. Co.....	1306	
Tomato pulp:			Vanilla and tonka extract. (See Extract, Vanilla and tonka.)		
American Syrup & Preserving Co....	1710, 1711		Vermont maple butter hotch:		
Aughinbaugh Canning Co.....	1785		Maple Tree Sugar Co.....	1164	
Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co.....	1064, 1396, 1437, 1462, 1463, 1586, 1587, 1669		Vinegar:		
Baker, Walter S.....	1532			1336	
Blau's, John, Sons Co.....	1607		Avis Cider & Vinegar Co.....	1550, 1617	
Boehm & Holzkamp.....	1462		Barrett & Barrett.....	1206	
Buchanan Grocer Co.....	1711		Board, Armstrong & Co.....	1023, 1297	
Dana, Anna L.....	1407		Braun, A., Mfg. Co.....	1524	
Dana, John.....	1407		Burgie Vinegar Co.....	1787	
English Canning & Mfg. Co. (Inc.).....	1509		Callahan, A. P., & Co.....	1151	
Guenther, J. Ed.....	1320		Caro Vinegar Co.....	1418	
Haas Lieber Grocery Co.....	1710		Central City Pickle Co.....	1546, 1547	
Hearn Co.....	1267		Chandler, B. T., & Son.....	1050, 1059, 1349	
Kokomo Canning Co.....	1607		Chandler, Earl.....	1349	
Langrall, J., & Bro.....	1533		Davenport Vinegar & Pickling Works... 1795		
Levins, S. H., & Sons.....	1532		Eloma Mfg. Co.....	1590	
Lord-Mott Co.....	1107		Erdmann's, H., Sons.....	1184	
McLaughlin, J. M.....	1625		Fleischman Vinegar Works.....	1285	
New Blue Grass Canning Co. 1320, 1710, 1711, 1712			Gildehaus-Wulfig Co.....	1844	
North East Preserving Works.....	1625		Gregory, D. J., Vinegar Co.....	1308	
Phillips Packing Co.....	1261		Haarmann Vinegar & Pickle Co. (Inc.).. 1627		
Raab, Charles (Inc.).....	1619		Hansell, Frank.....	1757	
Reinhart Grocer Co.....	1712		Harbauer-Marleau Co.....	1193, 1287	
Roberts Bros.....	1632, 1715		Illinois Vinegar Mfg. Co.....	1597, 1786	
			Lewis Packing Co.....	1241	
			Louisville Cider & Vinegar Works... 1225, 1683		

## FOODS—Continued.

Vinegar—Continued.	N. J. No.	Vinegar—Continued.	N. J. No.
McCusker-Hartz Co. ....	1824	West Coast Grocery Co. ....	1746
Marshall Vinegar Co. ....	1652	Western Fruit Products Co. ....	1743
Meyer, Chas. E., & Co. ....	1695	Wilson, W. J., & Son. ....	1119, 1120, 1290
Mitchell Fruit & Grocery Co. (Inc.) ....	1627	Wilson Grocery Co. ....	1617
Northern Pickle Co. ....	1746	Zinke Mercantile Co. ....	1050
Oakland Vinegar & Pickle Co. ....	1060, 1562	"Wafels, Crème":	
Off, Charles J., & Co. ....	1524	De Boer & Dik. ....	1039
Ogden, H. H. ....	1410	Walnuts:	
Pacific Honey Co. ....	1410	Maass, William. ....	1565
Philadelphia Vinegar Co. ....	1757	Wheat:	
Place Bros. ....	1553, 1554, 1555, 1618, 1676	Hall Barker Grain Co. ....	1135, 1173
Price & Lucas Cider & Vinegar Co. ....	1657, 1849	Walker Grain Co. ....	1173
Prussing Bros. ....	1304	Whipped Cream Maple:	
Queen City Cider Vinegar Mfg. Co. ....	1110	Central Candy Co. ....	1512
Robinson Cider Vinegar Co. ....	1258	White clipped oats:	
Sharp Elliot Mfg. Co. ....	1007, 1363, 1769	Edgar-Morgan Co. ....	1809
Shelley, M. B., Mfg. Co. ....	1682	White fish, Lake Huron:	
Southern Cider & Vinegar Co. ....	1252	Booth Fisheries Co. ....	1696
Spilmann Bros. Co. ....	1159,	Whiting. (See Hake, Silver.)	
1200, 1298, 1441, 1822, 1829, 1831, 1832		Wintergreen extract. (See Extract, Winter-	
Vermont Fruit Co. ....	1167	green.)	

## BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED DRINKS.

Apple cider. (See Cider.)	N. J. No.	Chateau Yquem:	N. J. No.
Apricot brandy. (See Brandy, Apricot.)		Napa & Sonoma Wine Co. ....	1417
Apricot cordial. (See Cordial, Apricot.)		Cherry soda-water flavor, Special wild:	
Banana cordial. (See Cordial, Banana.)		Blue Seal Supply Co. ....	1040
Beer:		Chicory:	
Benwood Brewing Co. ....	1272	Muller, E. B., & Co. ....	1828
"Bernardine":		Cider:	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co. ....	1247	Burgie Vinegar Co. ....	1776
Berry Hill mineral water:		National Fruit Products Co. ....	1569
Berry Hill Mineral Spring Co. ....	1251	Tip Top Bottling Co. ....	1362
Blackberry brandy. (See Brandy, Black-		Clarendon natural mineral spring water:	
berry.)		Clarendon Mineral Spring Co. ....	1392
Blackberry cordial. (See Cordial, Black-		Murray, Robert. ....	1392
berry.)		Clearo:	
Blackberry juice:		Clearo Manufacturing & Bottling Works. ....	1500
Shufeldt, Henry H., & Co. ....	1667	Ogren, Charles F. ....	1500
Brandy, Apricot:		Coca, Wine:	
Golden Gate Fruit Co. ....	1577	Goshen Pharmacal Co. ....	1843
Miller, Tobias. ....	1577	Coca Cola:	
Pure Food Distilling Co. ....	1435	Coca Cola Co. ....	1455
Schlesinger & Bender. ....	1248	Cocoa:	
Brandy, Blackberry:		Ambrosia Chocolate Co. ....	1839
Pure Food Distilling Co. ....	1435	Blommer, William C. ....	1839
Brandy, Cognac:		Dodd, George W. ....	1839
Mangini, G., & Sons. ....	1530	Fahnestock, W. G. ....	1839
Brandy, Ginger:		Schoenleber, Otto J. ....	1839
Schlesinger & Bender. ....	1248	Coffee:	
Brandy, Grape:		Bour Co. ....	1680
Basilea & Callandra. ....	1592	Bour, J. M., Co. ....	1236, 1680
Buchu gin. (See Gin, Buchu.)		Bright, John B., & Son. ....	1798
Burgundy:		Brokaw Merchandise Co. ....	1014
Gauthier, Victor, & Sons (Inc.) ....	1726	Climax Coffee & Baking Powder Co. ....	
Burgundy, Sparkling:		(suppl. to 55) 1017	
Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing Co. ....	1665	Dannemiller Coffee Co. ....	1689
"Cacao, Crème de":		Force, W. H., & Co. ....	1317
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co. ....	1247	International Coffee Co. ....	1190, 1191, 1233
"Cassis, Crème de":		Israel, Leon, & Bros. ....	1084
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co. ....	1247	Kenny, C. D., Co. ....	1279
Champagne. (See Wine, Champagne.)		McLaughlin, W. F., & Co. ....	1112

## BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED DRINKS—Continued.

Coffee—Continued.	N. J. No.	Ginger brandy. (See Brandy, Ginger.)	N. J. No.
Mitchell Bros. ....	1317	Grape brandy. (See Brandy, Grape.)	
Nichols, Austin, & Co. ....	1833	Grape juice:	
Potter, Sloan & O'Donohue Co. ....	1647	Bass Islands Vineyards Co. ....	1348
Smith Bros. Co. (Ltd.) ....	1295	Duroy & Haines Co. ....	1283
Thomson & Taylor Spice Co. ....	1823	Flickinger, S. M., Co. ....	1045
Wilde's, Samuel, Sons Co. ....	1125	Granger, W. H., & Co. ....	1045
Coffee, Kneipp Malt:		Grape Products Co. (Inc.) ....	1045
Kneipp Malt Food Co. ....	1727	Plimpton, Cowan & Co. ....	1045
Coffee essence:		Hop Cream:	
Zverina, A. ....	1189	Ogren, Charles F. ....	1497
Cognac brandy. (See Brandy, Cognac.)		Hop tonic:	
Cordial, Apricot:		Temperance Beverage Co. ....	1420
Continental Distributing Co. ....	1767	Hops, Cream of:	
Golden Gate Fruit Co. ....	1577	Temperance Beverage Co. ....	1420, 1841
Miller, Tobias. ....	1577	Imperial spring water:	
Waltz Co. ....	1684	Morgan, Alfred Y. ....	1692
Cordial, Banana:		Morgan, John. ....	1692
Tyson, William J. ....	1523	Jamaica Rum, Palmetto:	
Cordial, Blackberry:		Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co. ....	1511
American Supply Co. ....	1628	Kneipp malt coffee:	
Arrow Distilleries. ....	1205	Kneipp Malt Food Co. ....	1727
Bettman-Johnson Co. ....	1440	Laubenheimer:	
Kauffman, H. F., & Co. ....	1598	Stern, Moses R. ....	1701
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co. ....	1247	Liquors. (See Wine.)	
Nathan, Emil. ....	1628	Malt extract:	
Rheinstrom, Minna W. ....	1430	Hamm, Theodore, Brewing Co. ....	1397
Shufeldt, Henry H., & Co. ....	1667	Maraschino:	
Ullman, E. D. ....	1628	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co. ....	1511
Cordial, Peach:		Mobile Buck Gin:	
Leary, J. A., Co. ....	1755	Blumenthal & Bickert (Inc.) ....	1089
Cream of Hops:		Niersteiner:	
Temperance Beverage Co. ....	1420, 1841	Bettman-Johnson Co. ....	1452
"Crème de Cacao":		Orange curaçao. (See Curaçao, Orange.)	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co. ....	1247	Palmetto, Jamaica Rum. (See Rum, Palmetto Jamaica.)	
"Crème de Cassis":		Phosphates, Eclipse:	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co. ....	1247	Bettman-Johnson Co. ....	1672
Crème de Menthe:		Piccadilly Dry Gin:	
Basilea & Calandra. ....	1730	Sutton, Carden & Co. (Ltd.) ....	1347
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co. ....	1511	Royal lithia water:	
Curaçao:		Anderson, William H. ....	1032
Bettman-Johnson Co. ....	1672	Rum, Palmetto Jamaica:	
Curaçao, Orange:		Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co. ....	1511
Basilea & Calandra. ....	1521	Sarsaparilla:	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co. ....	1247, 1511	Beaufont Lithia Water Co. ....	1466
Damiana:		Sauterne, Sparkling:	
Liebethal Bros. & Co. ....	1505	Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing Co. ....	1665
Della Stella:		Scuppernong wine. (See Wine, Scuppernong.)	
Lucca Importing Co. ....	1703, 1704	Sirup, Tamarind:	
Essence, Coffee. (See Coffee essence.)		Bernogozzi, W. P. ....	1082
Extract, Malt. (See Malt extract.)		Stern, Moses R. ....	1701
Getreide Kummel:		Soda-water flavor, Cherry:	
Bettman-Johnson Co. ....	1672	Blue Seal Supply Co. ....	1040
Gin, Buchu:		Soda-water sirup cola:	
Lobe, Phillip & Son. ....	1480	Hutchinson, W. H., & Son. ....	1031
Gin, Cucurbita:		Special wild-cherry soda-water flavor:	
Bettman-Johnson Co. ....	1672	Blue Seal Supply Co. ....	1040
Gin, Mobile Buck:		Tamarind sirup. (See Sirup, Tamarind.)	
Blumenthal & Bickert (Inc.) ....	1089	Tate Spring natural mineral water:	
Gin, Piccadilly Dry:		Tate Spring Co. ....	1140
Sutton, Carden & Co. (Ltd.) ....	1347	Tomlinson, Oscar R. ....	1140
Gin, Turkey:		Temperine:	
Straus, Gunst & Co. ....	1255	Laevison, A. M., & Co. ....	1599
Ginger ale:			
Beaufont Lithia Water Co. ....	026		



## BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED DRINKS—Continued.

Turkey gin. (See Gin, Turkey.)	N. J. No.	Wine—Continued.	N. J. No.
<b>Vermouth:</b>		Girardi, Carmine.....	1754
Graffini, J., & Co.....	1792	Girardi, Charles.....	1754
Hirsch, S., Distilling Co.....	1354	Lucca Produce Wine Co.....	1754
Minuet Cordial Co.....	1354	Milanesi, Alberto.....	1754
<b>Water, Berry Hill mineral:</b>		Schmidt, A., jr., & Bros. Wine Co.....	1016
Berry Hill Mineral Spring Co.....	1251	(suppl. to 83)	
<b>Water, Clarendon natural mineral spring:</b>		Sweet Valley Wine Co.....	1016 (suppl. to 83)
Clarendon Mineral Spring Co.....	1392	<b>Wine, Burgundy:</b>	
Murray, Robert.....	1392	Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing Co....	1665
<b>Water, Imperial spring:</b>		Gauthier, Victor, & Sons (Inc.).....	1726
Morgan, Alfred Y.....	1692	<b>Wine, Champagne:</b>	
Morgan, John.....	1692	Bardenheier, John, Wine & Liquor Co..	1144
<b>Water, Royal lithia:</b>		Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1653
Anderson, William H.....	1032	Diamond Wine Co. (Inc.).....	1144
<b>Water, Star Well:</b>		Finke's, A., Widow.....	1020
Richards, T. S., and Frank.....	1845	Groeziuger, Emile A.....	1020
Star Well Co.....	1845	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247
<b>Water, Tate Spring natural mineral:</b>		Ripin & Co.....	1149
Tate Spring Co.....	1140	Schraubstadter, Ernest.....	1020
Tomlinson, Oscar R.....	1140	Wilson Fruit Juice Co.....	1226
<b>Water, Veronica Medicinal Spring:</b>		<b>Wine, Chateau Yquem:</b>	
Kimball, F. H., Water Co.....	1802	Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....	1417
<b>Water, Whittle's epsom-lithia:</b>		<b>Wine, Laubenheimer:</b>	
Whittle Springs Co.....	1139	Stern, Moses R.....	1701
<b>Whisky:</b>		<b>Wine, Niersteiner:</b>	
McCormack, J. A.....	1111	Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1452
<b>Whittle's epsom-lithia water:</b>		<b>Wine, Sauterne:</b>	
Whittle Springs Co.....	1139	Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing Co....	1665
<b>Wine:</b>		<b>Wine, Scuppernong:</b>	
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1483	Sweet Valley Wine Co.....	1649
Dorn, John G.....	1016 (suppl. to 83)	<b>Wine coca:</b>	
Girard, Frank.....	1754	Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843
Girardi, Carlo.....	1754		

## DRUGS.

Acetanilid tablets:	N. J. No.	Berry's freckle ointment:	N. J. No.
Columbus Pharmacal Co.....	1848	Berry, Dr. C. H., Co.....	1376
<b>Acetphenetidin:</b>		<b>Bitters, Fernet-Branca:</b>	
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Maiolatesi, D., & Co.....	1284
<b>Aloin, belladonna, and nux vomica tablets:</b>		<b>Bitters (Fernet Milano):</b>	
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Italian Importing Co.....	1152
<b>Aloin, iron, and strychnin:</b>		<b>Bitters, Ferro-China Biseri-Biseri's:</b>	
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Maiolatesi, D., & Co.....	1284
<b>Antikamnia tablets:</b>		<b>Blaud's tablets, ferruginous and nux vomica:</b>	
Antikamnia Chemical Co.....	1056	McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810
<b>Antimalarico, Ferro-China:</b>		<b>Boro Pepsin, Laxative:</b>	
Saunig, A., & Co.....	1222	Senoret Chemical Co.....	1232
<b>Antipain tablets, Dr. Caldwell's:</b>		<b>Brain Restorative, Dr. Peeble's:</b>	
Horter, "John" W.....	1545	Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.)	1079
<b>Asthma, Dr. Tucker's specific for:</b>		<b>Caffein citrate tablets:</b>	
Tucker, Nathan.....	1077	Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843
<b>Asthma cure, Stello's:</b>		<b>Caldwell's, Dr., antipain tablets:</b>	
Muller, William H.....	1079	Horter, "John" W.....	1545
<b>Baby's Friend, Kopp's:</b>		<b>Caldwell's, Dr., rheumatism cure:</b>	
Kopp, Mrs. J. A.....	1068	Horter, "John" W.....	1844
<b>Balsam, Denton's healing:</b>		<b>Calomel tablets:</b>	
Hall & Ruckel.....	1464, 1465	Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843
<b>Belladonna, nux vomica, and aloin tablets:</b>		<b>Calomel and soda tablets:</b>	
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843
<b>Beauty cream, Kintho:</b>		<b>Camphor:</b>	
Kintho Mfg. Co.....	1379	Middleton, L. D.....	1428
<b>Beef, iron, and wine:</b>		<b>Cancer, Dr. Johnson's mild combination</b>	
Kent Drug Co.....	1474	treatment for:	
		Johnson, O. A.....	1058 (suppl. to 266)

## DRUGS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Castor oil:		Fagret's hair tonic:	
Adams, Charles H., Co. (Ltd.).....	1606	Brun, B. Lucien.....	1673
Catarrah cure, Hall's:		Fagret, L., Co.....	1673
Cheney, F. J.....	1182	Fernet-Branca bitters:	
Cheney Medicine Co.....	1182	Maiolatesi, D., & Co.....	1284
Cerrodanie capsules:		(Fernet Milano) bitters:	
Cerrodanie Co.....	1025	Italian Importing Co.....	1152
Jameson, Samuel H.....	1025	Ferro-China Antimalarico:	
Cherry balsam, Dr. Kennedy's:		Saunig, A., & Co.....	1222
Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234	Ferro-China Bisleri-Bisleri's bitters:	
Chewing gum. (See Gum, Chewing.)		Maiolatesi, D., & Co.....	1284
Cholera mixture, Sun:		Ferruginous, Blaud's (tablets), and nux vomica:	
Merchants' Drug Corporation.....	1063	McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810
Coca calisaya:		Fever and pain powder, Dixie:	
Shepard Pharmacal Co.....	1219	Morris-Morton Drug Co.....	1178
Coca leaves:		Flatulence tablets:	
Hillier's, R., Sons Co.....	1674	McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810
Cocktail, gold medal coffee:		Fluid extract golden seal:	
Mihalovitch Co.....	1282	Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843
Cod-liver oil cream, Morse's:		Freckle ointment, Berry's:	
Morse, Hazen.....	1221	Berry, Dr. C. H., Co.....	1376
Coderre's Infants' sirups:		German headache powder:	
Mortimer, George, & Co.....	1277	Tallman, Warren D.....	1350
Coffee cocktail, gold medal:		Gessler's magic headache wafers:	
Mihalovitch Co.....	1282	Gessler, Max.....	1051
Colocynth, Powdered:		Gold medal coffee cocktail:	
Woodward, Allaire, & Co.....	1012	Mihalovitch Co.....	1282
Consumption, Cure for, Prof. Hoff's:		Golden seal, Fluid extract:	
Bendiner & Schlesinger.....	1551	Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843
Schlesinger, Maurice C.....	1551	Gum, Chewing:	
Cough drops, Williams' Russian:		Sterling Remedy Co.....	1078
Williams, J. D., & Bro. Co.....	1197	Hair balsam:	
Cream, Morse's (cod-liver oil):		Wells, E. S.....	1228
Morse, Hazen.....	1221	(Hair dye) Walnut oil:	
Croup remedy, Hoxsie's:		Mayor, Henry A.....	1677
Kells Co.....	1218	Mayor Walnut Oil Co.....	1677
Cuticura ointment:		Hair tonic, Fagret's:	
Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation....	1691	Brun, B. Lucien.....	1673
Cuticura soap:		Fagret, L., Co.....	1673
Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation....	1691	Hall's catarrh cure:	
Damiana compound tablets:		Cheney, F. J.....	1182
Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843	Cheney Medicine Co.....	1182
Damiana extract with saw palmetto:		Headache powder, German:	
Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co.....	1560	Tallman, Warren D.....	1350
Denton's healing balsam:		Headache powders, Peck's:	
Hall & Ruckel.....	1464, 1465	Peck-Johnson Co.....	1157
Detchon's, Dr., relief for rheumatism:		Headache wafers, Gessler's magic:	
Detchon, I. A.....	1091	Gessler, Max.....	1051
Detchon's, Dr., relief for rheumatism tablets:		Henbane leaves, Granulated:	
Detchon, I. A.....	1091	Hillier's, R., Sons Co.....	1674
Dixie fever and pain powder:		Herculine tonic, Dr. Kennedy's:	
Morris-Morton Drug Co.....	1178	Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234
Drug-habit cure:		Hoff's, Prof., Cure for consumption:	
St. James Society.....	1291	Bendiner & Schlesinger.....	1551
Epilepsy cure:		Schlesinger, Maurice C.....	1551
Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.)..	1079	Hoxsie's croup remedy:	
Epilepsy remedy, Dr. Lindley's:		Kells Co.....	1218
Hollowell, A. K.....	1093	Hydrogen peroxid:	
New Vienna Medicine Co.....	1093	Langley & Michaels Co.....	1390
Epilepsy treatment, Dr. Towns's:		Meyer Bros. Drug Co.....	1539
Towns's, Dr., Medical Co.....	1170	Infant's sirup, Coderre's:	
Extract of smoke:		Mortimer, George, & Co.....	1277
Krauser, E., & Bro.....	1842	Iron, and wine, Beef:	
Extract, Fluid, golden seal:		Kent Drug Co.....	1474
Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843		



## DRUGS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Iron, aloin, and strychnin:		Pain powder, Dixie fever and:	
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Morris-Morton Drug Co.....	1178
Johnson's, Dr., mild combination treatment for cancer:		Peck's headache powders:	
Johnson, O. A.....	1058 (suppl. to 266)	Peck-Johnson Co.....	1157
Kamala root:		Peeble's, Dr., Brain Restorative:	
Woodward, Allaire & Co.....	1011	Peeble's Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.)..	1079
Kennedy's, Dr., cherry balsam:		Peeble's Dr., Nerve-Tonic:	
Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234	Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.)..	1079
Kennedy's, Dr., Herculine tonic:		Pepsin, Laxative Boro:	
Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234	Senoret Chemical Co.....	1232
Kennedy's, Dr., Worm sirup:		Peroxid cream, A. D. S.:	
Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234	American Druggists Syndicate.....	1194
Kintho beauty cream:		Peroxid of hydrogen. (See Hydrogen pe- roxid.)	
Kintho Mfg. Co.....	1379	Pink root:	
Kline's, Dr., Great nerve restorer:		Rosenbaum, Isaac, & Sons.....	1339
Kline, Dr. R. H., Co.....	1070	Radio-sulpho:	
Kopp's Baby's Friend:		Schuch, Philip, jr.....	1049
Kopp, Mrs. J. A.....	1068	Radio-sulpho brew:	
La Sanadora:		Schuch, Philip, jr.....	1049
Romero Benigo.....	1076	Rheumatic cure:	
Laudanum:		Fitch Remedy Co.....	1024
Merchants' Drug Corporation.....	1063	Rheumatism, Dr. Detchon's relief for:	
Laxative Boro Pepsin:		Detchon, I. A.....	1091
Senoret Chemical Co.....	1232	Rheumatism cure, Dr. Caldwell's:	
Lindley's, Dr., Epilepsy remedy:		Horter, "John" W.....	1544
Hollowell, A. K.....	1093	Rheumatism tablets, Dr. Detchon's relief for:	
New Vienna Medicine Co.....	1093	Detchon, I. A.....	1091
Make-man tablets:		Salol tablets:	
Klingel, Henry.....	1706	McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810
Moffett's, Dr., Teethina:		Saw palmetto, Extract of damiana with:	
Flourney, T. N.....	1019	Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co.....	1560
Moffett, C. J., Medicine Co.....	1019	Seneka root, Granulated:	
Morphine cure:		Hillier's, R., Sons Co.....	1674
Lexington Drug & Chemical Co.....	1495	Senna, Alex., powdered:	
Morse's cream:		Huber & Fuhrman Drug Mills.....	1009, 1010
Morse, Hazen.....	1221	Senna leaves, Alexandria:	
Nerve-tonic, Dr. Peeble's:		Hillier's, R., Sons Co.....	1674
Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.)..	1079	Senna leaves, Tinnevely:	
Nerve restorer, Dr. Kline's great:		Hillier's, R., Sons Co.....	1674
Kline, Dr. R. H., Co.....	1070	Smoke, extract of:	
Niter, Sweet spirits of:		Krauser, E., & Bro.....	1842
Merchants' Drug Corporation.....	1063	Soap, Cuticura:	
Nitroglycerin:		Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation....	1691
Swan-Myers Co.....	1796	Soda, Calomel and, tablets:	
Nitroglycerin tablets:		Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843
Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843	Sodium salicylate tablets:	
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843
Nitroglycerin tritirates:		Soothing sirup, Woods':	
Lafayette Pharmacal Co.....	1799	Wood, William J.....	1322
Nux vomica, aloin, and belladonna tablets:		Stello's asthma cure:	
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Muller, William H.....	1179
Nux vomica extract tablets:		Stramonium leaves:	
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Hillier's, R., Sons Co.....	1674
Nux vomica, Tablets ferruginous, Blaud's and:		Huber & Fuhrman Drug Mills.....	1816
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Strychnin, aloin and iron:	
Oil, Walnut:		McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810
Mayor, Henry A.....	1677	Strychnin nitrate tablets:	
Mayor Walnut Oil Co.....	1677	Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843
Oil. (See also Castor oil.)		McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810
Ointment, Cuticura:		Sun cholera mixture:	
Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation....	1691	Merchants' Drug Corporation.....	1063
Oxidine:		Sweet spirits of niter:	
Patton-Worsham Drug Co.....	1035	Merchants' Drug Corporation.....	1063

## DRUGS—Continued.

<b>Sweet's honey vermifuge:</b>	<b>N. J. No.</b>	<b>"Vino Vito":</b>	<b>N. J. No.</b>
Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co.....	1113	American Cordial & Distilling Co.....	1215
<b>Teethina, Dr. Moffett's:</b>		<b>Walnut oil:</b>	
Flourney, T. N.....	1019	Mayor, Henry A.....	1677
Moffett, C. J., Medicine Co.....	1019	Mayor Walnut Oil Co.....	1677
<b>Towns', Dr., epilepsy treatment:</b>		<b>Williams's Russian cough drops:</b>	
Towns', Dr., Medical Co.....	1170	Williams, J. D., & Bro. Co.....	1197
<b>Tucker's, Dr., specific for asthma:</b>		<b>Wine, Beef, iron, and:</b>	
Tucker, Nathan.....	1077	Kent Drug Co.....	1474
<b>Turpentine:</b>		<b>Witch-hazel:</b>	
American Coffee Co.....	1443	Cotton, C. L., Perfume & Extract Co....	1784
Bang, Charles.....	1373	Styron, Beggs & Co.....	1850
Barclay Naval Stores Co.....	1373	Tunkhannock Distilling Co.....	1850
Carolina Pine Products Co.....	1608	<b>Wood's soothing sirup:</b>	
Gilman, Z. D.....	1022	Wood, William J.....	1322
Pennsylvania Alcohol & Chemical Co....	1124	<b>Worm sirup, Dr. Kennedy's:</b>	
<b>Vermifuge, Sweet's honey:</b>		Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234
Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co.....	1113		
<b>Veronica medicinal spring water:</b>			
Kimball, F. H., Water Co.....	1802		

# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1851.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF CHERRY CORDIAL.

On January 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information, and on May 10, 1912, an amended information, against Jacob F. Shapiro, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on May 17, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of New York of a quantity of so-called cherry cordial which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Cordial. \* \* \* Cherry Cordial. Guaranteed under the National Pure Food Law. Bottled by Serial 10937. J. F. Shapiro, Successor to D. Shapiro, Chicago, Sole Distributor."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol (per cent by volume), 36.56; solids (grams per 100 cc), 18.40; sucrose by Clerget, 3.88 per cent; reducing sugar invert, 12.1 per cent; polarization direct at 23° C., 2.8° V.; polarization invert at 23° C., -4.6° V.; polarization invert at 87° C., 0.0; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.019; fixed acid as acetic (parts per 100,000 cc proof), 139.5; volatile acid as acetic (parts per 100,000 cc proof), 24.6; glucose (factor 163), none; esters as acetic ether (parts per 100,000 cc proof), 19.15; furfural, none; fusel oil (parts per 100,000 cc proof), 61.3; color, Lichen.

Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, an imitation cherry cordial, artificially colored and artificially flavored and containing no juice of cherries and no product distilled from the juice of cherries, had been substituted in whole for the product, to wit, cherry cordial, and for the further reason that the product was an imitation cherry cordial containing none of the juice of the fruit known as cherries nor any

product distilled therefrom, but was artificially flavored with benzaldehyde and was an article inferior to genuine cherry cordial, and said product was artificially colored with a coloring matter of a shade of red known as Lichen in a manner whereby the inferiority of the product was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above, which labels were false and misleading in that they purported to state that the product was a genuine cherry cordial, whereas in truth and in fact it was not a genuine cherry cordial but was an artificial cherry cordial containing no juice of cherries and no product distilled from the juice of cherries, but a substance artificially flavored and artificially colored had been substituted in whole for cherry cordial.

On June 28, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 25, 1912.*

1851





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1852.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On September 3, 1910, the United States Attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Otto Kuehne Preserving Co., a corporation, Topeka, Kans., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 26, 1909, from the State of Kansas into the Territory of New Mexico of a quantity of vinegar which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Otto Kuehne Pres. Co. Silver Leaf Cider Vinegar. Topeka, Kas. M. B. Goldenberg Co., Tucumcari, N. M."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Solids, 1.88 grams per 100 cc; nonsugar solids, 1.12 grams per 100 cc; reducing sugar invert, 0.76 gram per 100 cc; per cent sugar in solids, 40.4; polarization direct temperature,  $-1.6^{\circ}$  V; ash, 0.33 gram per 100 cc; alkalinity of soluble ash (cc N/10 acid, 100 cc), 28.8; soluble phosphoric acid (mg per 100 cc), 6.68; insoluble phosphoric acid (mg per 100 cc), 12.54; acid as acetic, 3.85 grams per 100 cc; volatile acid as acetic, 3.8 grams per 100 cc; fixed acid as malic, 0.06 gram per 100 cc; lead precipitate, heavy; color (degrees, brewer's scale 0.5 in.), 7; color removed by fuller's earth, 44 per cent; ratio ash to non-sugar solids, 1:3.39. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that water had been mixed and packed with the vinegar so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength, and for the reason that water had been substituted in part for the vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled "Silver Leaf Cider Vinegar," which label was false and misleading in that it



indicated that the contents of the original packages of the product contained cider vinegar free from dilution of water, whereas each of said original packages contained vinegar diluted with water.

On June 10, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 26, 1912.*

1852



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1853.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF COFFEE.

At the May, 1912, term of the District Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island the grand jurors of the United States for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against Brownell & Field Co., a corporation, Providence, R. I., charging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 2, 1911, from the State of Rhode Island into the State of North Carolina of a quantity of coffee which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Roasted 2 lbs. Net Bugbee and Brownell Pure Java and Mocha Coffee. Blended with other high grade coffees. Coffees \* \* \* Brownell & Field Co., \* \* \* Providence, R. I."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the blend to be principally, if not entirely, Bogota and Santos in proportions of about five parts Bogota to two parts Santos. The analyst was unable to detect the presence of either Java or Mocha and was of the opinion that should there be any Java in this blend the percentage of this coffee was too small to have any effect upon the blend and that should there be any Mocha coffee in the blend the percentage was too small to have any effect upon the blend. Misbranding was charged in the indictment for the reason that the product bore a certain label, statement, and device regarding the ingredients and substances contained therein which label, statement, and device was false and misleading in that said label bore words set forth above and the label, by means of said statement and device, represented the product to be pure Mocha and Java coffee, blended with other high-grade coffees, but that in truth

and in fact the product was not pure Java and Mocha coffee, blended with other high-grade coffees, and said product contained no pure Java and Mocha coffee. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label set forth above was false and misleading in that said label represented the product to be pure Java and Mocha coffee blended with other high-grade coffee, but that in truth and in fact the product was not pure Java and Mocha coffee blended with other high-grade coffees, and the product contained no substantial amount of pure Java and Mocha coffee.

On May 29, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the indictment and the court imposed a fine of \$20 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 26, 1912.*

1853



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1854.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

On June 19, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, made by the authorization of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against Lewis B. Hargett, Frederick, Md., alleging that the said defendant on April 13, 1912, at the District aforesaid sold, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, a quantity of cream which was adulterated.

Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent of the product, to wit, butter fat, had been left out or abstracted in whole or in part.

On June 19, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 26, 1912.*

66388°—No. 1854—13



THE JOURNAL OF THE  
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

VOLUME 100  
PART 1  
1970

The first of the two papers in this section, by Dr. J. H. J. van der Linde, is a study of the role of the 'tribe' in the social organization of the Tswana of Botswana. The author argues that the 'tribe' is a social unit which is not necessarily defined by descent, but rather by a common identity and a shared sense of history. This identity is expressed in a variety of ways, including the use of a common language, the sharing of customs and traditions, and the participation in common rituals and ceremonies. The author also discusses the role of the 'tribe' in the political organization of the Tswana, and how it has changed over time.

The second paper, by Dr. J. H. J. van der Linde, is a study of the role of the 'tribe' in the social organization of the Tswana of Botswana. The author argues that the 'tribe' is a social unit which is not necessarily defined by descent, but rather by a common identity and a shared sense of history. This identity is expressed in a variety of ways, including the use of a common language, the sharing of customs and traditions, and the participation in common rituals and ceremonies. The author also discusses the role of the 'tribe' in the political organization of the Tswana, and how it has changed over time.

Dr. J. H. J. van der Linde  
Department of Anthropology  
University of the Witwatersrand  
Johannesburg, South Africa



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1855.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

On May 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, made by the authorization of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against John W. Smith, Lincoln, Va., alleging that said defendant on April 5, 1912, at the District aforesaid, sold, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, a quantity of cream which was adulterated.

Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent of the product, to wit, butter fat, had been left out or abstracted in whole or in part.

On May 29, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 26, 1912.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1856.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

On June 20, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, made by the authorization of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against Samuel P. Knill, Barnesville, Md., alleging that the said defendant on April 22 and on May 1, 1912, at the District aforesaid, sold, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, a quantity of cream which was adulterated.

Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent of the product, to wit, butter fat, had been left out or abstracted in whole or in part.

On June 20, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 26, 1912.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1857.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

On June 7, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, made by the authorization of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against James L. Maddox, Ashburn, Va., alleging that the said defendant on May 4, 1912, at the District aforesaid, sold, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, a quantity of cream which was adulterated.

Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent of the product, to wit, butter fat, had been left out or abstracted in whole or in part.

On June 7, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 26, 1912.*







# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1858.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

On June 1, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, made by the authorization of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against John Ball and Garrett Ball, Frederick, Md., alleging that the said defendants on May 7, 1912, at the District aforesaid, sold, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, a quantity of cream which was adulterated.

Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent of the product, to wit, butter fat, had been left out or abstracted in whole or in part.

On June 1, 1912, the defendants entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 26, 1912.*

66388°—No. 1858—13





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1859.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

On June 1, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, made by the authorization of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against William T. Hall, Round Hill, Va., alleging that the said defendant, on April 22, 1912, at the District aforesaid, sold, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, a quantity of cream which was adulterated.

Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent of the product, to wit, butter fat, had been left out or abstracted in whole or in part.

On June 1, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$15.

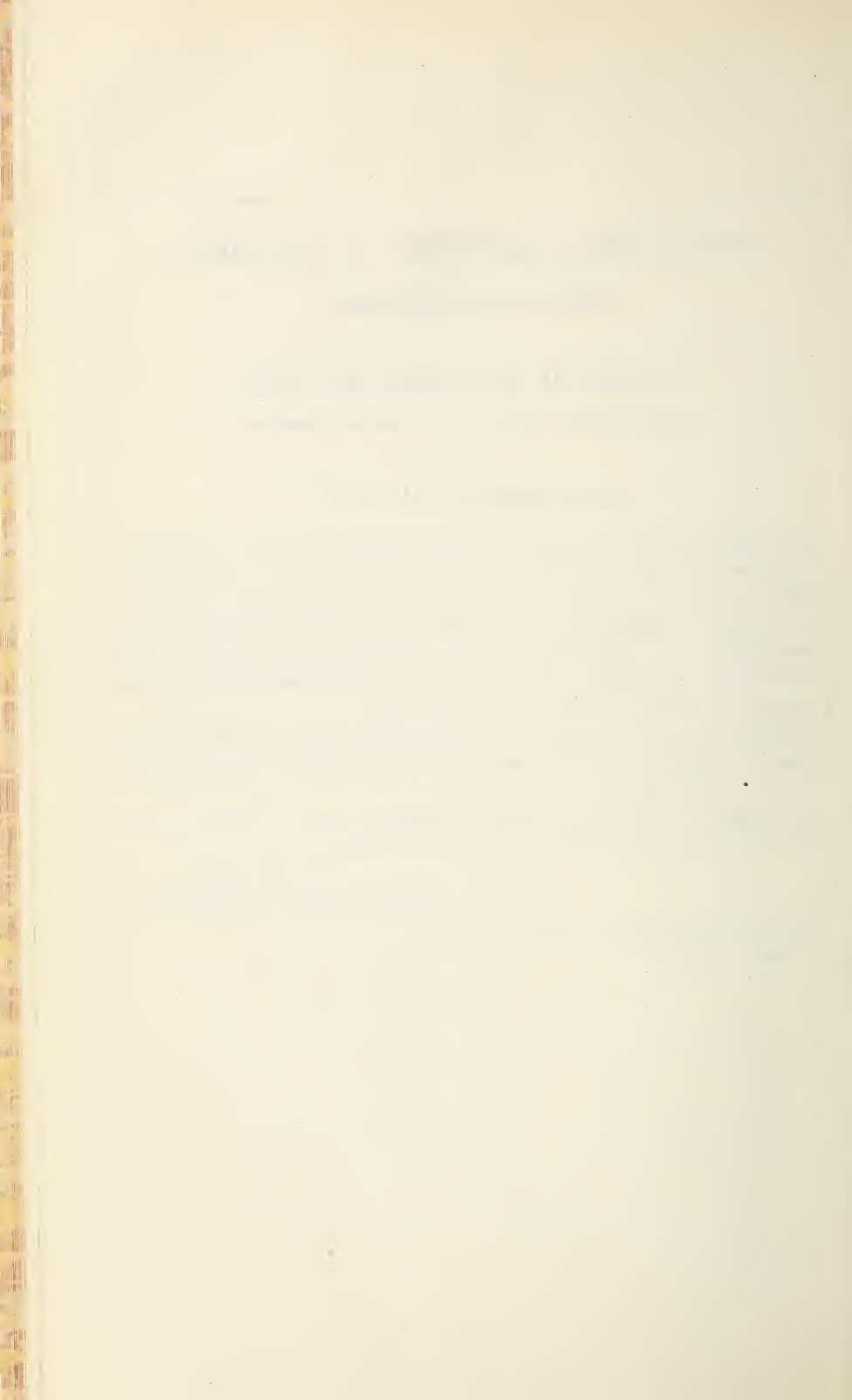
W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 26, 1912.*

66388\*—No. 1859—13







# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1860.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

On June 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, made by the authorization of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against Laban B. Armstrong, doing business in the District of Columbia, alleging that the said defendant on May 31, 1912, at the District aforesaid, sold, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, a quantity of cream which was adulterated.

Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent of the product, to wit, butter fat, had been left out or abstracted in whole or in part.

On June 26, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

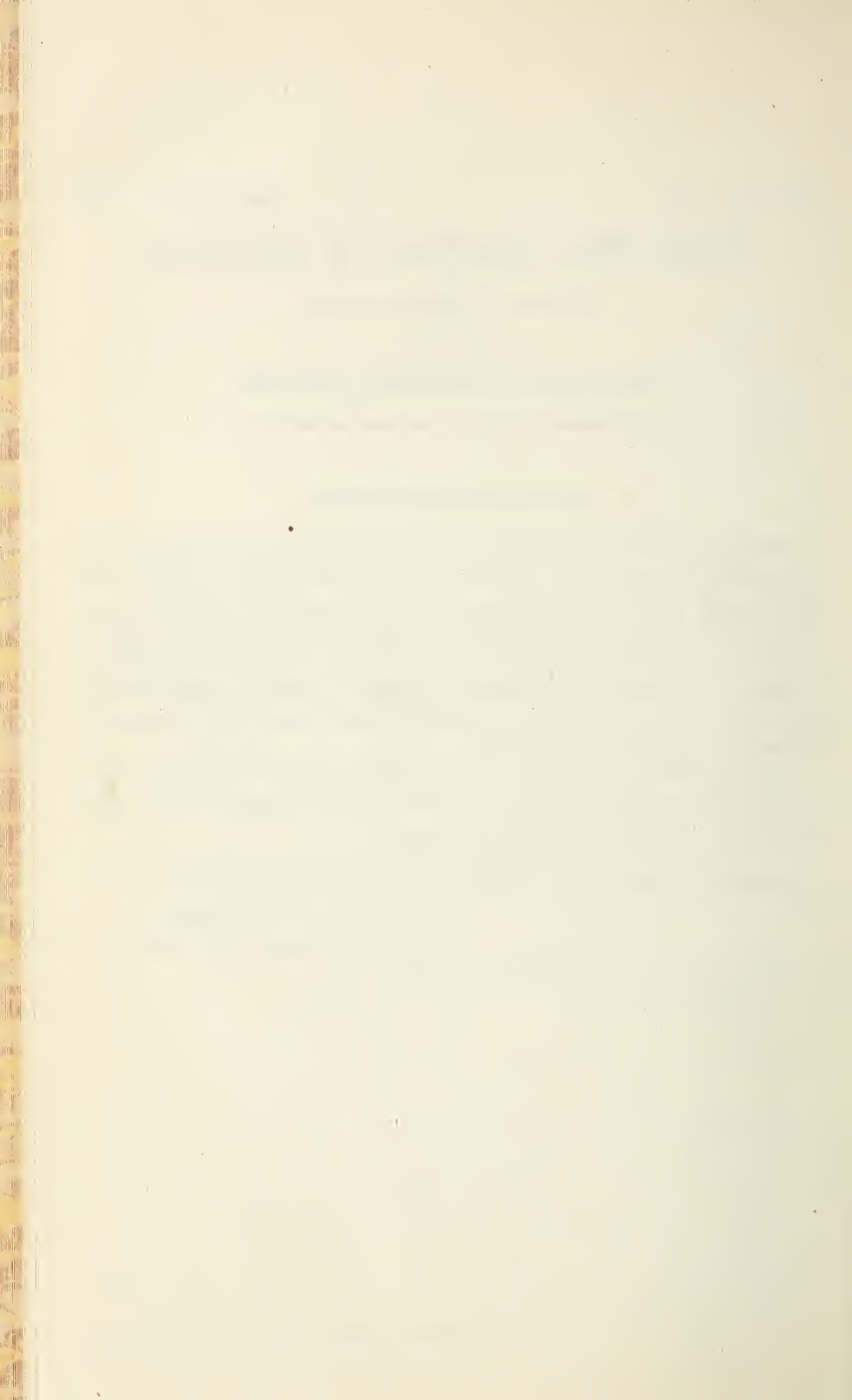
W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 26, 1912.*

66259°—No. 1860—13





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1861.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF FISH.

On April 18, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed an information in the Police Court of said District against Richard W. Claxton, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant, on February 13, 1911, at the District aforesaid, sold, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, a quantity of shad which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following numbers of organisms were present per gram in the anterior and posterior portions with the following culture media: Plain agar at 25° C., 17,000, anterior, 2,200 posterior; at 37° C., 3,600, anterior, 2,900, posterior. Gelatin (3 days) at 20° C., 10,000 (400 liquefiers), anterior; 900 (0 liquefiers), posterior. Gelatin (4 days) at 20° C., 90,000 (10,000 liquefiers), anterior; 1,100 (0 liquefiers), posterior. Bile salt at 37° C., 700, anterior; 400, posterior. No gas-producing organisms present in 0.1 gram in dextrose or bile fermentation tubes. General appearance: Tissues soft, flabby, degenerated; eyes sunken; odor distinctly rancid; taste bitter. Distinct evidence to physical senses of decomposition. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

On June 10, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

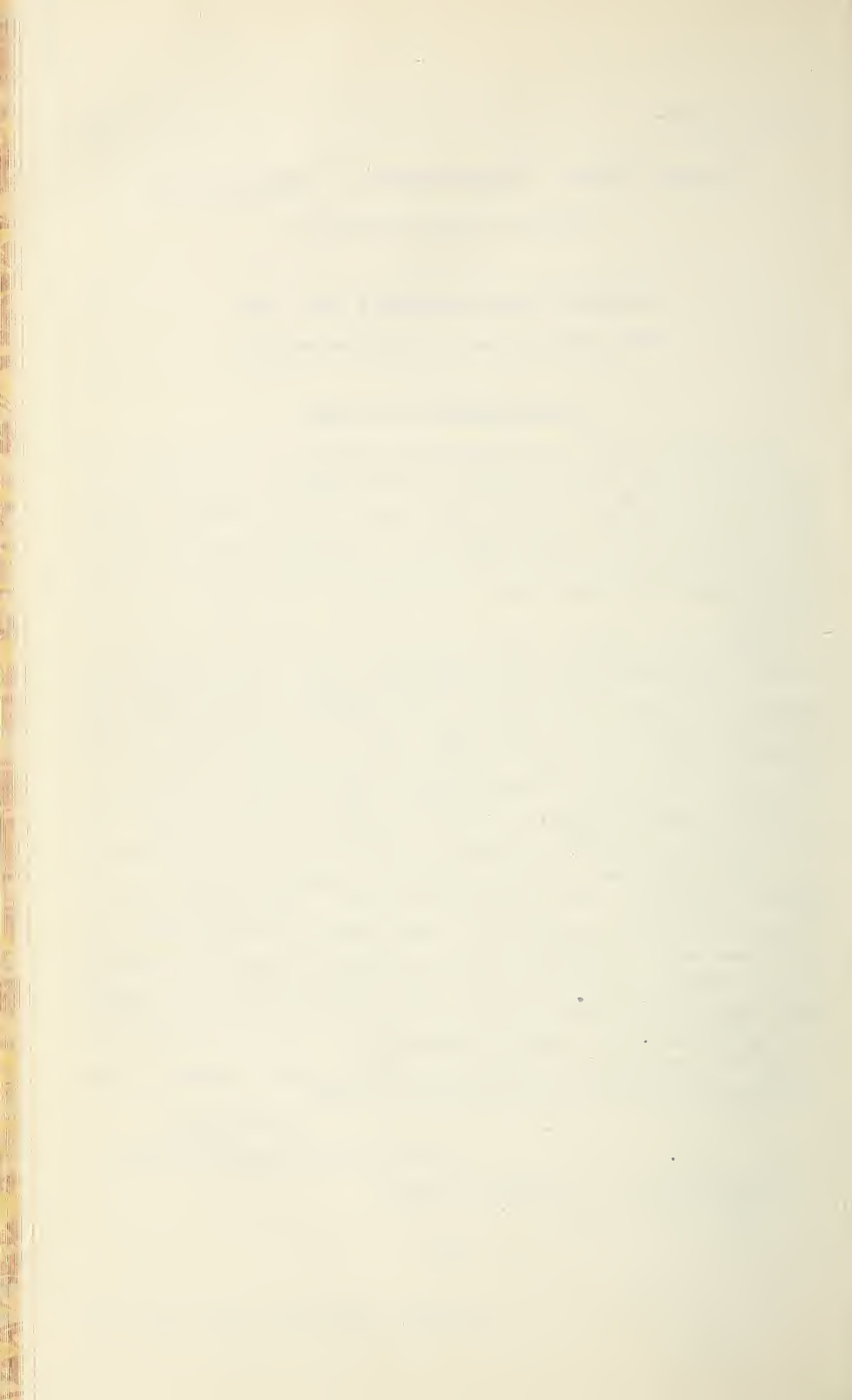
W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 26, 1912.*

66259°—No. 1861—13





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1862.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF COTTONSEED MEAL.

At a stated term of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama the United States Attorney for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the said District Court an information against the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, Selma, Ala., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on November 10, 1910, from the State of Alabama into the State of Vermont, of a quantity of cottonseed meal which was misbranded. The product was labeled "100# net Buckeye Prime Cotton Seed Meal, Manufactured by the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company. General offices Cincinnati, Ohio. Guarantee: Protein 39 to 41%. Fat  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 7%. Ammonia  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 8%. Nitrogen  $6\frac{1}{4}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}$ %. Crude fiber 8 to 10%."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Nitrogen, 5.67 per cent; protein, 35.43 per cent. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the label set forth above was false and misleading in that it represented and alleged that the product contained 39 to 41 per cent of protein whereas in truth and in fact it contained only 35.43 per cent of protein.

On May 8, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 28, 1912.*

66259°—No. 1862—13







# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1863.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF CATSUP.

On November 23, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Otto Kuehne Preserving Co., a corporation, Topeka, Kans., alleging the shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 24, 1910, from the State of Kansas into the State of Oklahoma, of a quantity of catsup which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled "Home Made Catsup." (Device: Picture of tomato.) "Prepared from Fresh Ripe Tomatoes. Contains 1/10 of 1 per cent Benzoate of Soda. Made by Otto Kuehne Preserving Co. Topeka, Kans."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Yeasts and spores, 180 per one-sixtieth cmm; bacteria, 180,000,000 per cc; mold filaments in 59 per cent of the fields; sand particles present. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product consisted in part and to a material degree of filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance, which substance contained excessive yeasts and spores, molds, sand, bacteria, and decayed tissue. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label on the product was misleading and deceptive, it being intended by said label and quotations to publish and have it understood that each of the bottles of the so-called catsup contained catsup prepared from fresh, ripe tomatoes and contained one-tenth of 1 per cent of benzoate of soda, while in truth and in fact each of the bottles contained so-called catsup with an amount of benzoate of soda in excess of the amount set forth and published upon the label, and each of the bottles of catsup consisted in part and to a material degree of filthy, decomposed, or

putrid animal or vegetable substance, which substances contained excessive yeasts and spores, molds, sand, bacteria, and decayed tissue, which said label and quotations were false and misleading.

On June 10, 1912, the defendant corporation entered a plea of guilty to the charge of adulteration in the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs. The charge of misbranding was dismissed.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 28, 1912.*

1863



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1864.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF CATSUP.

On November 23, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Otto Kuehne Preserving Co., a corporation, Topeka, Kans., alleging the shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 24, 1910, from the State of Kansas into the State of Oklahoma of a quantity of so-called catsup which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Green Leaf Brand." (Device, leaves) "Trade Mark Reg. Vegetable Catsup. Contains not to exceed 1/10 of 1 per cent Benzoate of Soda and Coloring Added. Packed by Otto Kuehne Preserving Co., Topeka, Kans."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Yeasts and spores, 240 per one-sixtieth cmm; bacteria, 180,000,000 per cc; mold filaments in 75 per cent of the fields. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product consisted in part and to a material degree of filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, such substance containing excessive yeast and spores, molds, bacteria, and decayed tissue, together with an amount of benzoate of soda in excess of the amount stated upon the label.

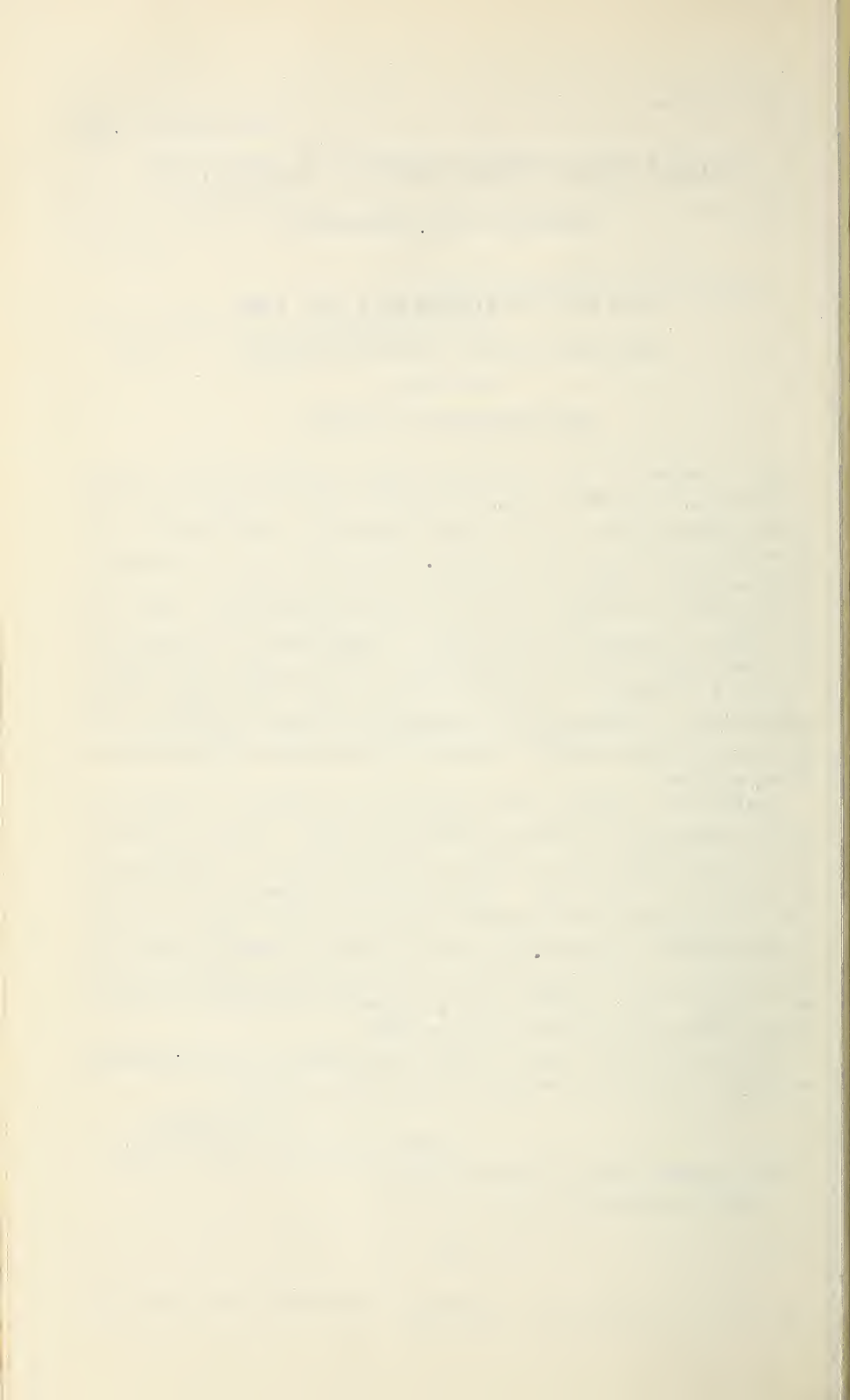
On June 10, 1912, a plea of guilty was entered by the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 28, 1912.*

66259—No. 1864—13







# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1865.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF CONDENSED MILK.

On September 18, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 45 cases, each containing 6 cans supposedly of 1 gallon capacity each of condensed milk, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages in the possession of J. A. Cressey, doing business under the name of the Cressey Ice Cream Factory, Dallas, Tex., alleging that the product had been shipped on July 27, 1911, by the M. & O. Milk Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Texas, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Everybody's full cream concentrated milk, good all through, evaporated. Made at Waterloo, Illinois, by M. & O. Milk Co. St. Louis, U. S. A., Special for ice cream makers, confectioners and restaurants. Gallon size, six cans to case."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above, whereby each of the cans was represented to hold and have therein one gallon of condensed milk, when, in truth and in fact, each of the cans did not contain one gallon of condensed milk, but a much less amount, to wit, 12 per cent less than one gallon.

On February 24, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was also ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 28, 1912.*

66259°—No. 1865—13



# THE HISTORY OF THE

## REIGN OF

### CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

THE

UNIVERSITY OF

OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1866.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### MISBRANDING OF MEXICAN DAMIANA AND DAMIANA TONIC.

On April 18, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against one Samuel D. Minster, trading under the firm name and style of the Eldorado Wine Co., Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant on May 11, 1911, at the District aforesaid, sold, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) A quantity of a product called "Mexican Damiana" which was misbranded. The product was labeled "Mexican Damiana. A True Tonic \* \* \* Eldorado Wine Co. \* \* \* Washington, D. C."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to be a dark brown liquid containing 2.9 per cent alcohol by volume, 23.47 per cent non-volatile material including 20.34 per cent sugars, and 1.16 per cent tartaric acid. There was a slight odor characteristic of the volatile constituents of damiana but none of the resin. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the statements on the labels on the bottles of the product were false and misleading and the product was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, because the labels indicated and signified that the product "Mexican Damiana" did not contain alcohol, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did contain alcohol.

(2) A quantity of a product called "Damiana Tonic" which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Damiana Tonic. A compound. 1/10 of 1% of sodium benzoate. Put up exclusively by The J. A. Leary Co., Newark, N. J. Eldorado Wine Co., The Ave. and 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to be a dark brown liquid having slight odor of damiana and benzaldehyde, containing 2.25 per cent alcohol by volume, 20.99 per cent non-volatile material, mostly invert sugar and caramel, with small amounts of sodium benzoate, tartaric acid, a pungent substance, and a principle suggestive of that from chamomile, the balance being water. There was none of the resin characteristic of damiana found. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the labels on the bottles of the product were false and misleading and the product was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof because the labels did not indicate and signify that the product contained alcohol, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did contain alcohol. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statements on the labels thereof were false and misleading and the product was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof because the labels indicated and signified that the product contained damiana, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not contain damiana.

On May 22, 1912, the defendant withdrew his plea of not guilty, formerly made, and entered a plea of guilty, and thereupon the court imposed a fine of \$25.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 28, 1912.*

1866



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1867.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED CHOICE EVAPORATED RING APPLES.

On June 7, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Charles W. Appleby and George Appleby, doing business under the firm name of Appleby Bros., Fayetteville, Ark., alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 9, 1911, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of evaporated apples which were misbranded. The product was labeled: "Choice Evaporated Ring Apples."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Sample consisted of an original box of evaporated apples, the single top layer of which was arranged with care and in order, giving the appearance of select ring-cut apples. Under this layer, apples were not choice but consisted of some ring cut and principally of chunks and slices cut without care, with seeds, cores, and skin attached. Product could in no way be considered choice ring-cut apples, or choice ring apples. Net weight of contents of box, 43.80 pounds. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the following reasons: (1) That chunks and slices of apples with seeds, skin, and cores attached had been mixed and packed with the product in such a manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength; (2) that chunks and slices of apple with seeds, cores, and skin attached had been substituted wholly or in part for the genuine article (choice evaporated ring apples); (3) that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the statute for the reason that the statement "Choice Evaporated Ring Apples" borne



on the label was false and misleading because it misled and deceived the purchaser into believing that the product was choice evaporated ring apples, whereas in truth and in fact it consisted principally of chunks and slices of apples with seeds, cores, and skin attached; (4) that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, being labeled "Choice Evaporated Ring Apples," thereby purporting that the product was evaporated ring apples of choice grade, whereas in truth and in fact it consisted principally of chunks and slices of apples with seeds, cores, and skin attached.

On June 7, 1912, the defendants entered a plea of guilty to the information and were fined \$5 each, with costs, making a total of \$23.05. When the case was referred for prosecution it was alleged that the product was adulterated in the particulars specified under (1) and (2) in the charge of misbranding set forth in the information.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 28, 1912.*

1867



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1868.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### MISBRANDING OF OLIVE OIL.

On April 27, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 20 cases, each containing 96 so-called pint cans of olive oil remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages in possession of the George Bobb & Sons Co., Columbus, Ohio, alleging that the product had been transported from the District of Columbia into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "96 Pints. Olive Oil added to your diet will add years to your life. Product of Italy." "96 Pints Product of Italy." (On cans) "One Pint Pompeian Brand Extra 1 Virgin Lucca Olive Oil \* \* \* Pompeian Olive Oil is guaranteed by the Pompeian Co., Washington, D. C., under the Food Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial Number 18569-A. \* \* \* \*."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was put up in package form and the contents of each can were stated on the labels on each can and on each case in terms of weight or measure as being one pint each, whereas in truth and in fact each can did not contain one pint of olive oil, but contained at least 2 per cent less than that amount.

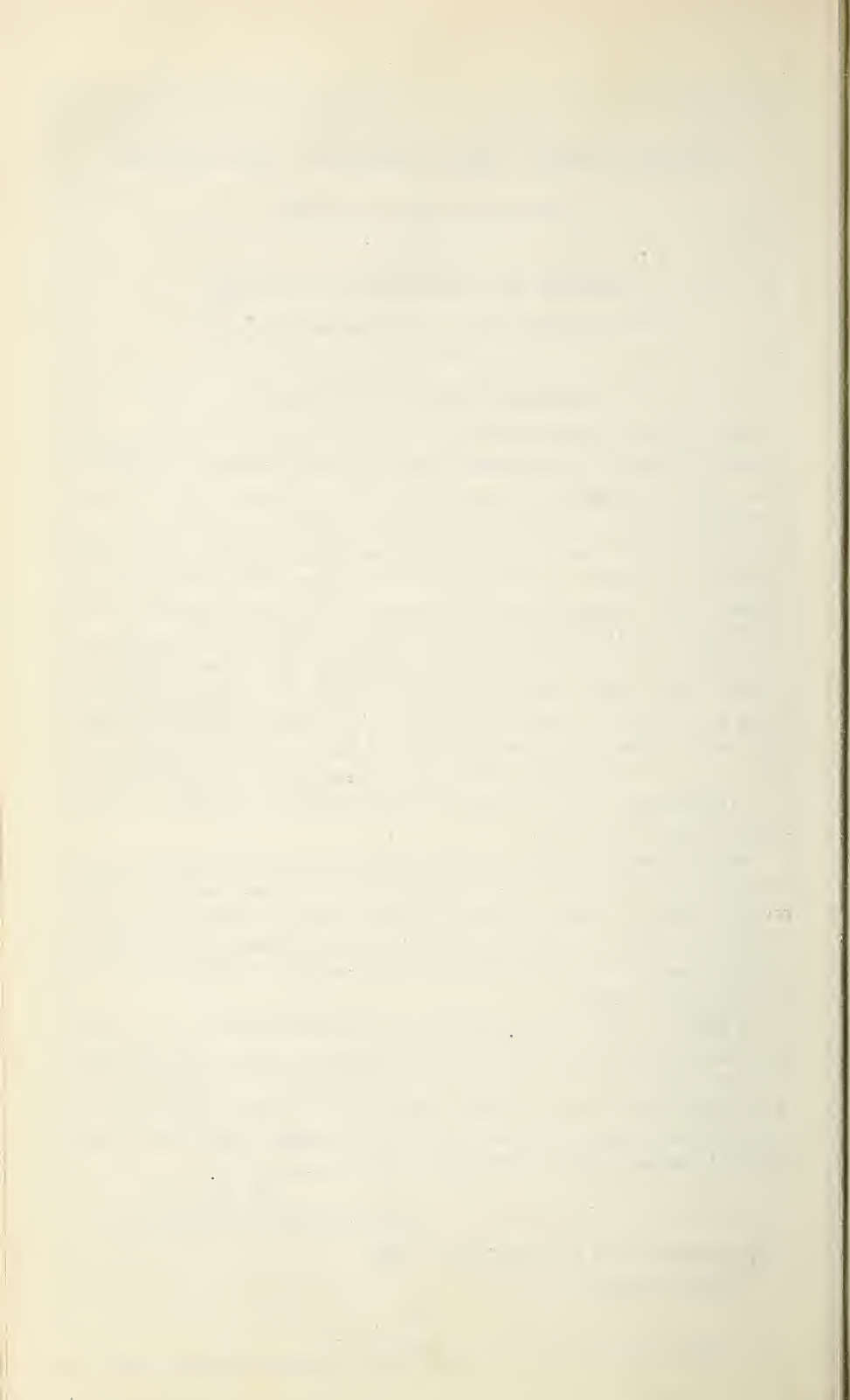
On May 25, 1912, the Pompeian Co., of Washington, D. C., claimant, having paid all costs of the proceedings, amounting to \$26.29, and having entered into bond in conformity with section 10 of the Act, fixed by the court at \$800, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 28, 1912.*

66259°—No. 1868—13





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1869.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF SUCCOTASH.

On May 18, 1912, and May 28, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 150 cases, each containing 2 dozen cans of succotash, remaining unsold in the original packages and in possession of Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co., Newark, N. J., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about November 9, 1911, by the Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland, Me., and transported from the State of Maine into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The cans in 100 cases of the product were labeled: "Paris Succotash. Burnham and Morrill Co., Portland, Me. net wt. 20 ozs. Paris Succotash Extra Quality Guaranteed by Burnham and Morrill Co. under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 13107. This is a combination of Paris brand corn and lima beans soaked. Packed in Maine, U. S. A."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product had been prepared from soaked lima beans, and while the label thereon contained an announcement to the effect in connection with the guaranty legend thereon, it was so inconspicuously placed as to escape ordinary observation, and in that the product was labeled "Extra Quality," as stated on the label, and the principal face of the labels contained pictorial representations of fresh corn and fresh lima beans so arranged that the same were calculated to convey the impression that all the constituents of the product were fresh and not soaked, whereas the product was so labeled as to deceive and mislead the purchaser; and the said labels and the design on the said

labels, to wit, the pictorial representations regarding the ingredients contained in the product, were false and misleading and intended to convey the impression that the product was fresh and not soaked, whereas the same was soaked. The cans in 50 cases of the product were labeled: "Paris Succotash. Burnham and Morrill Co., Portland, Me. net wt. 20 ozs. Paris Succotash Extra Quality Guaranteed by Burnham and Morrill Co. under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 13107. This succotash is a combination of Paris sugar corn and dried lima beans. Packed in Maine, U. S. A." Misbranding of this portion of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the succotash had been prepared from and contained soaked lima beans and not dried lima beans, as stated on the label, and while the label contained an announcement to the effect that the beans were soaked in connection with the guaranty label thereon, it was so inconspicuously placed as to escape ordinary observation; and also in that the product was labeled "Extra Quality," and the principal face of the label contained pictorial representations of fresh corn and fresh lima beans so arranged that they were calculated to convey the impression that all of the constituents of the product were fresh and that the beans were not soaked, whereas the product was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, and the label and the design thereon, to wit, pictorial representations regarding the ingredients contained in the product, were false and misleading and intended to convey the impression that part of the product, to wit, the beans, was fresh and not soaked, whereas the said lima beans were soaked lima beans and not dried lima beans.

On June 21, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 28, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1870.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On June 17, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against H. G. Davis and W. H. Davis, co-partners, doing business under the firm name and style of Davis Bros. Cheese Co., Plymouth, Wis., alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 2, 1912, from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Tennessee, of a quantity of cheese which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Imperial Selected Full Cream Cheese (Star & Crescent). The Davis Brothers Cheese Co., Plymouth, Wis. Trigg, Dobbs & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn." (In pencil on box "23").

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that the container was marked 23, indicating that the net weight of the cheese was 23 pounds, when in fact the net weight was barely 22 pounds (21.96 pounds exactly), showing a shortage in weight of 1.04 pounds, or 4.52 per cent. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the label on the product bearing the figure 23 thereon, purported and gave out and was so understood by the trade and public generally that the box or package on which the figure 23 was penciled contained 23 pounds net weight, which statement was false, misleading, and deceptive for the reason that in truth and in fact the box or package contained only 21.96 pounds.

On June 22, 1912, the defendants entered a plea of nolo contendere and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

JAMES WILSON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 28, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1871.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

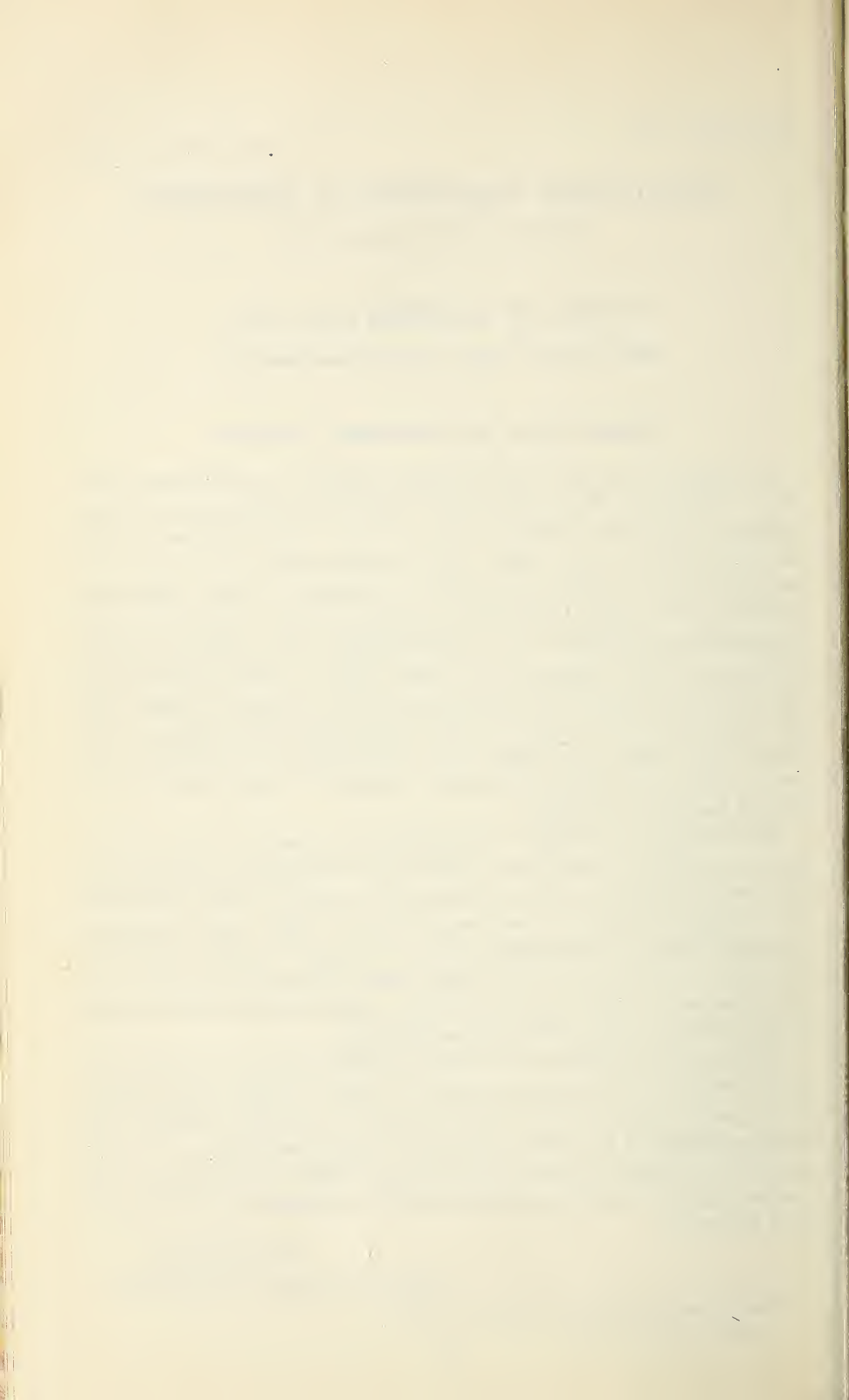
On May 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 25 cases, each containing 24 so-called pint bottles of raspberry vinegar, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about May 24, 1912, by the Crown Cordial & Extract Co., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "Two Dozen Pints Raspberry Vinegar." (On bottles) "H. G. Brand Raspberry Vinegar."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product bore the labels set forth above, which said statement on the label was false and misleading in that it purported to state in terms of measure the contents of each of the cases, to wit, 2 dozen pints raspberry vinegar, which said statement did not correctly state the contents of the cases in that each of the 2 dozen bottles contained in each of the cases did not contain one pint of the product, but on the contrary contained from 334 to 380 cubic centimeters.

On June 19, 1912, the said Crown Cordial & Extract Co., claimant, New York, N. Y., having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that upon payment of all costs of the proceedings, amounting to \$11.40, and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and delivered to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 28, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1872.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On March 28, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 barrels of tomato catsup remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Peter Dodd, Newark, N. J., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about March 4, 1912, by the Huss Edler Preserve Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was unlabeled except for a small paper strip across the head of each barrel, reading: "Contains 1/10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda," and shipping tag reading: "From Huss Edler Preserve Company 612-622 West Kenzie Street, Chicago, to Peter Dodd, Newark, N. J. via S U."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance, that is to say, tomatoes containing yeasts, spores, bacteria, mold filaments, decayed tissue in excessive amounts, and bacterial debris.

On June 21, 1912, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 28, 1912.*

66256°—No. 1872—13





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1873.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### MISBRANDING OF SYRUP.

On March 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Idaho, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 210 cases, more or less, of syrup remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Lewiston Mercantile Co., a corporation, Lewiston, Idaho, alleging that the product had been shipped on or about November 29, 1911, by the Pacific Coast Syrup Co., Seattle, Wash., and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Idaho, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Full Measure Tea Garden Drips—74% Sugar Cane Syrup—26% Corn Syrup Sugar—Sugar Cane and Corn Syrup—Pacific Coast Syrup Co."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements on the outside of the cases of the product were not plainly and correctly stated as to the contents thereof, that whereas said cases and each of them were labeled as set forth above, in truth and in fact the contained units of said cases and each thereof were not tea garden drips, as indicated on each of said units, but a mixture of sugar cane syrup and glucose, and each of said units did not contain 26 per cent of corn syrup, but contained a larger amount, to wit, 30 per cent of corn syrup.

On May 22, 1912, the said Pacific Coast Syrup Co., claimant, having paid all costs of the proceedings and executed bond in conformity with section 10 of the Act, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 28, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1874.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On June 3, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 Daisy cheeses, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the James McDonnell Co., a corporation, Mobile, Ala., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about May 7, 1912, and May 18, 1912, by Ferbend & Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Alabama, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Dixie Full Cream Cheese, Ferbend and Company, Chicago, Ill." and there was also on each box certain marked figures indicating the weight thereof, the said weights ranging from 17 to 23 pounds in the different cheeses.

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that of the 77 boxes of cheese which were weighed only 4 boxes weighed as much as indicated by the marks on the containers, and the other 73 boxes showed a deficiency of from one-half to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds on each cheese, the total marked weight of the 77 boxes being 1,656 pounds while the total actual weight was found to be 1,596 pounds, making an actual shortage of 60 pounds in the 77 boxes, or an average deficiency of 3.6 per cent.

On June 5, 1912, said Ferbend & Co., claimant, having paid the costs of the proceedings and having executed bond in the sum of \$250, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 28, 1912.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1875.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On June 3, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 50 Daisy cheeses remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Edwin Warley, doing business under the firm name and style of Warley Fruit & Produce Co., Mobile, Ala., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about May 9 and 16, 1912, by the P. J. Schaefer Co., Marshfield, Wis., and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Alabama, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Quality Brand P. J. Schaefer Company, Marshfield, Wis." and there was also marked on the side of each box certain figures indicating the weight thereof, the said weights ranging from 17 to 23 pounds in the different cheeses.

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that of the 40 boxes of cheese which were weighed, only one weighed as much as indicated by the marks on the containers, and the other 39 boxes showed a deficiency of from one-half to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds on each cheese, the total of the weights marked on the boxes amounting to 840 pounds while the total of the actual weights was 808 pounds, showing a deficiency of 32 pounds, or an average deficiency of 3.7 per cent for the 40 boxes of cheese.

On June 7, 1912, the said P. J. Schaefer Co., claimant, having paid all costs of the proceedings and having executed bond in the sum of \$250, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 28, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1876.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF ORANGE FLAVOR.

On June 20, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against H. C. Schranck Co., a corporation, Milwaukee, Wis., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 1, 1912, from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of so-called orange flavor which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "H. C. Schranck Co., established 1876 Fine Flavors and Bottlers Supplies 49-51-53-55 Biddle St., Milwaukee, Wis. Soda Water Flavor Orange True Fruit." \* \* \*

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity 15.56/15.56, 0.9262; ethyl alcohol, per cent by volume, 55.5; methyl alcohol, Vorisek, none; solids, per cent by weight, 1.08; coloring matter, natural; volume in container, none stated; oil by precipitation, per cent by volume, trace; oil by rotation, per cent by volume, 0.1; citral, Hiltner method, 0.045; aldehydes as citral, per cent by weight, 0.035. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that there had been mixed and packed with the product a substance, to wit, a dilute orange flavor, in such a manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that there had been substituted in part for the product a substance, to wit, a dilute orange flavor. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and branding on the product was false and misleading for the reason that the state-

ment "Orange Flavor" led purchasers to believe and was calculated and intended to so lead them to believe that the product was a genuine orange flavor, whereas in truth and in fact it was a dilute orange flavor.

On June 24, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 28, 1912.*

1876



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1877.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED PEACH CORDIAL AND CHERRY CORDIAL.

On April 23, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a district court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of one half barrel, more or less, of so-called peach cordial and one half barrel, more or less, of so-called cherry cordial remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of John O'Donoghue, Washington, D. C., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of New York into the District of Columbia, on or about April 8, 1912, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The products were labeled: "Peach Cordial—A. C. Maury U. S. Gauger 2nd Dist. N. Y." Stamp number "E 450405." "Wild Cherry" "Cherry cordial—A. C. Maury U. S. Gauger 2nd Dist. N. Y." Stamp number "E 450404."

Adulteration of these products was alleged in the libel for the reason that the same consisted of sugar solutions containing a small amount of alcohol, which solutions had been artificially colored and flavored with artificial peach flavor and artificial cherry flavor, respectively, which said solutions, so flavored and colored, had been substituted in whole or in part for peach cordial and cherry cordial, respectively. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the products had been mixed and colored by the addition of artificial coloring matter whereby damage and inferiority had been concealed and in order to imitate peach cordial and cherry cordial, respectively. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the products contained sodium benzoate, an added deleterious in-



gredient, the presence of which was not declared upon the label. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels on the products signified and imported that they were peach and wild cherry cordials, respectively, when, in truth and in fact, they were not peach and wild cherry cordials nor entitled to be so called, but were imitations of the said cordials, being the solutions more fully described above. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the labels on the products did not state that the products contained sodium benzoate, an added deleterious ingredient.

On May 15, 1912, John O'Donoghue, claimant, having filed his plea and answer consenting to a decree, and having paid the costs of the proceedings, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that, upon the execution and delivery of bond by said claimant in the sum of \$100, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and surrendered to the claimant.

The case was certified to the United States Attorney because of adulteration and misbranding in that, among other things, the presence of sodium benzoate in the product was not declared on the label. The United States Attorney, nevertheless, inadvertently alleged in the libel that the product was adulterated and misbranded in that it contained sodium benzoate, an added deleterious ingredient, whereas the contrary has been determined after full investigation by the Referee Board of Consulting Scientific Experts (See Food Inspection Decision No. 104).

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 29, 1912.*

1877



Issued February 4, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1878.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PASTE.

On August 29, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the said district an information against the Sachem's Head Canning Co., a corporation, Guilford, Conn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 21, 1910, from the State of Connecticut into the State of New Jersey, of a consignment of tomato paste which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Yeasts and spores, 80 per one-sixtieth milligram; bacteria, 800,000,000 per gram; mold filaments in 95 per cent of the fields; which indicates that decayed stock entered the product.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance. On September 26, 1911, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

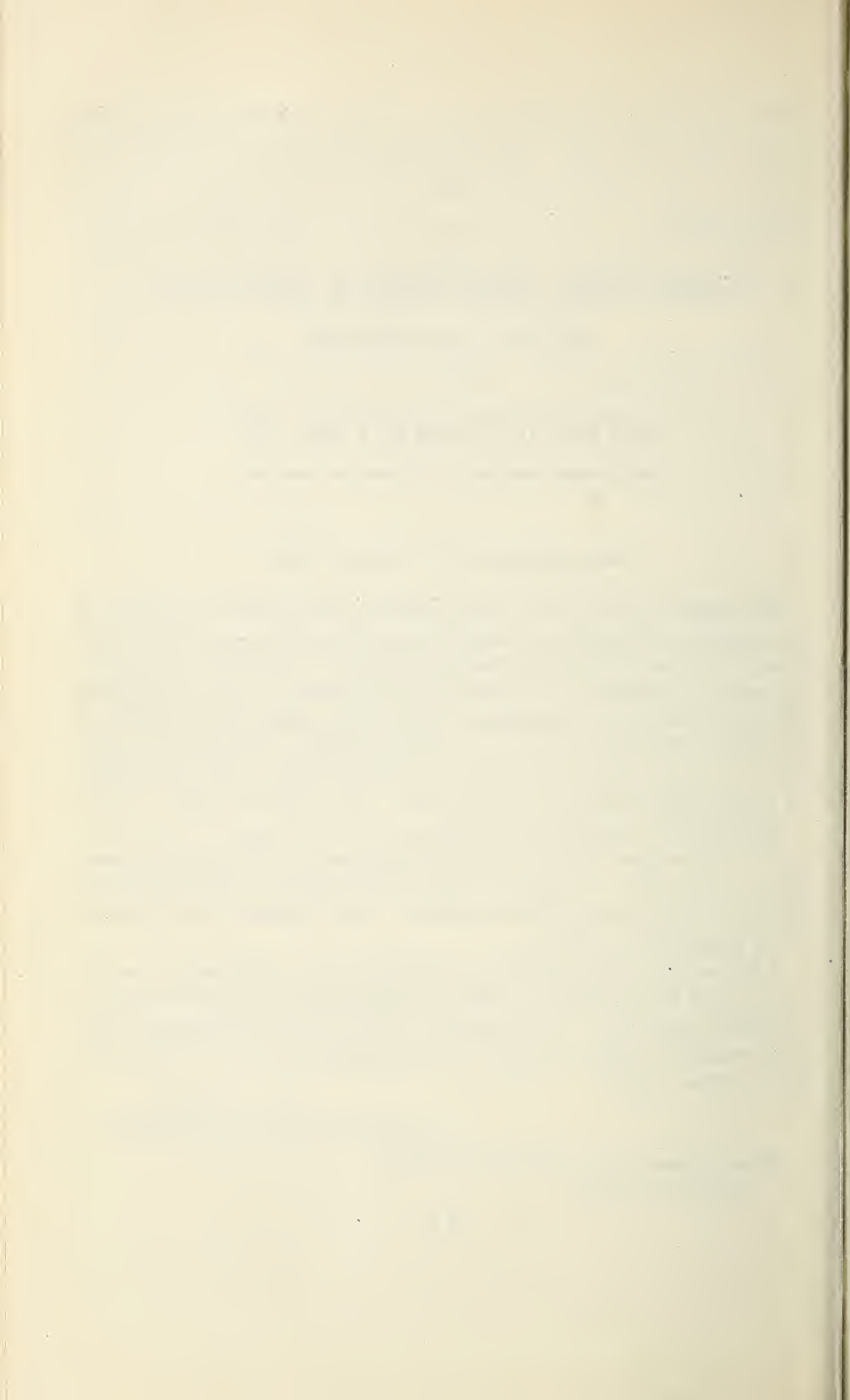
W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 29, 1912.*

66256°—No. 1878—13





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1879.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF EVAPORATED MILK.

On October 21, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 700 cases each containing 48 cans of so-called evaporated milk, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of M. A. Newmark & Co. (Inc.), Los Angeles, Cal., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about August 21, 1911, by the Cache Valley Condensed Milk Co., Logan, Utah, and transported from the State of Utah into the State of California and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Honeysuckle Brand Unsweetened Evaporated Milk Manufactured by the Cache Valley Condensed Milk Co., Logan, Utah. Contents not less than 26 per cent T. S., 7.5 per cent B. F. Directions: Use the Honeysuckle Brand Evaporated Milk for all purposes that you would fluid milk or cream keep the open can in a cool place. Guaranteed by Cache Valley Condensed Milk Co., under the National Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, serial no. 16144. Thoroughly sterilized and put up in sanitary cans."

Examination of samples of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to contain 25.0 to 25.8 per cent total solids and 7.4 to 7.6 per cent fat, and therefore that the product was not sufficiently evaporated to be entitled to the unqualified name evaporated milk. The case was certified to the United States Attorney upon the charge of misbranding for the reason that the product was not sufficiently evaporated to entitle it to the name of evaporated milk and the statement on the labels used on the retail packages: "Contents not less than 26% T. S. 7.5% B. F." was not sufficient

to convey to the average user that the goods were in any respect deficient, said label being therefore false and misleading.

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels on the product bore certain statements and devices regarding it and the ingredients and substances composing it which statements and devices were false and misleading and intended and calculated to deceive the purchaser into believing that the product consisted of evaporated milk and contained 26 per cent total solids and 7.5 per cent butter fat when, in truth and in fact, the product consisted of and was a preparation of milk containing considerably less than 26 per cent total solids and considerably less than 7.5 per cent butter fat and was not evaporated milk. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement contained in the label set forth above was false and misleading in that the label signified to the purchaser that the product consisted of not less than 26 per cent total solids and not less than 7.5 per cent butter fat, and that the product was evaporated milk.

On November 8, 1911, the Cache Valley Condensed Milk Co. (Inc.), Logan, Utah, claimant, having admitted the truth of the allegations contained in the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said claimant upon payment of all the costs of the proceedings, amounting to \$88.95, and the execution of bond in conformity with section 10 of the Act, fixed by the court at \$2,000.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 29, 1912.*



Issued February 4, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1880.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED APPLE CIDER.

On March 5, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 kegs of so-called apple cider remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of V. L. Potts, Dallas, Tex., alleging that the product had been shipped during the month of March, 1911, by the Arbita Spring Water Co., New Orleans, La., from the State of Tennessee into the State of Texas and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore no label, but was invoiced as apple cider.

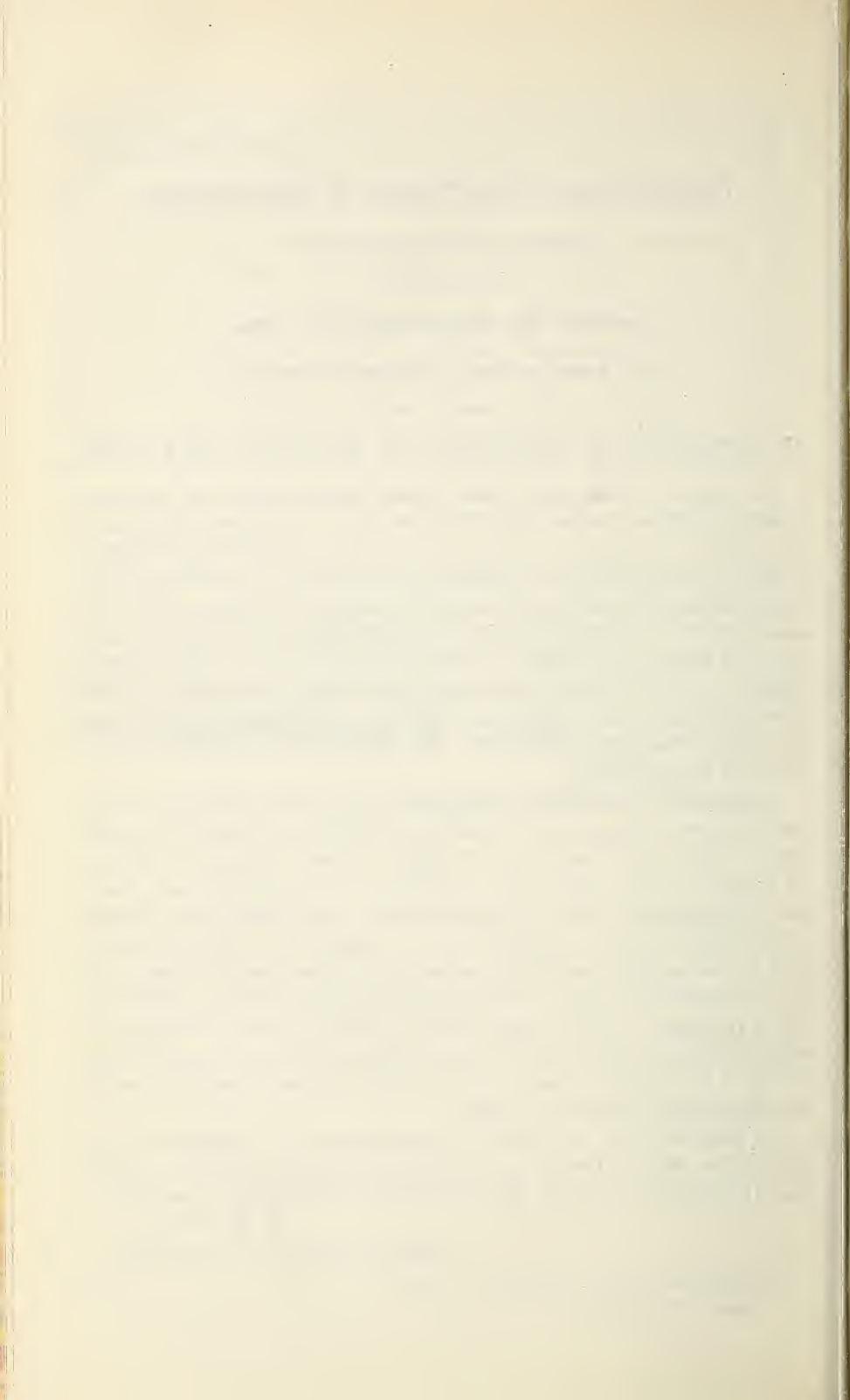
Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was invoiced as apple cider when, in truth and in fact, it was not apple cider, but a compound of apple product, commercial glucose or impure starch sugar, sodium benzoate, and saccharin, and therefore adulterated in that the apple product was mixed with glucose, sodium benzoate, and saccharin so as to injuriously affect its quality, and in that sodium benzoate, commercial glucose, and saccharin had been substituted in part for the genuine apple product. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of apple cider and was offered for sale under the name of apple cider, which is a distinctive name of an article different from that which was contained in each of the kegs.

On May 20, 1912, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 29, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1881.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF GUM TRAGACANTH AND ALLEGED ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF ALEXANDRIA SENNA.

In May, 1910, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for said district an information, and on September 23, 1911, another information in four counts, against J. L. Hopkins & Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., charging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On or about September 1, 1909, from the State of New York into the State of Virginia of a quantity of gum tragacanth which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled "5 lbs., No. 1 Tragacanth Gum U. S. P. (*astragalus gummifer*) powd. J. L. Hopkins & Co., New York."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to be the product known as Indian gum; no tragacanth gum (*Astragalus gummifer*) was present. Adulteration was alleged in the first count of the last information filed for the reason that the product was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, to wit, gum tragacanth, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down therein at the time of shipment and investigation, in that it was not gum tragacanth and was not a gummy exudation from *Astragalus gummifer* Labillardiere or from other species of *astragalus*, but was a powdered Indian gum, and also in that it failed to conform to the tests laid down in said Pharmacopœia, among others the tests by sodium hydroxide and iodine and

alcohol, and the standard of strength, quality, or purity was not stated on the package except the false statement that the product conformed to the standard prescribed in the United States Pharmacopœia and its strength and quality fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was sold as gum tragacanth of the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and was not such, but was of the character hereinbefore described. Misbranding was alleged in count 2 of the last information filed, for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above, so as to deceive the purchaser or purchasers, in that the package and label of the article bore statements regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false and misleading in that they stated that the article was gum tragacanth of the standard prescribed in the United States Pharmacopœia, whereas it was not gum tragacanth, but was Indian gum, and was not of the standard prescribed by the United States Pharmacopœia.

(2) On or about February 24, 1910, from the State of New York into the State of California of a quantity of senna leaves which were alleged to have been adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "412 Alex. Senna Broken U. S. P., From J. L. Hopkins & Co., under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906, Serial 3236."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Ash, 19.20 per cent; ash acid insoluble, 9.15 per cent; the insoluble ash is chiefly sand of even-sized grains consisting of various minerals. Adulteration of this product was alleged in the third count of the last information filed, for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, to wit, senna leaves, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down therein at the times of shipment and investigation, in that it contained stalks, stones, seeds, pebbles, and other substances foreign to senna leaves, and the standard of strength, quality, or purity was not stated upon the package excepting the false statement that the article was of the standard prescribed in the United States Pharmacopœia and certain substances, to wit, stalks, seeds, pebbles, and other foreign substances, had been substituted in part for the article, which were not declared, and its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold; that is to say, it was sold as Alexandria senna leaves, whereas it was not such, but was as above described. Misbranding was alleged in count 4 of the last information filed, for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above, so as to mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof, in that the package and label of the product bore statements regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which were



false and misleading in that they bore statements to the effect that the article consisted entirely of senna leaves of the standard prescribed by the United States Pharmacopœia, whereas it did not, but consisted of a mixture of senna leaves, with stalks, seeds, pebbles, and other foreign substances.

On April 25, 1911, the case covering the shipment of the gum tragacanth having come on for trial, counsel for defendants moved to dismiss the information filed in May, 1910, on several grounds, the chief of which were that the information did not contain allegations showing that notice had been given to the defendant by the Department of Agriculture or that a hearing had been had, and the court sustained the motion and on September 23 the new information in four counts was filed covering the shipments of gum tragacanth and senna leaves. On October 2, 1911, defendants filed their plea and answer, and on February 13, 1912, the court (Hough, J.) rendered the following opinion striking out two of the pleas by defendant.

Having been called upon to plead, defendant offers a written document entitled "Plea and Answer", whereupon the prosecution moves to quash (i. e. strike out) as irrelevant or improper most of said written instrument.

An examination of the "Plea and Answer" shows it to consist of four parts:

1st. A declaration that defendant is not guilty;

2d. That prosecution is barred by the Statute of limitations;

3d. That defendant was formerly acquitted of the same misdemeanors as are charged in the present information;

4th. A statement which may be summarized as follows, viz: Long before the passage of the Pure Food Act, Gum Tragacanth was a well known article of commerce. It is a vegetable gum, exuding from many varieties of plants, which plants exist for the most part in Asia, but all such vegetable gums having the same properties were known as Tragacanth. The United States Pharmacopœia (8th ed., Sept. 1909) is a publication which (for the purposes of the Pure Food Law) fixes the standard by which the quality of drugs shall be determined. The edition of the Pharmacopœia above referred to declares in its Preface that "the standards of purity and strength (described in the book) are intended to apply to substances used solely for medicinal purposes and when professionally bought, sold and dispensed as such".

Said book contains a complete list of drugs, of which "a medicine dose" is prescribed, and neither Tragacanth nor Senna is on that list.

In May, 1909, defendant imported "33 bags Gum Indian Tragacanth". One of these bags was inspected by the Customs authorities and an Examiner of the Department of Agriculture, and passed as a "crude drug". Thereafter said Gum was ground by defendant, and after such grinding a skilled chemist made an analysis thereof and reported that said ground Tragacanth complied with the said Pharmacopœia's requirements. Thereafter defendant received a pretended order from a firm in Norfolk, Virginia, asking among other things for five pounds Tragacanth Gum and ten pounds Senna leaves;—this order was really given by an employee of the Department of Agriculture. Defendant sent, *inter alia*, both the Tragacanth Gum and Senna leaves, filling the order for Tragacanth with its second quality described as "Tragacanth Gum No. 1 U. S. P. Powder". That at or just before the time of this sale certain



employees of the Department of Agriculture had publicly claimed in writing that Gum Tragacanth from India was not real Tragacanth, but of this fact no public notice had been given, nor was defendant aware of it at the time of shipment.

Defendant had long sold and catalogued several varieties of Senna, described as "Whole leaf U. S. P.", "Half leaf", and "Broken". Defendant received an order from a firm of San Francisco, California, for one barrel of Senna "U. S. P. Broken Powder",—and for two bales "Senna Alex. U. S. P. Broken". Defendant filled this order partially, by shipping two bales of Senna, Broken, which had been passed by the Customs and Agricultural authorities of the United States. Said order so received from California was not a genuine order, but one given at the instigation of the United States Department of Agriculture. Senna in the leaf is not used for medical purposes, but by soaking and filtration is made into extract, so that the broken leaf is as effective as the whole leaf.

The information consists of four counts:

(1) Shipping in interstate commerce adulterated Gum Tragacanth, in that it differs from the standard of strength, quality and purity laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia;

(2) Shipping in interstate commerce misbranded Gum Tragacanth, in that the article was labeled with the false and misleading statement that it was Tragacanth of the standard prescribed by said Pharmacopoeia, whereas it was not Gum Tragacanth, but Indian Gum, and not of the standard prescribed as aforesaid;

(3) Shipping in interstate commerce adulterated Senna, not of the strength, quality and purity prescribed by the United States Pharmacopoeia, in that it contained stalks, stones, seeds, pebbles and other substances foreign to Senna leaves;

(4) Shipping in interstate commerce misbranded Senna, in that its label represented the article to consist entirely of Senna leaves of the standard prescribed by said Pharmacopoeia, whereas it in fact consisted of a mixture of said leaves with stalks, seeds, etc., etc.

Mr. Hitchings for the defendant;

Mr. Whitney, Assistant U. S. Attorney, opposed.

#### MEMORANDUM.

It is suggested that so extraordinary are the prosecutions or proceedings brought under the Pure Food Law, that some new procedure should be brought out in respect to them,—apparently for the purpose of preventing a trial occurring on the Criminal side of the Court until after the facts have been looked into by the Court itself.

This is a startling innovation, and so far as I am concerned might be disposed of by expressing my unwillingness to attempt such new procedure, and my belief that juries are far more apt to be extremely tender of defendants and their rights, real or pretended, than any Judge could be.

But it is perhaps advisable to indicate, even at some length, the view that no such method of judging facts is permitted by the Criminal Law.

It is the invariable practice in this District to prosecute under the Pure Food Law by criminal information,—that is, the Government alleges a misdemeanor.

It is not open to doubt that Congress has created several possible misdemeanors by the passage of the act in question. Procedure by criminal informa-

tion is common law practice, and being a matter of practice it needs no statute to support it. Originally it was a concurrent remedy with indictments for all misdemeanors except misprision of treason. In practice, even before the Independence of the United States, leave to file information was seldom sought by the Attorney General except at the instance of a high officer of Government.

Informations under the Pure Food Law are perfect representatives of this ancient practice being brought by the District Attorney under leave of Court at the instance of the Department of Agriculture.

In the United States the function of an information is limited, however, by the constitutional provision that no one shall be held to answer for a "capital or otherwise infamous crime," except on presentment by the Grand Jury. (On this subject generally See 2 Hawk, P. C., Cap. 26, Sec. 3,—page 326 et seq.; *United States vs. Waller*, 1 Sawyer, 701; *Ex parte Wilson*, 114 U. S., at 425; *United States vs. De Walt*, 128 U. S., 393.)

An information, therefore, being no novelty, it does not become one by being applied to a new misdemeanor. The course of trial is and must remain that of an indictment. It is therefore necessary to inquire what pleas are possible either to an indictment or information, there being no such thing known as an answer in Criminal law in the sense in which that word is used on the Civil side. All possible pleas on the Criminal side of this Court must be either in abatement, in bar, or the general issue.

A motion to quash is not a pleading and therefore is not included, and jurisdictional pleas, which are sometimes given as a separate class, are really either in abatement or bar according to whether the objection is to a particular court or to courts in general. Tested by these rules this defendant has

1st. Pleaded the general issue, which is of course proper and sufficient;

2nd. The statute of limitations is raised by special plea, which is permissible but not necessary; *United States vs. Brown*, 2 Lowell, 267;

3d. A plea is tendered of *autre fois acquit*, concerning which plea the record is in the same condition as found by me in *United States vs. Robinson*, Mem. filed Jan. 18, 1910; and finally,

4th. The evidential matter as above digested is put into a pleading.

It may first be noted that the plea of *autre fois acquit* or *convict* should not be tendered simultaneously with the general issue. It is the rule in Criminal law as it was at Common Law on the Civil side, that defences both dilatory and peremptory if they did not go to the merits of the controversy should be pleaded first, in order that judgment (if against defendant) might be *respondeat ouster*. This practice arose after the severity which directed final judgment against defendant on overruling a plea in bar (*Rex vs Taylor*, 3 B & C, 502) had been modified,

This, however, being a matter of detail only, I have examined the record as if the prosecution had filed a replication to the plea of *autre fois acquit* and find by the record that the previous information failed for what the Court considered defects apparent on the face thereof. Therefore it was no information, and the defendant was never in jeopardy.

Notwithstanding the informality of the fourth plea, what is sought to be raised is I think plain enough, unless this defendant shipped a "drug" it is not guilty under this information. "Drug" is defined by the sixth section of the Act, and the standard of drugs is to be ascertained from the United States Pharmacopoeia by the seventh section thereof. What the Pharmacopoeia says, therefore, the defendant asserts the Court may take judicial cognizance of, and having done this it is found that neither leaf Senna nor Gum Tragacanth is a drug in the sense in which the Pharmacopoeia uses that word, i. e. "Substance

used solely for medicinal purposes and when professionally bought, sold and dispensed as such".

If such a plea as this (plainly in bar if it is anything) can be tried, it must be tried either by the Court or the jury; and no matter which course of trial is adopted, it is a sure test of a good plea that the trying power can give judgment or verdict either way.

If it be regarded as a plea triable by the Court only, judgment against the defendant would be *respondere ouster*, but such judgment would be based necessarily upon the insufficiency of the facts alleged, admitting them to be true. This reduces the whole matter to an absurdity, for if the facts alleged (as I understand them) be true, the defendant is not guilty and the Court has no more power to pronounce a judgment of Not Guilty than it has to enter one of Guilty.

I think this analysis shows that the alleged plea amounts to no more than a statement of evidence intended to support the plea of Not Guilty; therefore it is not a plea at all.

It is ORDERED: That the pleas of Not Guilty and Statute of Limitations stand; that the plea of *autre fois acquit* be overruled after an inspection of the records of this Court, and that the remainder and balance of the document filed and entitled "Plea and Answer" be stricken from the files as unauthorized by law.

On May 30, 1912, the case came on for trial before the court and jury. The trial was upon the third and fourth counts of the information. The first and second counts charging shipment of adulterated and misbranded gum tragacanth were nolleed on the grounds that the shipment of that article was not made from the Southern District of New York but from the Eastern District of New York, and on June 27, 1912, an information was filed by the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, covering said shipment, in the District Court of the United States for said district, where this case is now pending. At the end of the Government's case, upon the trial of the third and fourth counts of the information charging shipment of adulterated and misbranded senna leaves Alexandria, counsel for defendant moved to dismiss the information. The motion was granted as to the third count covering the charge of adulteration of senna leaves, as more fully appears in the following opinion:

The COURT (Hand, J.): This is a case under the title of June 30th, 1906, an information charging the defendant with shipping in Interstate Commerce a bale of senna labeled "412, Alex. Senna, Broken, U. S. P." The prosecution has proved the shipment of the bale and also its contents.

Now, it appears that in the shipment of Senna to the United States there are several grades, first beginning with what is known as whole leaf senna, the second the three-quarter leaf, third the one-half leaf, fourth broken leaf, fifth senna siftings, and sixth, senna dust. All of these products are prepared by a process of sifting from the gross products; it is pulled from the senna plant by Arabian natives of the African desert.

There is evidence in the case sufficient to go to the jury that the product in question was not broken senna, but senna siftings. On that question of fact it would not be my province to determine if the case were to go to the jury,



but the law requires me to assume upon this motion that the product was senna siftings, and that, therefore, it did not comply with the label which described it as broken senna. That, however, is not sufficient to make a case with the Food and Drugs Act.

Both sides concede that the only provision applicable to the case is the first subdivision of Section 7 of that Act, which reads as follows:

"If when a product is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or the National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary official at the time of the investigation."

If the defendant has violated the act it is in that it has shipped something which differs from the standard of strength or purity from that laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia.

Now, I think that the shipment in this case was sold under a name recognized in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia because when that Pharmacopoeia used the word senna it certainly included more than the whole leaf, three-quarter leaf, or one-half leaf, but also included broken senna; nor could the defendant in this case escape consequences of a violation of the Act by describing senna as broken senna, especially as he uses the word U. S. P. But the statute only forbids the shipment of the article which differs in the standard of its strength or purity from what is laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia.

Turning to page 392 of that publication I find that there is no standard laid down except that senna consists of the dried leaflet of the plant and that it should be free from stalks. The only relevant clause in the Pharmacopoeia is the phrase which I have just stated—senna should be free of stalks.

Now, the Government contends that the word stalks includes not only the stalk proper of the plant, but the stem on which the leaflets grow which is commonly known as the rachis, and for the purposes of this prosecution I will admit that the position of the Government is correct in that respect and that the term stalk includes the rachis. Very well, that being the fact, was there any senna ever brought into the United States which was free from stalks? The proof shows contradiction. Therefore, in considering this clause of the Pharmacopoeia it is quite clear that you cannot construe it literally or absolutely; indeed, the Government with some hesitation, I may say at least, makes no very strong argument to the contrary, and I must say that any such argument it seems to me, is hardly worthy of serious consideration because the Pharmacopoeia is a book put in the hands of druggists all over the country, men of no great learning, for practical use, and this surely must be intended to bear upon the commercial usages of the country and to have some reference to the raw materials which the chemists actually use, else it is a merely delusive, arbitrary and scholastic publication which it certainly is not. Therefore, you cannot consider the word as meaning it should be wholly free from stalks. What then is the standard of strength of purity which the Pharmacopoeia establishes? The Senna which passes commercially by the name of broken senna contains less of the stalks than that which passes under the name of senna siftings. If the Pharmacopoeia had described both broken senna and senna siftings, I think I might say that that was the standard; that is, by those terms it would have reference to the commercial usage of the terms, and that if a person sold broken senna siftings for broken senna he would be not conforming to the standard prescribed by the Pharmacopoeia. The question, therefore, simply resolves itself into this: am I free to interpret this pharmacopoeia as meaning—

to accept the meaning of the Pharmacopoeia to be that when you sell broken senna it should be free from the amount of stalk common to such senna as passes by that name in the market, and when you sell senna siftings, it must be free from more stalks than is present in that senna which passes as senna siftings. Now, I don't think in a criminal statute that I am free to expand that question in the way it is suggested. The Pharmacopoeia could have made the standard of that commercial usage. I don't think it has; I don't think that any one reading it could fairly be charged criminally with failure to recognize that the phrase related to commercial usage in the different grades as they are accustomed to. On that account it does not seem to me that I can say, or let the Jury say, in this case, that they have been different from the standard of purity which the Pharmacopoeia has established. That being true, gentlemen, I take the case from you, and direct a verdict for the defendant.

A motion by defendant to dismiss as to the fourth count, covering the charge of misbranding, was denied, whereupon the defendant introduced evidence, and thereafter the court charged the jury and the jury on May 31, 1912, returned a verdict of not guilty on the fourth count. The charge to the jury (Hand, J.) follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury, in this case, as you perhaps already understood, there were two separate charges against this corporation; the first was for the adulteration of its drugs and the second is for their misbranding. The first charge I have withdrawn from your consideration and so you need not regard it when you come to deliberate. The only thing that remains for you is the charge that they misbranded their goods.

Now, the Congress of the United States in the exercise of its power to regulate interstate commerce has provided—has prescribed—certain things which you shall not do, among others that you shall not misbrand drugs that pass from one state to another. The actual words are, no person—I do not mean literally, but the actual significance of the words is, no person shall deliver for shipment from any state to another state any misbranded products. Then afterwards in the statute having made that prohibition, in order to enlighten us as to what the term misbranded means, it says that misbranded products are those whose package or label bears any statement regarding the article contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and that is all that the statute says. In this case, therefore, you will have to determine that the corporation delivered for shipment from one state to another state certain drugs; second, that those drugs were misbranded, and in determining whether they were misbranded you will have to consider whether the package or label bore any statement which was false or misleading.

As to the first it is not disputed the defendant concedes that they sent this bale of senna in a package of burlap and matting from the State of New York to the State of California; they do say that the Government has not proved that the drugs were misbranded. How are you to determine that question? In the first place, did the package bear the statement about the senna? That is not in dispute. The package was labeled, as you will remember "412, Alex."—meaning Alexandria—"Senna, broken, U. S. P." and then said where it came from, so that this package did bear a label or a statement about the contents. Now, then, there remains the question, was that statement false or misleading in any particular? That is the issue in the case, and the issue about which all of this testimony has been taken, or at least, a large part of it—some of it was taken before I withdrew the question of adulteration.



Now, gentlemen, the question of whether the statement on the label was false in any particular is to be determined by whether the meaning which it conveyed to the ordinary man when he read it was not a truthful statement of what the facts were. The fact was that this had come over under the name of senna siftings, and that it was one of the grades of the article which contained, I think, 20% of stalk and rachis, together with a certain number of pebbles, and so on; you have heard the testimony and you remember what the actual character of the article was. There is no dispute about what the character was; there is no dispute but that it was legal to import it into the United States and that it was an article which could pass in commerce; there is nothing illegal or contraband about it. Now, then, did the label which the defendant used correctly state those facts, and again, in the determination of that, did the label, or, rather, in amplification of that, did the label state to an ordinary man that it was senna of that kind? In determining that question you may consider the fact that it was going to people who were familiar with the trade, that the label was intended to be read and to be understood by men who were in the drug business, and so you must consider whether within commercial meaning, as you have heard the testimony in regard to it, that the character of senna siftings was known in the trade as broken senna. If it was not, if broken senna meant something which had never been senna siftings, then the defendant was guilty of misbranding the goods. The question is of the meaning,—the trade meaning, of that label or package, whether it corresponds with that character of senna siftings. Now, the testimony upon that question I don't think I need go into at any great length. The Government testimony is that of Moore and Rusby. Mr. Moore said that senna means in the trade the whole leaflet and the three-quarter senna means the whole leaflet somewhat broken, so one-half senna, and that broken senna means pieces of the broken leaf of one-sixteenth to one-quarter or one-half; that is, less than the half senna, but not with the added percentage of stalks and stems. Mr. Rusby says that he was for a long time I think the pharmacognasist, in any case employed to scrutinize the products which were purchased by a large drug house of this country, Parke, Davis & Company; that he had a large experience with the character of the different kinds of senna and the names applied to them, and he says that the classification was whole senna, three-quarters, one-half, broken, siftings, and dust, and that this came in the next to the last classification, sifting, and was not broken. The testimony of the defendant on the other hand, is that he coined, so far as he knows, he coined the word "broken," and that he applied it to a kind of sifting, the first of the three classes of siftings, and that he used it, and the inference may be made, you may make the inference if you see fit, that it had been the general knowledge in the trade, and so did not indicate any particular grade of the siftings. There you have the conflicting testimony, and in that conflict it is your province absolutely to determine. I will leave the facts to you as they are. I may say that the intention of the defendant in the case to mislead is not a material element, and you need not find it. In this particular case you may well come to the conclusion if you determine that there was a misstatement that the defendant knew he was making a misstatement, but it is of no consequence and it is not necessary that you should reach that conclusion that it is relevant. It is enough that the package bore the statement which was misleading in form in the sense which I have tried to determine. Nor is it of any consequence whether the consignee of the goods was in fact actually misled. The parties have introduced the testimony in both ways; upon that the Government says there is testimony that Mr. Herb was misled because he expected his elixir to be more potent, and he got less

potency from it because of the impurities. The defendant says, on the other hand, the consignee must have gotten what he wanted, or he would have returned it. But that whole question, whether in this specific instance the consignee was misled is immaterial and of no consequence. The question is whether the package bore a statement which to the ordinary man in the trade would have meant something different from what it actually contained. If you determine that you will bring in a verdict of guilty.

Now, so far as the degree of proof is concerned, you have already sat in a number of criminal cases and you know that all the facts in the case must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt in favor of the Government, and then you can bring in such a verdict. This is just like any other criminal case in that respect. Each statement of the case must be established against the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt, and I think I have told you that the best definition which I can give you of that degree of conviction is that it would be such a degree of assurance as would make you willing to entrust affairs of great consequence as you may have upon your conclusion. If you come to such a conclusion in this case then you may bring in a verdict for the Government. If you find that you can not reach such a degree of conviction you must bring a verdict in of acquittal.

MR. HITCHINGS. I beg to except to that portion of your Honor's charge in which you say if senna was not known to the trade as broken senna, and I ask your Honor to charge the Jury that in this case if Scott & Gilbert knew the meaning of the word broken as you are advised, that then the prosecution must fail and the defendant be found not guilty. I except to your Honor's charge that the intention of the defendant in putting this label on the package was immaterial. I except to that portion of Your Honor's charge that it is of no consequence that the consignee was not misled, and I except to that portion of Your Honor's charge that if the label would deceive an ordinary man that then the defendant was guilty of misbranding, and again I request Your Honor to state that the label must have deceived the consignee—must have been calculated to deceive the consignee or there cannot be a verdict for the plaintiff.

THE COURT. Well, calculated to deceive the consignee; that is rather different. I will charge you, gentlemen, that the label must have been of such a character as would be calculated to deceive the consignee. That it should actually have deceived him? No.

MR. HITCHINGS. I want Your Honor to charge this Jury specifically that any ordinary man outside of the consignee has nothing whatever to do with it and the Jury has nothing whatever to do with it.

THE COURT. No, I won't charge that.

MR. HITCHINGS. I take an exception. Will Your Honor call the attention of the Jury, in as much as you have adverted in your charge to it, to the fact that he did not know anything about senna siftings, Mr. Moore, and also the fact that Ross testified that senna broken and senna siftings were the same thing?

THE COURT. I have stated that.

A JUROR. Will you inform the Jury what qualities of senna that word U. S. P. can be put after?

THE COURT. I will charge you, gentlemen, that it could be put after the actual contents of this bale. You need not be concerned with the U. S. P. There was no misbranding in that they put U. S. P. upon the contents of this bale.

MR. HITCHINGS. I ask your Honor to charge the Jury as to that, that Scott & Gilbert were not misled is some evidence that the Jury may consider that the label was not misleading.

THE COURT. Yes, I will charge that, Gentlemen, I really intended to do it in my charge: In considering the question as to whether the meaning in the trade—to the man in the trade—that the meaning of broken senna indicated the contents of this package, you may, I think, fairly consider the fact that Scott & Gilbert received it and whatever the testimony is in his deposition. You may take the deposition if you like. I won't charge you now, because I have forgotten what he said about that; it was read and counsel differed in their recollection, and I haven't any definite recollection of what he said, but if he said he regarded it as broken senna, that would be a piece of evidence you could consider.

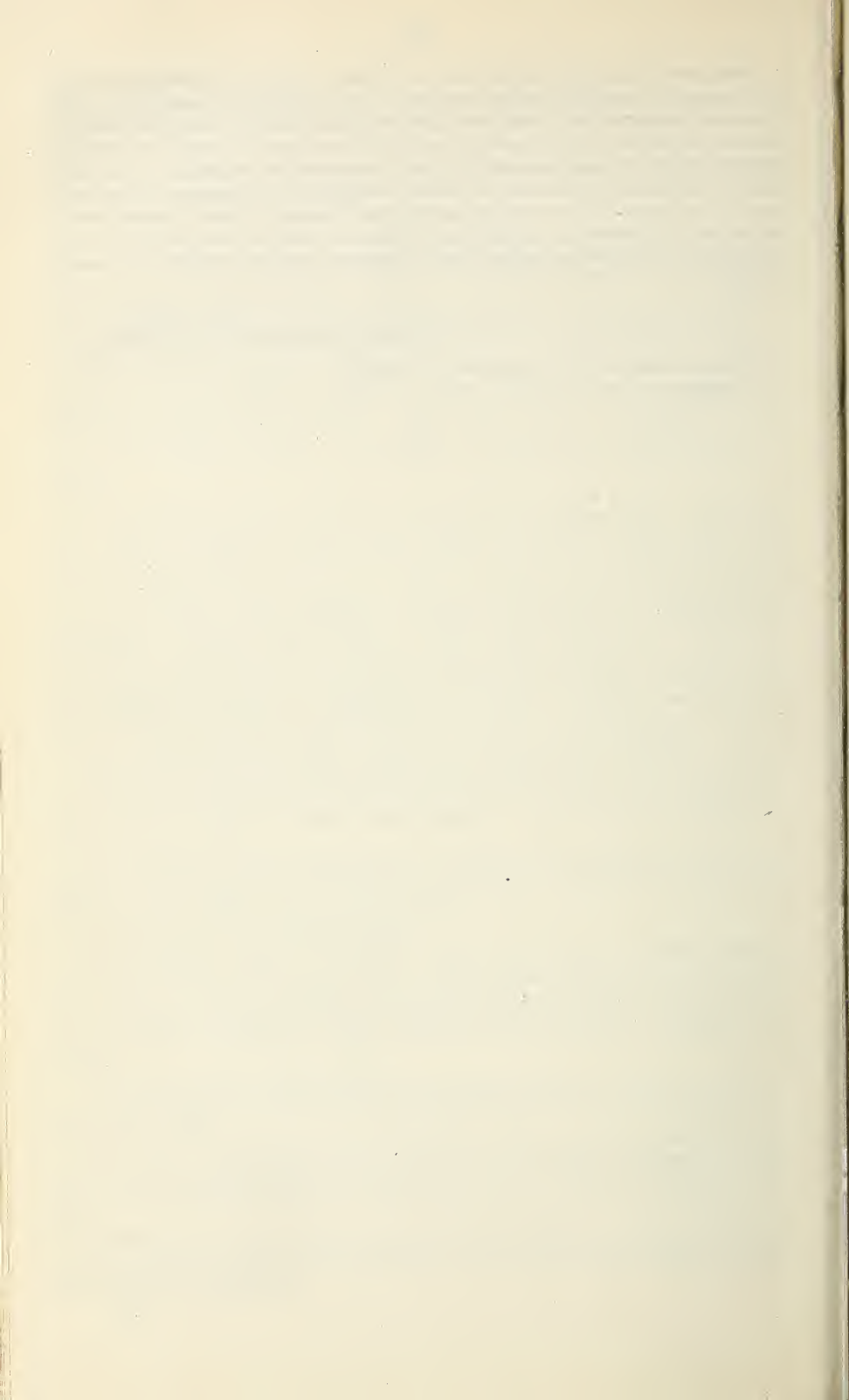
W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 26, 1912.*

1881







# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1882.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF DAMIANA ELIXIR.

On September 25, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Mihalovitch Co., a corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about June 20, 1910, from the State of Ohio into the State of Colorado of a quantity of so-called "Damiana Elixir" which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Dr. Friedrich Kneip's The Only Genuine 30% Alcohol, Damiana Elixir, A True and Sure Invigorator, Purity Guaranteed. Invigorates Strengthens, Standard Quality."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol by volume, 29.03 per cent; total solids, 10.37 per cent; sugars, 9.45 per cent; nonsugar solids, 0.92 per cent; very little or no damiana. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was sold under and by a name, to wit, "Damiana Elixir" (Elixir Turneræ), recognized in the National Formulary, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of said product, as determined by the test laid down in the National Formulary official at the time of sale and shipment of the product, was "Nine and one-half ( $9\frac{1}{2}$ ) grains of Damiana (Turneræ) are represented in one fluidrachm of the finished elixir," and that the product differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the National Formulary official at the time of the investigation, and that it was of inferior quality and below the standard of strength, quality, and purity laid down in the National Formulary as afore-



said, the product containing an amount of damiana (Turneræ) less than that prescribed in the National Formulary, to wit, very little or no damiana (Turneræ). Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and brand on the product bore statements regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which statements were false, misleading, and deceptive in that the product was thereby represented to be Damiana Elixir (Elixir Turneræ) of standard strength and quality, as such standard is determined and laid down in the National Formulary, as set forth above, whereas, in truth and in fact, the statements were untrue and false for the reason that the product was not of such standard strength and quality and contained very little or no damiana (Turneræ).

On July 19, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs, aggregating \$41.95.

W. M. Hays,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 29, 1912.*

1882



Issued February 4, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1883.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF OLIVES.

On June 28, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Alcibiades G. Psiaki, doing business under the name of Alco G. Psiaki Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, of two consignments of black olives on January 27, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, which were adulterated.

An examination of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Lot No. 1) Appearance fair; passable, 26, 32.0 per cent; wormy, 6, 7.4 per cent; worm-eaten, 26, 32.0 per cent; decayed, 23, 28.3 per cent; total 81, 99.7 per cent. (Lot No. 2) Appearance poor; passable, 13, 15.4 per cent; wormy, 3, 3.5 per cent; worm-eaten, 36, 42.8 per cent; decayed, 32, 38 per cent; total 84, 99.7 per cent. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product consisted in part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On July 23, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

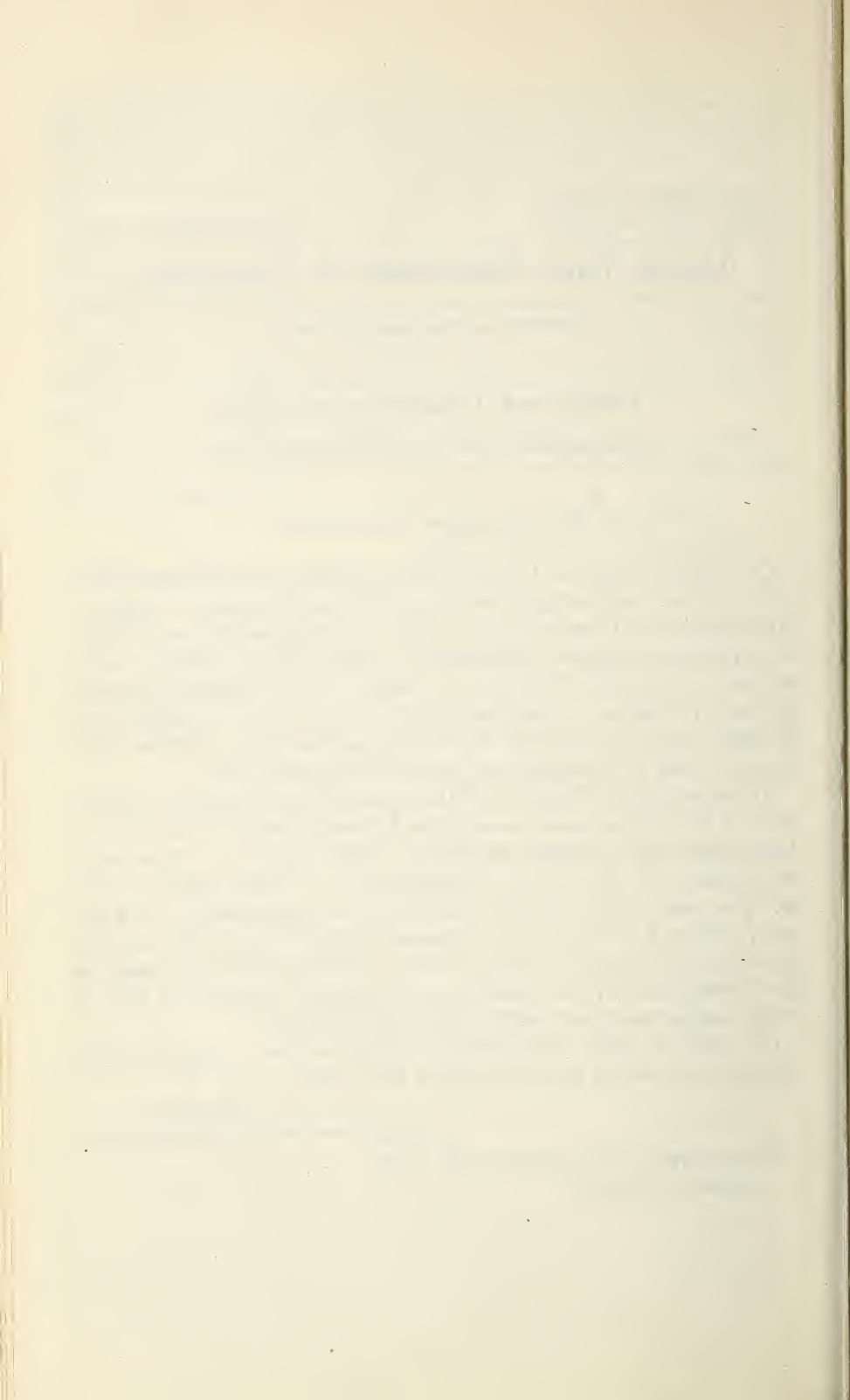
W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 29, 1912.*

66288°—No. 1883—13





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1884.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING AND ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF VINEGAR.

On July 28, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 75 barrels of so-called cider vinegar, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of parties to the United States Attorney unknown, alleging that the product had been shipped by Place Bros., Oswego, N. Y., from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Place Brothers—Cider Vinegar—Extra Old Farm Orchard Brand—Oswego, N. Y.—Test No. 9—Guaranty legend—Place Brothers—Not made by a trust".

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar and a product high in reducing sugars and foreign mineral matter, which had been prepared in imitation of cider vinegar, had been substituted in part for the product. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled and branded "Cider Vinegar", which would deceive and mislead the purchaser to believe that the product was cider vinegar, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not cider vinegar, but a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar and a product high in reducing sugars and foreign mineral matter which had been prepared in imitation of cider vinegar.

On June 25, 1912, decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, the court finding that the product was misbranded. It was further ordered that upon payment of the costs of the proceedings by said Place Bros., claimants, amounting to \$76.50, and the execution of bond in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and delivered to said claimants.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 29, 1912.*

1884





Issued February 4, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1885.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### MISBRANDING AND ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF VINEGAR.

On May 6, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 90 barrels of so-called cider vinegar, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of parties to the United States Attorney unknown, alleging that the product had been shipped by M. H. and M. S. Place from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "M. H. and M. S. Place—Cider Vinegar. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Not made by a trust—Oswego, N. Y."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, to wit, dilute acetic acid, had been substituted in part for the product and misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled and branded "Cider Vinegar", which would deceive and mislead the purchaser to believe that said food was cider vinegar, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not cider vinegar.

On June 25, 1912, decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, the court finding that the product was misbranded. It was further ordered that upon payment of the costs of the proceeding, amounting to \$81.01, and the execution and delivery of bond by M. H. and M. S. Place, claimants, Oswego, N. Y., in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and delivered to said claimants.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 29, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1886.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### MISBRANDING OF COTTONSEED MEAL.

On April 19, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 300 sacks of cottonseed feed meal, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Stockyards Cotton & Linseed Meal Co., a corporation, Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about March 11, 1912, by the Tennessee Fiber Co. (Inc.), Memphis, Tenn., and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Missouri and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was invoiced as follows: "300 Sx 15 tons Creamo Bran C/S Feed Meal" (the word "Bran" in invoice evidently intended for "Brand").

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was invoiced as set forth above, whereas each of the sacks contained but 21.27 per cent protein, and for the further reason that the product was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of choice cottonseed meal, a product which contains not less than 41 per cent of protein.

On July 27, 1912, the Stockyards Cotton & Linseed Meal Co., claimant, having filed its answer admitting the allegations of the libel, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that upon payment of costs of the proceedings by said claimant, amounting to \$22.15, and the execution of bond in conformity with section 10 of the Act, fixed by the court at \$500, the product should be released and delivered to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 29, 1912.*

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY  
JOHN H. COLEMAN

The history of the city of Boston is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a city which has played a prominent part in the history of the United States, and its story is one of the most interesting and instructive. The city was founded in 1630, and has since that time been a center of commerce and industry. It has been the seat of many of the most important events in the history of the country, and its people have been instrumental in the development of the nation. The city has a rich and varied history, and its story is one which should be known by all who are interested in the history of the United States.

JOHN H. COLEMAN  
Author of "The History of the City of Boston"

# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1887.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF WINE.

On December 29, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 9 barrels of wine, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Kline Bros., Portland, Oreg., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about December 4, 1911, by the California Wine Association, a corporation, San Francisco, Cal., and transported from the State of California into the State of Oregon, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Five barrels of the wine were branded: "Old Mission Selected Vintage Pale Port, O, guaranteed by Kline Brothers, Sole Agents, under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Portland, Ore." Two barrels were branded: "Old Mission Selected Vintage Angelica V, Guaranteed by Kline Brothers, Sole Agents, Under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Portland, Ore." Two barrels were branded: "Old Mission Selected Vintage Muscatel A, Guaranteed by Kline Brothers, Sole Agents, Under the Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906, Portland, Ore." It was alleged in the libel that the product was misbranded and mislabeled for the reason that the labels thereon were intended to deceive the purchasers and to convey the impression that the wine was a foreign product when, in truth and in fact, it was a product of California and a domestic product.

On January 20, 1912, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, the court finding that of the five barrels of the product that had been seized only the two barrels of the product branded



"Old Mission Selected Vintage Pale Port, guaranteed by Kline Brothers, sole agents, under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Portland, Oregon," were in fact misbranded. Kline Bros., claimants, having paid the costs of the proceedings and executed bond in the sum of \$50, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, it was ordered that the two barrels should be released and delivered to said claimants. It was further ordered that the remaining three barrels of wine that had been seized should be released without costs and returned to said claimants.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 29, 1912.*

1887



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1888.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF LEMON FLAVORING MATTER.

On April 15, 1910, and March 1, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district informations against Foote & Jenks, a corporation, Jackson, Mich., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On October 30, 1909, from the State of Michigan into the State of Ohio of a quantity of "Coleman's Terpeneless Pure High Class Extract of Lemon" which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Coleman's Terpeneless Pure High Class Extract of Lemon, for flavoring Ice cream, jellies, Custards, Pastry &c. Serial No. 2442. Directions half teaspoonful or more to a quart according to taste. Avoid boiling. Foote & Jenks. Foote & Jenks' (Coleman or Jaxon) Terpeneless Extract lemon is not a compound but is a simple mixture prepared from not less than 5% lemon oil in 100 parts of dilute ethyl alcohol, (harmless coloring added) having the insoluble terpenes of the oil removed by cold mechanical agitation, producing a product of permanent good quality suitable for all flavoring purposes. Guaranteed by Foote & Jenks, Jackson, Mich., under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. No. 2442."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol, 42.0 per cent; citral, 0.13 per cent; solids, 2.0 per cent; color, turmeric; lemon oil, trace. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was not a pure high-class extract of lemon, but that it contained a substance, to wit, a dilute terpeneless extract

of lemon, which had been mixed and packed with it so as to injuriously reduce and lower its quality and strength, and that a substance, to wit, a dilute solution of terpeneless extract of lemon, had been substituted wholly or in part for the product. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above and the statements appearing on the label regarding the ingredients or substances contained in the product were false, misleading, and deceptive to the purchaser thereof in that each of the bottles of the product contained but a trace of lemon oil and but 0.13 per cent of citral, whereas said product, to be entitled to the name "Terpeneless Extract of Lemon," should contain at least 0.2 per cent citral derived from oil of lemon, and that the statements on the label would lead the purchaser to believe that the product was a pure terpeneless extract of lemon when, as a matter of fact, it was not pure nor terpeneless.

(2) On October 30, 1909, from the State of Michigan into the State of Ohio of a quantity of so-called "Foote & Jenks Terpeneless Citrus Concentration Lemon" which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "16 ounce Foote & Jenks' Terpeneless Citrus Concentration Lemon Soluble Terpeneless Each pint contains the full flavoring strength of one hundred ripe fruits. Guaranteed by Foote & Jenks under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. No. 2442. This preparation, having the insoluble terpenes removed by our mechanical process, will keep perfectly any length of time and at any temperature. For this reason it is recommended to confectioners and bakers for use in place of the oil. Its strength for flavor does not equal that of oil but its cost averages less, without danger of its turning bitter or rancid as does the essential oil. Also used by Manufacturers for making extracts and essence. The original and genuine. Not like any others. C. C. products contain the valuable flavoring constituents of 15% of their volume of essential oil. Made only by Foote & Jenks, Jackson, Mich."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity (15.6°C./15.6°C.), 0.9423; alcohol (per cent by volume), 54.00; methyl alcohol (per cent by volume), none; solids (gms. per 100 cc.), 5.36; oil (per cent by volume), (a) by polarization corrected, 0.78, (b) by precipitation, 0.6; citral, per cent by weight (Chace method), 0.27; citral, per cent by weight (Hiltner method), 0.25; artificial color, none found. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the statements appearing on the labels regarding the ingredients or substances contained in the product were false, misleading, and deceptive to the purchaser thereof in that the following statements, to wit, "Each pint contains the full flavoring

strength of one hundred ripe fruits," and that the "product contains the valuable flavoring constituents of 15% of its volume of essential oil," and that "the insoluble terpenes have been removed," were false and misleading, as analysis of the product showed that each pint did not contain the full flavoring strength of 100 ripe fruits and did not contain the valuable constituents of 15 per cent of its volume of essential oil and that the insoluble terpenes had not been removed.

(3) On October 30, 1909, from the State of Michigan into the State of Ohio of a quantity of so-called "Foote & Jenks C-X-C-Confectioners Concentrated Terpeneless Lemon," which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "16 Ounces Foote & Jenks (C-X-C) Confectioners' Concentrated Terpeneless Lemon Soluble Economical, Convenient Registered Trade Mark Guaranteed Permanently Good. Each Pint presents the full flavoring strength of an average of Two Hundred Ripe Fruits. This preparation, having the insoluble Terpenes Removed by our mechanical process will keep perfectly any length of time and at any temperature. For this reason it is recommended to confectioners and bakers for use in place of the oil. Its strength for flavor is nearly equal to that of oil and without danger of its turning bitter or rancid, as does the essential oil. Also used by Manufacturers for making extract or essence. The original and genuine Not Like Any Others C. X. C. products contain the valuable flavoring constituents of 30% of their volume of essential oil. Guaranteed by Foote & Jenks under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, No. 2442. Made only by Foote & Jenks, Jackson, Mich."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity (15.6° C./15), 0.9511; alcohol (per cent by volume), 58.70; methyl alcohol (per cent by volume), none; solids (gms. per 100 cc.), 10.25; oil (per cent by volume), (a) by polarization corrected, 1.66, (b) by precipitation, 1.2; index of refraction of oil (20° C.), 1.4745; citral, per cent by weight (Chace method), 0.47; citral, per cent by weight (Hiltner method), 0.53; artificial color, none found. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above and the statements appearing on said labels regarding the ingredients or substances contained in the product, representing that it presented "the full flavoring strength of two hundred ripe fruits"; that it "contains the valuable flavor of essential oil"; and that it had the insoluble terpenes removed, were false and misleading to the purchaser in that the statement on the label "C-X-C Confectioners' Concentrated Terpeneless Lemon," would lead the purchaser of the product to believe that it



had a full flavoring strength of 200 ripe fruits; that it contained the valuable flavor of essential oil, and that it had the insoluble terpenes removed, when, as a matter of fact, it was not of the strength of 200 ripe fruits and was of a lower strength and quality than declared upon the label thereof.

(4) On January 28, 1911, from the State of Michigan into the State of Missouri of a quantity of so-called C. X. C. lemon extract, which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Confectioner's Concentration C. X. C. Lemon, Soluble. Registered Trade Mark, Terpeneless. This preparation, having the insoluble terpenes removed by our mechanical process, will keep perfectly any length of time and at any temperature. For this reason it is recommended to Confectioners and Bakers for use in place of oil. Our C. X. C. terpeneless products contain the valuable flavoring constituents of 30% of their volume of essential oil. Six times the standard strength. Used by manufacturers for making extract of lemon terpeneless. (Guaranty Legend) Serial No 2442. Made only by Foote & Jenks, Jackson, Michigan. \* \* \*"

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Citral (Chace method), 0.74 per cent; citral (Hiltner method), 0.56 per cent; alcohol (per cent by volume), 60.64; lemon oil (per cent by polarization), 2.9 (per cent by precipitation), 1.6; esters, as linalyl acetate (gms. per 100 cc.), 0.65; total solids, 5.65 per cent. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the statements appearing in the label, "This preparation having the insoluble terpenes removed," "C. X. C. terpeneless products contain the valuable flavoring constituents of 30% of their volume of essential oil", "Six times the standard strength" and "Used by manufacturers for making extract of lemon", were false and misleading because over 1 per cent of terpenes remained in the product; it did not contain the valuable flavoring constituents of 30 per cent of its volume of essential oil; was not six times the standard strength, and was not used for making extract of lemon. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, being labeled "This preparation having the insoluble terpenes removed", "C. X. C. Terpeneless products contain the valuable flavoring constituents of 30% of their volume of essential oil", "Six times the standard strength", "Used by manufacturers for making extract lemon", whereas, in truth and in fact, over 1 per cent of the terpenes remained in the product; it did not contain valuable flavoring constituents of 30 per cent of its volume of essential oil; was not six times the standard strength, and was not used for making extract of lemon.



On June 27, 1912, the case having come on for trial before the court and a jury, a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury. Thereafter a motion for a new trial was filed on behalf of defendants and was denied by the court, and on August 6, 1912, a fine of \$100 was imposed by the court on account of the interstate shipment from Michigan into Missouri, and a fine of \$100 on account of the interstate shipments from Michigan into Ohio, whereupon the defendants asked that 90 days be granted in which to settle a bill of exceptions on appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 30, 1912.*

1888





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1889.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING AND ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF VINEGAR.

On October 28, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 42 barrels of so-called cider vinegar, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Holt Ice & Cold Storage Co. (Inc.), Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Illinois into the State of Indiana and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Guaranteed Cider Vinegar 6 per centum Spielmann Bros. Co. Mfrs. 5020."

Adulteration was charged in the libel for the reason that a substance consisting of a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar and a product high in reducing sugar and foreign mineral matter had been substituted wholly or in part for cider vinegar. Adulteration was charged for the further reason that there had been mixed with the product a substance consisting of a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar, a product high in reducing sugar and foreign mineral matter, so as to injuriously affect its quality. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the brands and labels on the barrels containing the product as to the ingredients and substances contained therein were false and misleading in that, in truth and in fact, the product purporting to be cider vinegar was an imitation of cider vinegar and the statements contained on the brands

and labels were calculated to deceive and mislead the purchasers thereof.

On June 8, 1912, no claimant for the property having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, the court finding the product misbranded, and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal after the obliteration of all brands thereon.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D.C., *October 30, 1912.*

1889



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1890.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING AND ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF VINEGAR.

On September 16, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 25 barrels of so-called cider vinegar, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Holt Ice & Cold Storage Co. (Inc.), Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the product had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Indiana and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Mfg for W. D. Huffman Co Strictly Pure Cider Vinegar Indianapolis, Ind. Guaranteed Cider Vinegar 6 per centum 3642."

Adulteration was charged in the libel for the reason that a substance consisting of a dilute solution of acetic acid, or distilled vinegar, a product high in reducing sugar, and foreign mineral matter, had been substituted wholly or in part for the product. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that there had been mixed with the product a substance consisting of a dilute solution of acetic acid, or distilled vinegar, a product high in reducing sugar, and foreign mineral matter, so as to injuriously affect its quality. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the brands and labels on the barrels containing the product, as to the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that in truth and in fact the product purporting to be cider vinegar was an imitation of cider vinegar and the statements contained on the brands



and labels were calculated to deceive and mislead the purchasers thereof.

On June 8, 1912, decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, the court finding the product misbranded. It was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal after the obliteration of the brands.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 30, 1912.

1890



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1891.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

### MISBRANDING OF DRUG HABIT CURE.

On January 12, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Dr. J. L. Stephens Co., a corporation, Lebanon, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of Ohio into the District of Columbia—

(1) On or about December 19, 1908, of a certain box containing 18 articles of drug in unbroken packages and bottles, which were misbranded. The product was labeled: "Maplewood Sanatorium. Ledger M. 45 3609. Directions: Take half a tablespoonful four times a day and as directed.", and each bottle bore a separate number, said numbers being from 1 to 18 in consecutive order. Analysis of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

No. of bottle.	Morphin sulphate (grains per fluid ounce).	Alcohol (per cent by volume).	No. of bottle.	Morphin sulphate (grains per fluid ounce).	Alcohol (per cent by volume).
1.....	3.91	14.14	10.....	0.78	14.78
2.....	3.45	13.70	11.....	.84	14.66
3.....	3.07	14.45	12.....	.72	14.86
4.....	2.22	15.01	13.....	.60	14.66
5.....	1.92	15.02	14.....	.51	14.51
6.....	1.64	15.01	15.....	.40	14.87
7.....	1.40	14.88	16.....	.17	14.84
8.....	.85	14.69	17.....	Absent.	14.94
9.....	.84	14.63	18.....	Absent.	14.91

Misbranding of this product was alleged in the information for the following reasons: First, that the packages and bottles containing each of the articles of drug known and designated as Nos. 1 to 18, respectively, failed to bear statements on the labels thereon of the quantity of alcohol contained in said articles; second, that the packages and bottles containing each of the articles of drug known and

designated as Nos. 1 to 16, respectively, failed to bear statements on the labels thereon of the quantity or proportion of the morphin or its derivatives contained in the articles of drug.

(2) On or about October 22, 1909, of a box containing 18 articles of drug in unbroken packages and bottles. This product was labeled: "Maplewood Sanatorium,—Ledger M. 45. 3964—Directions: Take half a tablespoonful four times a day and as directed.", and each of the bottles bore a separate number, said numbers being from 1 to 18 in consecutive order. Analysis of these products by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

No. of bottle.	Morphin sulphate (grains per fluid ounce).	Caffein.	Alcohol (per cent by volume).	No. of bottle. <sup>a</sup>	Morphin sulphate (grains per fluid ounce).	Caffein.	Alcohol (per cent by volume).
1-----	3.25	----	7.04	9-----	None.	Present.	8.36
2-----	2.32	----	7.20	10-----	do.	do.	8.60
3-----	2.12	----	7.70	11-----	do.	do.	8.40
4-----	1.40	----	8.00	12-----	do.	do.	7.70
5-----	2.10	----	8.14	13-----	do.	do.	8.40
6-----	1.00	----	8.00	14-----	do.	do.	8.36
7-----	Small quantity present.	----	8.00	15-----	do.	do.	9.02
				16-----	do.	do.	8.40
8-----	Trace.	Present.	8.20	17-----	do.	do.	8.14
				18-----	do.	Absent.	8.40

Misbranding of these products was alleged in the information for the following reasons: First, that the packages and bottles containing each of the articles of drug known and designated as Nos. 1 to 18, respectively, failed to bear statements on the labels thereon of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained in said articles; second, that the packages and bottles containing each of the articles of drug known and designated as Nos. 1 to 8, respectively, failed to bear statements on the labels thereon of the quantity or proportion of the morphin or its derivatives contained in the articles.

On May 23, 1911, an agreed statement of facts was filed in the case in part as follows:

That since March 4, 1907, Dr. F. E. Crosier, President and Medical Director of said Company, has had charge of the Sanitarium owned and conducted by said defendant Company, and has had charge of all the patients at said sanitarium, and also all patients that have been treated away from the institution by correspondence. The said Dr. Crosier is a graduate of the medical department of Columbia University, New York City, and was licensed to practice medicine by the University of the State of New York, on the 10th day of July, 1894, after an examination by the New York State Regents. He served on the surgical staff of Bellevue Hospital for eighteen months, and on the medical staff of the same hospital for six months. He is a member of the society of "Some of the Alumni" of Bellevue Hospital. Later, he served six months on the staff of the Lyingin Hospital in New York City. He practiced medicine in Springfield, Massachusetts, for a short time. He was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army during the Spanish-American war and served in Sternberg Hospital, Chickamauga Park. On the 5th day of April, 1904, after examination, he was licensed to practice medicine in the State of Ohio, and since

that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Lebanon, Ohio. For years he has made a specialty of treating patients addicted to drug and liquor habit.

The defendant company has no proprietary medicines, nor does it put up or offer any medicines to the general public. Its medicines, nor its prescriptions for medicines, are not for sale at any drugstore or other place whatsoever. They are not put up or kept for sale by the defendant company, or delivered to any other party or parties for administering to patients generally, who are afflicted with the drug habit, nor can any person afflicted or claiming to be afflicted with the drug habit send to the company, or to anyone connected with the company, and buy a stock remedy or proprietary medicine for the cure of the drug habit.

In every case where the patient applies for treatment either at the Sanitarium or at the patient's home, a history of the patient's case is first obtained from the patient, from which a diagnosis is made and a prescription written by the Medical Director as the examining physician, to meet the needs of the particular case then under consideration which prescription is then filled by the Medical Director, or under his immediate direction. Persons addicted to the drug habit have frequently made application to the defendant company for medicines, asking that the same be sent them without first submitting the facts and necessary data concerning the patient's habit, condition of general health, previous history, etc., from which an intelligent diagnosis of their case could be made, and from which the physician in charge could prescribe for their particular case, and the defendant company has always refused to prescribe for such persons or furnish any medicines until the patient could furnish the necessary facts from which the examining physician could intelligently prescribe for their individual cases. The defendant company has frequently been applied to by persons claiming to be afflicted with the drug habit to furnish them with sample, or trial packages of their remedies, but have always refused, as their treatment was that of a regular practicing physician, and sent out only on prescription for each individual case.

The package of medicine referred to in First Count of the Information, was shipped by the defendant company under the following conditions and circumstances:

On November 30th, 1908, a person signing himself A. Stengel, and giving his address as 1415 Chapin Street, Washington, D. C., sent a communication to the defendant company, inquiring about its treatment of the morphine habit, expense of same, etc. This communication was answered on December 5th, 1908, and other correspondence followed. The said A. Stengel endeavored to get the defendant company to forward him medicines for curing the morphine habit without submitting to its Medical Director and physician in charge a full statement of his physical condition, health, symptoms, effects of the habit upon him, etc. The defendant company refused to prescribe for him or to receive him as a patient without such complete statement. The result of the correspondence was, that the said A. Stengel furnished the required information, and after a diagnosis of his case, a prescription was made and entered upon the Prescription Ledger of the company, the medicine put up in accordance with said prescription by the Medical Director of the defendant company, and the same was sent to him by express, December 15, 1908.

The package of medicine referred to in the Second Count of the Information was shipped by the defendant company under the following conditions and circumstances:

On November 5, 1908, the defendant company received a communication from a person signing himself, L. F. Kay, and giving his address as Washington,



D. C. Said communication was in fact from Dr. L. F. Kebler, Chief of the Division of Drugs and Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, the name of "L. F. Kay," having been assumed by him for the purpose of obtaining evidence. The first communication being an inquiry concerning the defendant company's treatment of the drug habit. Several communications passed between the date of the said L. F. Kay's first inquiry, and October 20, 1909, when the defendant company accepted him as a patient and sent him medicines for a course of treatment for the morphine habit. This medicine was prepared and sent by the Medical Director and physician in charge of the defendant company, after he had diagnosed the case of the patient, the prescription having been made and entered upon the Prescription Ledger of the defendant company prior to the preparation and shipment of the medicine as aforesaid.

At the time of the Spanish-American war, when the Government imposed a tax upon all proprietary medicines, an official of the Government examined the Sanitarium, the books of the defendant company, and its methods of doing business, and decided that the medicines prescribed and put up for its patients were not amenable to the Revenue tax, and that no Revenue tax has ever been paid by said defendant company on its preparations.

It is a recognized fact by the medical profession generally that in the treatment of diseases, especially the drug habit, it is an important and in most cases a vital factor, that the patient should not know the composition of the medicines given in such treatment.

In the treatment of the morphine habit and of other drug habits of a similar character, and which constitute the main business of the defendant company, it is generally accepted and recognized and followed by the medical profession as the proper medical treatment to diminish the amount of the drug taken, without the knowledge of the patient, at the same time correcting nervous, digestive or other effects of the habit by proper proportion of medicines generally combined with the drug against which the treatment is directed.

These prescriptions attached to "Exhibits A and B" herein, when filled, constitute a course of treatment for the morphine habit, based on the gradual reduction plan; they also embody combination of drugs calculated to overcome the effects of the morphine used, and while regularly diminishing the amount used, tend to correct the disordered conditions and restore normal health.

The alcohol contained in the compound is not for any therapeutic use whatever; on the contrary, it is used only in very small amount, as the analysis shows, to prevent fermentation and to insure against freezing.

On October 6, 1911, the case was argued and submitted on the agreed statement of facts.

On October 10 a jury was impaneled and the case presented; thereupon, plaintiff and defendant having introduced their testimony, the District Attorney for the United States moved the court to instruct the jury to return a verdict for the Government, which motion was allowed after argument by counsel as set forth in the following opinion by the Court (Sater, J.) :

This case is submitted upon an agreed statement of facts. Each party asks for a directed verdict.

The defendant's first contention is that the information is defective and insufficient, because it alleges that each of the bottles shipped to the vendee was misbranded, whereas, it should have been alleged that the larger package, of which each bottle was a part, was misbranded.



A number of bottles of the article in question were shipped together as a single shipment. They went forward through the channels of interstate commerce as a single bundle or package, surrounded by some sort of a cover. The information charges that each individual bottle was mislabeled and misbranded, and not that the enclosing cover of all of the bottles was mislabeled or misbranded.

The first sentence of the second section of the Pure Food and Drugs Act provides:

"That the introduction into any state or territory or the District of Columbia from any other state or territory or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country or shipment to any foreign country of any article of food or drugs which is adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this Act, is hereby prohibited."

The paragraph then recites that "Any person who shall ship or deliver for shipment from any state or territory or the District of Columbia to any other state or territory or the District of Columbia, or to a foreign country, or who shall receive in any state or territory or the District of Columbia from any other state or territory or the District of Columbia, or foreign country, and having so received, shall deliver, in original unbroken packages, for pay or otherwise, or offer to deliver to any other person, any such article so adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act" shall be punished as is thereafter set forth. For the purposes of this case, the other portions of the section need not be noticed.

This section prohibits the introduction into interstate commerce of any article of food or drugs which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Act. It also penalizes the shipment or delivery for shipment from any state or territory or the District of Columbia, of any such article so adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Act.

The verbs "ship" and "deliver" are both transitive and call for an object. The object is found in the words, "any such article so adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act." The antecedent of "such" and "so" is found in the first sentence of the section, in the words, "any article of food or drugs which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act." If I should be wrong in this, and if the object of the transitive verbs "ship" and "deliver" should be found further along in the section, in the words, "any such adulterated or misbranded food or drugs," the meaning would not be changed. I do not think, however, that I am mistaken as to the grammatical construction.

The section also imposes a penalty on the vendee or consignee who, having received, delivers in original unbroken packages for pay or otherwise, or offers to deliver to any other person, any article adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Act. The law contemplates the punishment of two classes of persons. This construction accords with that put upon the section by the Supreme Court in *Hipolite Egg Co. v. United States*, decided March 13, 1911. In that case an adulterated article was involved. The court said:

"Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act prohibits the introduction into any state or territory from any other state or territory of any article of food or drugs which is adulterated, and makes it a misdemeanor for any person to ship or deliver for shipment such adulterated article, or who shall receive such shipment, or, having received it, shall deliver it in original unbroken packages for pay or otherwise."

It was also said in that case:

"The object of the law is to keep adulterated articles out of the channels of interstate commerce, or, if they enter such commerce, or to condemn them while being transported, or when they have reached their destination, provided they remain unloaded, unsold or in original unbroken packages. These situations are clearly separate, and we can not unite or qualify them by the purpose of the owner to be a sale."

It will furthermore be noted that the statute declares that it is one "—for preventing \* \* \* the transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein."

The words, "package" and "original unbroken package," are both used in the Act. The word "package" is not used in the same sense as "original unbroken package." The framers of the Act manifestly had in mind the definition heretofore given by the courts to the term "original package," and in the second, third and tenth sections have used that expression, or its equivalent. It is used in those sections with reference to the situations which arise where the article transmitted has reached the vendee or consignee, but has not yet become a part of the general property of the state in which the vendee or consignee lives. The package still being unbroken, and not having become a part of the property of the state, remains subject to federal control. The article, if thus found, is subject to seizure and may thereby be prevented from reaching the ultimate consumer.

The word "package" is repeatedly used in this Act without any modifying adjective or other qualifying term. It is in such instances to be taken in its broad sense. The word "package" as thus used means the package made up by the manufacturer for sale to the ultimate consumer, which goes into the possession of the person who will use the article of food or drugs.

In the portion of Section 7, which deals with drugs, the statute recites in the proviso:

"That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box or other container thereof although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary."

What does that language import, if it does not mean the particular receptacle of drugs which the person intending to use the drug buys along with the drug, as its container?

It means the bottle, or box, or other container, whatever it may be.

How can a person who wishes to buy a drug determine what the actual composition or character of the drug is, unless there be upon the bottle, or box, or paper, pasteboard, or other container, i. e., on the package, of whatever material it may be, the information which the law says he shall have?

The bottle, box, container, or package, in whatever form it may be, may have reached the druggist encased in a great wooden box, for instance, along with a great number of other bottles, boxes, containers or packages. The ultimate consumer may never see, and in fact rarely does see, the large box encasing the individual packages. The label or inscription put upon the large box—the box enclosing the bottles, boxes, or containers sold by the retailer—will afford no protection to the purchaser. He must look to the bottle, or box, or container that he buys for the thing that he buys.

The same section provides that food shall be considered adulterated:

"If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health; Provided, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water, or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservative shall be printed on the covering or the package, the provisions of this Act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption."

This language recognizes that a food may, for its preservation in shipment, be packed in a preservative which may be removed so as to leave no deleterious or poisonous effects behind.

If the shipper puts upon the covering or the package directions for the removal of the preservative, which enable the person who receives the article for use to bring it to a wholesome condition, the shipper does not become amenable to the law. The lawmakers, in the use of this language, had in mind the ultimate consumer, rather than the person who prepares the food for use for him.

The eighth section relates to misbranding. It recites:

"That the term 'misbranded,' as used herein, shall apply to all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substance contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular," etc.

It is common knowledge that there are many articles of food and drugs found in the hands of grocers or druggists, which the individual buys for use by himself or his family. It is from the package he buys, from the label upon such package, that he learns what the article is. If the label or brand upon it is misleading, an offense is committed. The package may have been shipped along with many other packages of the same kind in a large enclosing box or case. It is not such enclosing box or case to which the consumer looks, or about which he inquires for information.

The same section, in referring to drugs, provides that they shall be deemed to be misbranded:

"If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium \* \* \* or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein."

To what package does the statute allude? Manifestly, the package that the consumer buys, the package which goes into his possession, the package originally put up for sale and use.

Under the provisions relating to the misbranding of foods, the same section (Section 8) recites that an article of food shall be deemed to be misbranded:

"If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, \* \* \* contained therein."

The word "purchaser" it will be noted, is used without imitation or qualifying terms. The language quoted does not say the wholesale, retail, or individual purchasers. It does not say the purchaser who buys in order to utilize the article in some process of further manufacture or to sell to retailers. If it



be broad enough—and I do not say that it is not so—to include wholesale and retail purchasers, it is also broad enough to include the ultimate consumer as a purchaser, and the labeling or branding of the particular package, box, bottle, or other container enclosing the article which he buys must be such as not to deceive or mislead him.

It will not do to say that this law was framed to protect wholesalers and retailers and not the common people. Its primary purpose is the protection of the ultimate consumer. The same section further provides that an article of food shall be deemed adulterated:

“Third. If in package form and the contents are stated in terms of weight or measure, they are not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package.

“Fourth. If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design or device shall be false or misleading in any particular; Provided, That an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

“First. In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of, or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced.

“Second. In the case of article labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations or blends, and the word ‘compound,’ ‘imitation,’ or ‘blend,’ as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale; provided,” etc.

The law does not mean that when a number of bottles or boxes are put into the channels of commerce as a single shipment, encased together in a wooden box, for instance, that the aggregate weight of all the enclosed bottles or boxes, or of each individual enclosed bottle or box shall be placed upon the enclosing wooden box and need not be placed on the individual enclosed bottles or boxes.

In whose favor does the prohibition run against any false or misleading statement, design, or device on the package or its label, regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein? For whose benefit is the provision for labeling, branding or tagging of articles so as to indicate that they are compounds, imitations, or blends, made?

The answer to these questions, to my mind, is clear. It is the purchasing public, the ultimate consumer, whom the provisions of the statute are primarily intended to protect.

Without enlarging further, I am convinced that the word “package,” as used in it, means the package which passes into the possession of the public, of the real consumer; and that the words, “original unbroken package,” relate, as heretofore stated, to the package in the form in which it is received by the vendee or consignee.

The objection to the information thus far considered is not well taken.

The remaining question is this. Is a reputable, regularly licensed, practising physician, residing in Ohio, who prescribes for a person beyond the limits of the state and transmits to such person through the channels of interstate commerce the medicine prescribed, subject to the penalties of the law, if the medicine so prescribed and so passing through the channels of interstate commerce, contains morphine—the bottle, box, container, or package enclosing the medicine so prescribed and to be taken by the patient not being so labeled as to show the presence of that drug.

The defendant is engaged in the business of treating persons enslaved by the morphine, cocaine, and other drug habits.

In the course of the argument reference was made to the debates in the House of Representatives when the Pure Food and Drugs Act was under consideration and when amendments were offered and voted down, to exempt from the provisions of the Act the prescriptions of regularly licensed and practising physicians. The statute, like a written instrument, is to be construed by its express terms, from its four corners, as it is frequently said. It is said in 26 Am. & Eng. Ency. of Law, 638-639, that the opinions of individual legislators as to the object and effect of a statute are of little or no weight on questions of construction, and are generally inadmissible; and that while it is unquestionably a general rule that what may be called the legislative history of an act is not admissible to explain its meaning, yet in cases of doubt and ambiguity the journals of the legislature may be examined for the intent of the lawmakers to ascertain facts of which such journals are evidence. In view of the principle announced in *United States v. Delaware & Hudson Co.*, 213 U. S., 366, 414, the fact that congress refused to incorporate in the Pure Food and Drugs Act a provision permitting regularly licensed and practising physicians to send their medicines containing morphine, cocaine, and like drugs, through the channels of interstate commerce without so labeling them as to show the presence of such drugs, is practically conclusive that it was the intention of congress that physicians should not enjoy such a privilege.

The Act under consideration, however, is not so obscure as not to be susceptible of interpretation without recourse to the journals of congress.

It makes no exemption in favor of regularly licensed practicing physicians. The purpose of the law is to prevent deceit and false pretenses in the sale of foods and drugs, and to protect the public. It is aimed at imitations, shams, frauds and pretenses of every character as regards articles of food and drugs. Its purpose is to apprise people who buy and use drugs as to what they buy and use, and to check the use of drugs which lead to destructive habits.

In the case at bar the prescription was given to correct the morphine habit. The agreed statement of facts recites that the best way to cure such a habit is by administering, without the knowledge of the patient, morphine in steadily diminishing quantities until finally none at all is given. It is urged that if a physician may not thus prescribe, he may be thwarted in his treatment of his patient, and that thus the law will operate to the detriment of the morphine victim. The court is therefore asked to so temper the law, to so construe it, as to permit a physician of the character above and in the agreed statement of facts named, to transmit medicine, to prescribe for his patients and transmit to them medicine through the instrumentalities of interstate commerce, without apprising the patients of their use of morphine, cocaine, and other drugs named in the Act.

This, however, is asking the court to read into the law a provision not therein contained. If the requested construction be placed upon it, then in every case the question will arise: Is the physician who prescribes regularly licensed, practicing and reputable?

The effect of the construction asked would be so to open the door as to permit disreputable physicians, "quacks," and the manufacturers and vendors of proprietary medicines, to place their prescriptions in the possession of the people and thus to continue the growth of the very drug habits which the law is designed to check. In the absence of any provision which exempts a regularly licensed, practicing and reputable physician from sending his medicines or prescriptions through the channels of interstate commerce to his patients without



labeling or branding them so as to show precisely what their contents are, I am of the opinion that such physicians are not exempt from the provisions of the Act, and that a failure on the part of the defendant to so label its medicines or prescriptions as to show that one of the ingredients is morphine, constitutes an offense.

If the law as it stands, operates injuriously, relief should be sought from congress and not from the courts.

One of the reasons for requiring the labeling or branding to show the presence of morphine, cocaine, and articles of like nature, is that people may not become addicted to the use of such drugs without knowingly acquiring the habit of using them. Medicines or prescriptions might otherwise be taken by them without knowledge of their real contents and ultimately the used have fixed upon them a habit which destroys both health and life. The law is far-reaching, but it was intended to be so.

Another question presented is, whether the Pure Food and Drugs Act deals with articles other than those which are the subject of bargain and sale. It is urged that the medicine or prescription is a mere incident of the services rendered, and that it is not therefore to be treated as an article of commerce.

There are some sections of the act, as the third, which use the words "sale, or offered for sale." If a master employs a servant, he buys the servant's labor and the servant sells it. If a client employs a lawyer, he buys the lawyer's services. The lawyer sells his services, his learning, his skill. The client buys what the lawyer offers to sell. A physician holds himself out as ready to serve others for a consideration. In a sense he sells his services to his patient. It is common knowledge that physician rendering services to a patient also furnishes a considerable part, and sometimes all of the medicine taken by the patient. The medicine is furnished along with, under, and as part of the contract of employment. In cities, the physician may write a prescription to be filled at a drugstore, and yet it is within the knowledge of all the physicians in calling upon patients ordinarily carry with them some medicine at least for administration. There are instances, especially in cities, in which there is a separation of the drugs furnished from the employment. The patient then pays for the drugs in addition to the services rendered by the physician. But I do not understand from the agreed statement of facts that such a situation is presented in this case. The employment which a physician accepts is contractual in its nature and is sufficiently of the nature of bargain and sale to avoid the argument which is made. Moreover, the statute (Section 2), prohibits the introduction into any state or territory or the District of Columbia from any other state or territory or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country, or shipments to any foreign country, of any article of food or drugs which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Act.

As was said in the Hipolite Egg Company case, the object of the law is to keep adulterated and misbranded articles out of the channels of interstate commerce, and it is immaterial whether the medicine or prescription which was furnished by the defendant company was the mere incident of the employment, or its primary object. It is enough to know that the medicine or prescription was sent through the channels of interstate commerce, and misbranded, within the terms of the Act. The information is sufficient.

On the fact submitted, the defendant violated the law, and it is therefore my duty, gentlemen of the jury, to direct you to return a verdict in favor of the Government.

Mr. Bruce: I except to the holding of the court, and except to so much of the opinion as relates to the unbroken packages, etc.

The Court: Yes; you may take such exceptions as you like afterwards.

Thereupon the defendant by its attorneys moved the court in arrest of judgment, which motion was denied by the court and upon motion of the United States Attorney the court imposed upon the defendant a fine of \$50 and costs.

On October 12, 1911, the defendant moved that the verdict of the jury be set aside and that a new trial be granted, and on December 22, 1911, after argument by counsel, the motion was denied.

On February 1, 1912, the defendant company, by its attorneys, sued out a writ of error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit upon the following assignments of error:

#### ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. ONE.

The Court erred at the conclusion of the Agreed Statement of Facts in overruling defendant's motion that the Court instruct the jury to return a verdict in favor of the defendant, to which ruling of the Court counsel for the defendant at the time excepted, for the full reasons to-wit: First. That the information herein is defective and insufficient in that it failed to charge the defendant with any offense under the statutes of United States of America.

Second. The information did not charge the defendant with unlawfully shipping and causing to be shipped and delivered for shipment, certain articles of drugs "in original unbroken packages"; but did charge that the said certain articles of drugs were unlawfully shipped and caused to be shipped and delivered for shipment "in unbroken packages."

Third. The evidence adduced as set out in the submitted statement of facts does not disclose that the defendant unlawfully shipped and caused to be shipped and delivered for shipment, certain articles of drugs "in original unbroken packages and bottles"; containing alcohol and morphine-sulphate which were misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30th, 1906.

Fourth. That the aforesaid Food and Drugs Act does not apply to a reputable, regularly, licensed, practising physician who prescribes for patients beyond the limits of the state wherein he is licensed and is practicing, and who transmits to his patients through the channels of interstate commerce the medicine prescribed, if the medicine prescribed and so transmitted contains morphine and not being so labeled as to show the presence of the drug.

Fifth. That the aforesaid Food and Drugs Act applies to the giving of a prescription and the filling thereof by a reputable, regularly licensed, practising physician.

#### ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. TWO.

The Court erred, at the conclusion of the reading of the Agreed Statement of Facts in granting the motion of the plaintiff to direct a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, to which ruling of the Court counsel for the defendant at the time excepted, for the reasons assigned under the first assignment of error herein.

#### ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. THREE.

The Court erred, in holding that the terms "original unbroken packages" in Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act aforesaid, applied only to the vendee

and consignee, and not also to the person who shall ship, cause to be shipped, or deliver for shipment any article of food or drugs which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of said Act, to which holding of the court counsel for the defendant at the time excepted.

#### ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. FOUR.

The Court erred, in holding that the aforesaid Food and Drugs Act in relation to the adulteration or misbranding within the meaning of said Act applies to other than, "original unbroken packages," to which holding of the court counsel for the defendant at the time excepted.

#### ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. FIVE.

The Court erred, in holding that the word "package" as used in the aforesaid Food and Drugs Act, applied to drugs meant other than "original unbroken packages," to which holding of the court counsel for the defendant at the time excepted.

#### ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. SIX.

The Court erred, in holding that the aforesaid Food and Drug Act applied to a reputable, regularly licensed, practising physician who prescribes for a patient beyond the limits of the state wherein he is licensed and is practising and who transmits to his patient through the channels of interstate commerce the medicine prescribed, if the medicine so prescribed and transmitted contains morphine and not being so labeled as to show the presence of the drug, to which holding of the court counsel for the defendant at the time excepted.

#### ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. SEVEN.

The Court erred, in holding that the aforesaid Food and Drugs Act applies to the giving of a prescription by a reputable, regularly licensed, practising physician and the filling of the same, to which holding of the court counsel for the defendant at the time excepted.

#### ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. EIGHT.

The Court erred, in holding that the giving of a prescription by a reputable, regularly, licensed, practising physician and the filling of the same is the subject of bargain and sale, to which holding of the court counsel for the defendant at the time excepted.

#### ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. NINE.

The Court erred, in rendering judgment against the defendant upon Information No. 777, to which counsel for the defendant at the time excepted.

The case is now pending on appeal before said Circuit Court of Appeals.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 30, 1912.*



F. & D. Nos. 2276 to 2302, inclusive.

I. S. Nos. 20667-b, 21188-b, 22415-b, 22422-b, 20670-b, 21189-b, 22418-b,  
22423-b, 21184-b, 21190-b, 22419-b, 22424-b, 21185-b, 22378-b, 22389-b,  
22396-b, 22309-b, 22385-b, 22395-b, 22397-b, 22306-b, 22408-b, 22420-b,  
21187-b, 22409-b, 22421-b, and 22427-b.

Issued February 6, 1913.

## United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1892.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK AND CREAM.

On May 2, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information in 27 counts against the French Brothers-Bauer Co., a corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company on or about June 14, 1910, from the State of Ohio into the State of Kentucky, of 27 separate consignments of milk and cream which were adulterated. The milk was labeled: "The French Bros. Dairy Co. Pasteurized 165° within 24 hours of delivery. Cincinnati, O." The cream was labeled: "The French Bros. Dairy Co." Some of the milk bore no label. Analyses of samples of the product from the 27 shipments showed the following results:

Sample No. 1, milk.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 41,400,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2 days' incubation at 25° C.; 24,000,000 organisms on lactose litmus agar, of which 99 per cent were of the acid type; 10,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Sample No. 2, cream.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 160,000,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2 days' incubation at 25° C.; 47,000,000 organisms on lactose litmus agar, of which 62.5 per cent were of the acid type; 1,000,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Sample No. 3, cream.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 640,000,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2 days' incubation at 25° C.; 170,000,000 organisms on lactose litmus

agar, of which 18.8 per cent were acid types; 1,000,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Sample No. 4, milk.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 7,320,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2 days' incubation at 25° C.; 7,720,000 organisms on lactose litmus agar, of which 97 per cent were of the acid type; 10,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Sample No. 5, milk.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 12,720,000 organisms per cubic centimeter after 2 days' incubation at 25° C.; 8,400,000 organisms on lactose litmus agar, of which 84.2 per cent were of the acid type; 10,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter; 1,000 streptococci per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Sample No. 6, cream.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 41,000,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2 days' incubation at 25° C.; 2,800,000 organisms on lactose litmus agar, of which 92.8 per cent were of the acid type; 1,000,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Sample No. 7, milk.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 53,200,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2 days' incubation at 25° C.; 11,500,000 organisms on lactose litmus agar, of which 89.7 per cent were of the acid type; 1,000,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Sample No. 8, milk.—The analysis of this sample shows it to contain 21,200,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2 days' incubation at 25° C.; 2,160,000 organisms on lactose litmus agar, of which 60.3 per cent were of the acid type; 1,000,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Sample No. 9, milk.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 18,000,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2 days' incubation at 25° C.; 13,800,000 on lactose litmus agar, of which 97.8 per cent were of the acid type; 1,000,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Sample No. 10, milk.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 13,000,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2 days' incubation at 25° C.; 7,200,000 organisms on lactose litmus agar, of which 98.3 per cent were of the acid type; 10,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Sample No. 11, milk.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 54,000,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2 days' incubation at 25° C.; 21,600,000 organisms on lactose litmus agar, of which 93.1 per cent were of the acid type; 10,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Sample No. 12, cream.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 292,000,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2



days' incubation at 25° C.; 21,000,000 organisms on lactose litmus agar, of which 96 per cent were of the acid type; 1,000,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Sample No. 13, cream.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 154,000,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2 days' incubation at 25° C.; 54,000,000 organisms on lactose litmus agar, of which 97 per cent were of the acid type; 1,000,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Sample No. 14, milk.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 10,900,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2 days' incubation at 25° C.; 1,000,000 organisms on lactose litmus agar, of which 60 per cent were of the acid type; 10,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter.

Sample No. 15, milk.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 21,000,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2 days' incubation at 25° C.; 10,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Sample No. 16, cream.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 546,000,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2 days' incubation at 25° C.; 31,000,000 organisms on lactose litmus agar, of which 93 per cent were of the acid type; 1,000,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Sample No. 17, milk.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 12,000,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2 days' incubation at 25° C.; 48,000,000 organisms on lactose litmus agar, of which 95.9 per cent were of the acid type; 1,000,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Sample No. 18, milk.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 14,400,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2 days' incubation at 25° C.; 6,000,000 organisms on lactose litmus agar, of which 70 per cent were of the acid type; 1,000,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Sample No. 19, cream.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 282,200,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2 days' incubation at 25° C.; 116,000,000 organisms on lactose litmus agar, of which 99.1 per cent were of the acid type; 1,000,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Sample No. 20, cream.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 295,000,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2 days' incubation at 25° C.; 152,000,000 organisms on lactose litmus agar, of which 99.3 per cent were of the acid type; 1,000,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Sample No. 21, cream.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 308,000,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2

days' incubation at 25° C.; 71,000,000 organisms on lactose litmus agar, of which 82.7 per cent were of the acid type; 100,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Sample No. 22, cream.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 212,000,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2 days' incubation at 25° C.; 372,000,000 organisms on lactose litmus agar, of which 19.8 per cent were of the acid type; 1,000,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Sample No. 23, cream.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 218,000,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2 days' incubation at 25° C.; 212,000,000 organisms on lactose litmus agar, of which 77 per cent were of the acid type; 100,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Sample No. 24, milk.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 12,480,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2 days' incubation at 25° C.; 19,600,000 organisms on lactose litmus agar, of which 80.7 per cent were of the acid type; 1,000,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Sample No. 25, milk.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 7,060,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2 days' incubation at 25° C.; 7,440,000 organisms on lactose litmus agar, of which 90 per cent were of the acid type; 1,000,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Sample No. 26, milk.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 20,000,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2 days' incubation at 25° C.; 5,920,000 organisms on lactose litmus agar, of which 95.9 per cent were of the acid type; 10,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Sample No. 27, milk.—The analysis shows this sample to contain 20,000,000 organisms per cubic centimeter on plain agar after 2 days' incubation at 25° C.; 6,000,000 organisms on lactose litmus agar, of which 92 per cent were of the acid type; 10,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter. *B. coli* isolated.

Adulteration in all 27 of the consignments of the product was alleged in the information, for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed animal substance.

On April 10, 1912, the case having come on for trial before the court and a jury, the jury returned a verdict of guilty as to each of the 27 counts, and on May 6, 1912, the court imposed a fine of \$10 as to each of the 27 counts in the information, aggregating \$270, and costs of \$64.05.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 30, 1912.*

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1893.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OATS.

On February 15, 1910, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of one carload of oats remaining unsold and in possession of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad Co., at Texarkana, Ark., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Missouri into the State of Arkansas and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was invoiced as "No. 3 White Oats."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that barley, wheat, débris, and miscellaneous seed had been substituted in part for oats. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was invoiced as No. 3 white oats, whereas there was mixed with the oats, barley, wheat, débris, and miscellaneous seeds, and the invoicing of the product as No. 3 white oats was false and misleading and calculated to deceive the purchaser and offered the product for sale under the name of another article.

On April 4, 1910, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to the Pendleton Grain Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, upon the payment of the cost of the proceedings, amounting to \$16.90, and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 30, 1912.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1894.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF EVAPORATED APPLES.

On June 2, 1910, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against one McHenry and one J. D. Bryan, doing business under the firm name of McHenry & Bryan (whose Christian names were to the United States Attorney unknown), Bentonville, Ark., alleging the shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 14, 1909, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Oklahoma of a quantity of evaporated apples which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled "50 Pounds—50 Pounds Fancy Evaporated Apples, packed by McHenry & Bryan, Bentonville, Ark. 86400-10-18".

Examination and analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Moisture, 7.30 per cent; sulphurous acid ( $\text{SO}_2$ ) per kilo, none; condition of sample, good, 73.4 per cent; moldy, worm-eaten, and defective, 26.2 per cent; excreta, dirt, and maggots, 0.4 per cent; maggots found (about), per pound, 4. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the apples were labeled as set forth above whereas they were, in fact, of an inferior quality, being and consisting in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance, and were not fancy evaporated apples, and the said labels upon the boxes of the product were deceptive, false, and misleading.

On June 8, 1910, a plea of guilty was entered by the defendant, J. D. Bryan, and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs of \$42.05. The information was nolle prossed as to McHenry, as he was not found.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 30, 1912.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1895.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

#### ALLEGED ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF GRAPE JUICE.

On November 1, 1910, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Mohn Wine Co., a corporation doing business at Niles, Mich., alleging the shipment by said company on or about August 16, 1909, from the State of Michigan into the State of Illinois of a quantity of grape juice which was alleged to have been adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: (On bottle) "Guaranteed under Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30-1906, Serial No. 4825 Grape Juice Pure Unfermented, Thrice Sterilized, August Zeigenhager, Chicago". (On case) "12 Bottles Grape Juice, Pressed and prepared at the Belvidere Vineyards, Berrien County, Michigan."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

Specific gravity 15.6° C./15.6° C.	1.0608
Alcohol (per cent by volume)	1.20
Solids, by gravity at 20° C. (grams per 100 cc.)	16.27
Nonsugar solids (grams per 100 cc.)	2.50
Sucrose by Clerget (grams per 100 cc.)	2.08
Reducing sugar invert (grams per 100 cc.)	11.69
Polarization direct temperature 20° C.	°V -0.8
Polarization invert temperature 20° C.	°V -3.4
Polarization invert 87° C.	°V -0.4
Soluble phosphoric acid (mg per 100 cc)	17.9
Acids as tartaric (grams per 100 cc)	0.52
Color	Natural
Solids by drying (grams per 100 cc)	16.30
Sulphurous acid (SO <sub>2</sub> )	Trace.

Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the grape juice had added to it cane sugar and was partially fermented. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels on

the bottles were false and misleading and tended to deceive the purchaser thereof into the belief that the product was absolutely pure unfermented juice of the grape, when, in truth and in fact, it was partly fermented grape juice and cane sugar, which statements and representations were false and untrue and misleading and deceptive to the purchaser.

On October 11, 1911, the cause having come on for trial before the court and a jury a verdict of not guilty was returned by the jury at the direction of the court. The opinion of the court directing a verdict of not guilty follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury: In this case I have been requested by counsel for the defendant to direct you to render a verdict of not guilty, and for reasons which I do not need to state at large, at this time, I am constrained to hold that it is my duty to so instruct you.

The ground or basis of such instruction is, in a way, technical; in another way, there has been an invasion of a substantial right on the part of this defendant—a right given to him by the Act of Congress under which this prosecution is had.

It appears by the undisputed evidence in this case that this defendant did introduce into inter-state commerce a certain number of bottles of grape juice manufactured by it in this state and shipped by it, by the Michigan Central Railroad, to Chicago, Ill. That would constitute inter-state commerce. It also appears by the undisputed evidence in the case that the bottles containing the grape juice were labeled "Grape Juice. Pure, unfermented, thrice sterilized." It also appears by the proofs in the case that there had been added to the grape juice a foreign substance, consisting of granulated cane sugar; that the purpose of adding cane sugar to the grape juice was to make it of a uniform degree of sweetness. It does not appear that the addition of cane sugar to grape juice made an injurious or deleterious product.

The Act of Congress provides that any person who shall introduce into inter-state commerce any food product that is mis-branded or adulterated will be guilty of a misdemeanor, and if convicted shall be punished. The Act also provides what shall constitute adulteration of a food product and what shall constitute a mis-branding. It is a mis-branding of a food product to put a label upon a case or bottle which in any way misleads or will mislead the purchaser; and the test is, would the ordinary layman, the purchaser, be misled by the label upon the package from a casual observation of the same. If he would, that is a mis-branding. If he would not, it is not a mis-branding. The Act has been passed for the protection of consumers and purchasers.

It is not necessary, to constitute a mis-branding, that the substance which is defined in the label should be injurious to health, or in any way. It is sufficient if there is something contained in the product which the label misleads. In other words, in this case, this grape juice was labeled "Pure unfermented grape juice." That label was misleading, because under the undisputed evidence in this case it was not pure grape juice. It had added to it a foreign ingredient, something not derived from the grape, something not contained in the juice of the grape. There had been added to it cane sugar, which is not derived from the grape; and the purpose of the Act is that the purchaser may know what he is buying; then he can purchase it or not, as he sees fit, but he is entitled to know and he is entitled not to be misled or deceived as to what he is buying.

So that I have not any question but what the act of this defendant in introducing into inter-state commerce this grape juice, the bottles containing which were labeled in the manner shown by the evidence, constituted a violation of this Act.

It is also the claim of the Government in this case that the grape juice which was shipped from this state to the state of Illinois by the defendant was not unfermented. It is the contention of the Government that at the time of the shipment this grape juice was partially fermented. If that were true, it was a violation of this Act, it was a mis-branding. If the case were to be submitted to you that would be a question of fact for you to determine from the evidence in the case, as to whether or not at the time of the shipment the grape juice in question was fermented.

But upon another branch of the question, I am constrained to take the case away from your consideration. This same Act of Congress, in another section, affords the defendant in a case of this kind a substantial right. It is provided that the officers of the Department of Agriculture shall make an examination of specimens of food which it is claimed have been either adulterated or mis-branded, and after such examination shall have been made, and after an analysis shall have been made, it shall then be the duty of the Department of Agriculture, through its proper officers, to give notice to the alleged violator of the law and afford him an opportunity to be heard. In other words, there shall be a hearing, and the defendant shall be given an opportunity to show that he is not a violator of the law and to demonstrate that a prosecution ought not to be instituted, and that is required to be done prior to the institution of a criminal proceeding. In other words, it is a condition precedent to the institution of such a proceeding as has been instituted in this case. It does not appear in the proofs that any such examination was made, and it does not appear that any hearing was had prior to the institution of this proceeding. It is not alleged in the information in this case, and it is necessary that it should be alleged in the information, and also that it shall be proven in the case. There is no proof of that kind; there is no allegation in this information, and for that reason I am constrained to hold that this is not a case for your consideration. The failure, if there was a failure, to give this defendant an opportunity to be heard and make such explanation as he desired before he should be prosecuted criminally, was a substantial right which ought to have been accorded him, and the Government had no right to institute a proceeding until that hearing had been given. That only applies in a case where the prosecution is instituted at the instigation of the officers of the Department of Agriculture. Had this case been prosecuted in the ordinary way upon an indictment found by a Grand Jury, and upon an investigation made by the District Attorney, or other officers of the Government, except the officers belonging to the Department of Agriculture, such a hearing would not have been necessary, any more than it would be necessary in any other criminal case. But it is shown by the files in this case, and it is conceded by the District Attorney, that this prosecution was instigated by the officers of the Department of Agriculture. Under those circumstances it was necessary that they should give this defendant an opportunity to be heard prior to the institution of these proceedings.

For these reasons, your verdict in this case will have to be, not guilty.

Mr. Clerk, you will take the verdict.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 30, 1912.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1896.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ALLEGED MISBRANDING OF COTTONSEED MEAL.

On October 22, 1910, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Mississippi Cotton Oil Co., a corporation doing business at Grenada, Miss., under the name of the American Cotton Oil Co., alleging the shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 18, 1910, from the State of Mississippi into the State of Vermont, of a quantity of cottonseed meal which was alleged to have been misbranded. The product was labeled: "The American Cotton Oil Company, Grenada, Miss.—100 lbs. 'Choice' Cotton Seed Meal, guaranteed analysis, ammonia, not less than 8 per cent, Nitrogen, not less than 6.50 per cent, Protein, not less than 41 per cent, Crude Fat and Oil, not less than 9 per cent, Crude Fiber, not to exceed 10.50 per cent."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Nitrogen, 6.06 per cent; protein, 37.88 per cent; fat, 8.59 per cent. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the label on the product set forth above contained the false and misleading statement that the product was "choice" cottonseed meal, when, in fact, it should not have been so graded, but should have been labeled "prime" cottonseed meal, inasmuch as it did not contain 41 per cent of protein as alleged in the label, but only 37.87 per cent, thus falling in the grade of "prime" cottonseed meal, the effect of which label was such as to deceive and mislead the purchaser.

On December 7, 1911, the cause having come on for trial before the court and a jury, a verdict of not guilty was rendered by the jury by direction of the court.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 30, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1897.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

#### ALLEGED MISBRANDING OF JELLY.

On May 20, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Oelerich & Berry Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging the shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on November 9, 1910, from the State of Illinois into the State of Nebraska, of a quantity of jelly which was alleged to have been misbranded. The product was labeled: "30 Lbs. Net Premium Brand Compound Jelly Glucose 50%, Apple Juice 45%, Sugar 5%. Berry-Maybrun Co., Chicago, Illinois. No. 30 Omaha Bakers' Supply Co., Omaha, Neb."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

Solids by drying (per cent)-----	59.58
Nonsugar solids (per cent)-----	29.93
Sucrose, Clerget (per cent)-----	0.23
Reducing sugars as invert before inversion (per cent)---	29.42
Commercial glucose (factor 163) (per cent)-----	66.99
Polarization direct (temperature 27° C.)-----	113.1° V.
Polarization invert (temperature 27° C.)-----	112.8° V.
Polarization invert (at 87° C.)-----	109.2° V.
Ash (per cent)-----	0.56
Ash, soluble in water (per cent)-----	0.41
Ash, insoluble in water (per cent)-----	0.15
Alkalinity, soluble ash (cc N/10 acid per 100 grams)---	14.0
Acids (cc N/10 alkali per 100 grams)-----	100.0
Phosphoric acid (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) (per cent)-----	0.016
Preservatives-----	None.
Color (coal tar dye)-----	Amaranth.

Misbranding was alleged in the first count of the information for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above and the statements contained in the label were false and misleading in that the product contained a larger quantity of glucose than was stated upon the label, to wit, 66.99 per cent of glucose. Misbranding was alleged in the second count of the information for the reason that the statements in the label set forth above were false and misleading in that the product contained a certain artificial coloring matter, to wit, a certain substance known as amaranth, and the product was not known as an article of food under its own distinctive name and was not labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that it was a compound imitation or blend and was not a proprietary food within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act.

On November 29, 1911, the cause having come on for trial before the court and a jury, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, by direction of the court, upon the second count of the information and were unable to agree upon a verdict upon the first count of the information.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 30, 1912.*

1897



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1898.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF COFFEE.

On February 27, 1908, the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Clark, Coggin & Johnson Co., a corporation, Boston, Mass., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on May 22, 1907, from the State of Massachusetts into the District of Columbia, of a quantity of coffee which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "De-tan-ated coffee is the best, purest coffee obtainable made healthful by the removal of the bitter tannin bearing cellulose by a special process; the fragrant healthfully stimulating parts of the coffee are retained in a highly concentrated state. Can be used even by invalids without any bad after effects. Prepare as you would any good coffee."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that it contained 9.39 per cent caffetannic acid and 1.30 per cent caffein, and further that it contained practically the same amount of caffetannic acid as coffees which had not been treated. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the statements in the label set forth above were misleading in the following particulars, that is to say, that the purchaser of the coffee would thereby be informed and led to believe that a certain ingredient common to coffees, to wit, "caffetannic acid," had been removed from the product, whereas in truth and in fact said "caffetannic acid" was not removed from the product; and further, that the syllables "De-tan-ated" used in reference to and as descriptive of the coffee would lead the purchaser thereof to believe that the ingredient common to coffees and commonly known as "caffetannic acid" or "tannin" had been removed from the product, whereas in truth



and in fact it had not been removed; and for the further reason that the statements, in substance, that an ingredient common to coffees known as "caffetannic acid" and referred to in the statement as "tannin" had been removed from the product by a special process, whereas in truth and in fact said caffetannic acid was not removed from the coffee.

On June 7, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 30, 1912.*

1898



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1899.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF LIMBURGER CHEESE.

On September 1, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of a case containing packages of limburgger cheese, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Midcontinent Refrigerating Co., a corporation doing business in Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about August 21, 1911, by George Ehrat & Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, and alleging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On case) "Geo. Ehrat & Co. 73 Chicago (E) Allgauer." (On packages) "Voll Milch Allgauer Style Limburger Kase Full Milk Allgauer Style Limburger."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the outside box containing the product purported to contain an article of foreign product, namely, limburgger cheese, made in a foreign country, whereas in truth and in fact it contained a product of domestic manufacture. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the brand or label on the packages was false and misleading in that it purported that the cheese was of foreign make, whereas it was a domestic cheese, and the brand on the packages tended to deceive and mislead the purchasers thereof into the belief that they were purchasing a foreign product, whereas the same was of domestic make, and further that the contents of said package were not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the packages.

On April 10, 1912, the said George Ehrat & Co., having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 31, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1900.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF HOMINY FEED.

On February 21, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Davis Milling Co., a corporation, St. Joseph, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 6, 1910, from the State of Missouri into the State of Iowa, of a quantity of hominy feed which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Hominy Feed Manufactured by The Davis Milling Co., St. Joseph, Mo. 100 lbs. Hominy Feed. Guaranteed Analysis: Moisture 9.85%. Fat 7.70%. Protein 11%."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Moisture, 8.43 per cent; ether extract, 6.45 per cent; protein, 9.81 per cent; crude fiber, 5.20 per cent. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the labels thereon were false and misleading and deceived the purchaser thereof into the belief that the product contained 9.85 per cent moisture, 7.70 per cent fat, and 11 per cent protein, whereas in truth and in fact the product contained 8.43 per cent moisture, 6.45 per cent ether extract or fat, 9.81 per cent protein, and 5.20 per cent crude fiber.

On March 4, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$20, with costs of \$16.51.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 31, 1912.*

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# INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 1001 TO 1900.<sup>1</sup>

[Arranged under heads: Foods (p. 3); Beverages, including waters and medicated drinks (p. 13); Drugs (p. 15).]

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<sup>1</sup> For index of Notices of Judgment 1-1000, see Notice of Judgment 1000; future indexes to be supplementary thereto.

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Forbes, James H., Tea and Coffee Co....	1057
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Ball, John and Garrett.....	1858
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Heth, Robert M.....	1583
Humm, John W.....	1210
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Mainhart, Charles C.....	1138
Moock, George B.....	1259
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Souder, D. M.....	1749
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"Crème wafels":	
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Jordan, William H., & Co.....	1343
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Dilling & Co.....	1518
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Jahn, W. K., Co.....	1300
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Egg product:	
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Armour & Co.....	1005
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Country Club Egg Co.	1760		McIlhenny Co.	1772	
Crandali Petee Co.	1143		Merten & Co.	1264	
Lamont, C. Fred.	1760		Michigan Refining & Preserving Co.	1147	
Lamont, N. B.	1760		Pan American Mfg. Co.	1605	
Meyers & Hicks.	1174		Schorndorfer & Eberhard Co.	1314	
National Bakers Egg Co.	1185		Extract, Orange:		
Smithson, Robert.	1331		Anchor Mfg. Co.	1601	
Weaver, C. H., & Co.	1074		California Perfume Co.	1217	
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French Kremling Co.	1637		Schranck, H. C., Co.	1876	
Eggs, Dried (albumen):			Extract, Peach:		
Jahn, W. K., Co.	1300		Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.	1057	
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Albert & Gerber.	1636		Bettman-Johnson Co.	1454	
Bennett Howard & Co.	1116, 1444		Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.)	1126	
Derr & Lowenthal.	1630		Fleischmann-Clark Co.	1238	
Iowa Butter & Egg Co.	1321		Hirsch, S., Distilling Co.	1355, 1681	
Kalchheim, Henry, & Co.	1046, 1444		Hudson Mfg. Co.	1451	
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Omaha Cold Storage Co.	1296		Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.	1247	
Riley & Co.	1705		Mihalovitch Co.	1402	
United States Packing Co.	1668		Minuet Cordial Co.	1355, 1681	
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Jahn, W. K., Co.	1389		Rosenblatt Co.	1230	
Eggs, Preserved whole:			Extract, Pineapple:		
Hipolite Egg Co.	1043 (suppl. to 508), 1438		Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.	1057	
Eggs, Shelled:			Shaw, Chas. W., Co.	1675	
Newman, Ad., & Son.	1202		Extract, Pistachio:		
Essence. (See Extract.)			Western Candy & Bakers Supply Co.	1041	
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Extract, Almond:			California Perfume Co.	1217	
California Perfume Co.	1217		Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.	1057	
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.	1057		Wellman, Peck & Co.	1212	
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Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.)	1126		Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.	1057	
Extract, Apple cider:			Extract, Strawberry:		
Kuehne, F. T., Flavoring Extract Co.	1538		California Perfume Co.	1217	
Extract, Banana:			Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.	1057	
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.	1057		Shaw, Chas. W., Co.	1675	
Shaw, Chas. W., Co.	1675		Wellman, Peck & Co.	1212	
Extract, Blackberry:			Extract, Vanilla:		
Kuehne, F. T., Flavoring Extract Co.	1538		Acme Extract & Chemical Works.	1292	
Extract, Cinnamon:			American Pure Coffee & Spice Co.	1830	
California Perfume Co.	1217		Baumgartner, Andrew, Co.	1281	
Extract, Ginger:			Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.)	1126	
Bettman-Johnson Co.	1453		Compton, Charles.	1029	
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.	1057		Conwell, S. D., & Co.	1216	
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Minuet Cordial Co.	1353		Hardesty, R., Mfg. Co.	1557	
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American Pure Coffee & Spice Co.	1830		McIlhenny Co.	1772	
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Hudson Mfg. Co.....	1807	Flour, Diabetic:	
Extract, Vanilla and tonka:		Acme Mills Co.....	1507
California Perfume Co.....	1217	Flour, Fancy Melba:	
Hudson Mfg. Co.....	1797	Galt, Wm. M., & Co.....	1768
Extract, Wintergreen:		Majestic Flour Mfg. Co.....	1768
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1672	Flour, Princess:	
Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.).....	1126	Blanton Milling Co.....	1768
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Hughes, Harry H.....	1686	Frozen eggs. (See Eggs, Frozen.)	
Just Milling & Feed Co.....	1686	Fruit jelly. (See Jelly, Fruit.)	
Feeds, Arab balanced horse:		Fruit juice, Raspberry:	
Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654	Bush, W. J., & Co.....	1596
Feeds, Cerafla:		Fruit juice, Strawberry:	
Edgar, J. B., Grain Co.....	1847	Bush, W. J., & Co.....	1596
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Continental Cereal Co.....	1293, 1294	Frutena:	
Feeds, Cottonseed hulls:		Frutena Co.....	1603
McCaw Mfg. Co.....	1656	Fudge, Chocolate cherry:	
Feeds, Cottonseed meal:		Schaeffer, James E.....	1351
Stockyards Cotton & Linseed Meal Co... ..	1886	Gate City Brand sugar butter, maple flavor:	
Tennessee Fiber Co.....	1886	Kellogg Mfg. Co.....	1548, 1549
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Western Grain Products Co.....	1094	Gelatin:	
Feeds, Hominy:		Bessire & Co.....	1365
Davis Milling Co.....	1900	Chalmers', James, Sons.....	1127, 1128
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Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co.....	1678	Gluten feed, Continental:	
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Fig Prune Cereal Co.....	1777	Horse-radish and mustard:	
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Simpson, Charles S.....	1403	Hotch, Vermont maple butter:	
Snell & Simpson.....	1403	Maple Tree Sugar Co.....	1164
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Kusykin, J., & Co.....	1246	Bismark Café.....	1737
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Stephen, Felip.....	1446	Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co.....	1678
Ice cream, Vanilla:		Lake Huron whitefish:	
Stephen, Felip.....	1446	Booth Fisheries Co.....	1696
Ice-cream cones:		Lekvar:	
Blue Seal Ice Cream Co.....	1395	Caruthers-Terry Preserving Co.....	1788
Consolidated Wafer Co.....	1073, 1395	Lemon-flavored pie filling:	
Eagle Wfr. Co.....	1315	Zschunke Bros.....	1595
Star Wafer Co.....	1301, 1426, 1558, 1655, 1783	Lemon extract. (See Extract, Lemon.)	
Jam, Apricot:		Lemon juice, Brooke's Lemos:	
McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276	Brooke, C. M., & Sons.....	1413
Jam, Blackberry:		Lemon oil:	
McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276	Heine & Co.....	1220
National Pickle & Canning Co. (Dodson-Braun Branch).....	1097	Lemos, Brooke's:	
Jam, Cherry:		Brooke, C. M., & Sons.....	1413
California Fruit Cannery's Association....	1235	Lima beans. (See Beans, Lima.)	
Jam, Cranberry:		Loganberry jelly. (See Jelly, Loganberry.)	
Pioneer Preserving Co.....	1406	London creams (candy):	
Jam, Grape:		Bradley-Smith Co.....	1243
California Fruit Cannery's Association....	1249	Macaroni:	
Jam, Peach:		Cini, D.....	1357
McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276	Maull Bros.....	1278
Pioneer Preserving Co.....	1398	Piccardo Macaroni Co.....	1806
Jam, Quince:		Piedmont & Napolitan Paste Co.....	1611
McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276	Poleti, Coda & Rebecchi (Inc.).....	1643
Jam, Raspberry:		Puglisi, Antonio.....	1471
McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276	Russo, G., & Sons.....	1368
Jam, Strawberry:		Spicola, Francesco.....	1471
California Fruit Cannery's Association....	1235	Spiropoulos & Costalupes.....	1324
McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276	Tambascia, Nicholas.....	1811
Jelly, Apple:		Union Macaroni Co.....	1374
Berry-Maybrun Co.....	1897	Viviani, V., & Bro.....	1412
Bessire & Co.....	1593	Youngstown Macaroni Co.....	1145, 1503
Oelrich & Berry Co.....	1897	(See also Noodles, Spaghetti.)	
Van Lill, S. J., Co.....	1393	Mace:	
Jelly, Apple flavor:		Steinwender-Stoffregen Coffee Co.....	1537
McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276	Malt breakfast food:	
Jelly, Apple and currant:		Heywood, Edwin F., & Co.....	1650
Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622	Maple butter hotch, Vermont:	
Jelly, Apple and loganberry:		Maple Tree Sugar Co.....	1164
Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622	Maple flavor, Gate City Brand sugar butter:	
Jelly, Compound glucose apple:		Kellogg Mfg. Co.....	1548, 1549
Williams Bros. Co.....	1600	Kellogg-Birge Co.....	1549
Jelly, Currant and apple:		Maple sirup. (See Sirup, Maple.)	
Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622	Maple sugar:	
Jelly, Fruit:		Arcadia Maple Co.....	1309
Huffman, W. D.....	1207	Brokaw Merchandise Co.....	1015
Indianapolis Canning Co.....	1207	Standard Syrup Co.....	1101, 1502
Scully, D. B., Syrup Co.....	1172	Maple sugar butter, Cane and:	
Wichita Vinegar Works.....	1702	Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar Co.....	1121, 1122
Jelly, Loganberry and apple:		Maraschino cherries. (See Cherries, Maraschino.)	
Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622	Mayflower cream cheese. (See Cheese, Cream, Mayflower.)	
Jelly, Raspberry:		Meal, June pasture dairy:	
California Fruit Cannery's Association....	1235	Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654
Pacific Coast Syrup Co.....	1742	Meal, Pasture dairy:	
Jelly, Strawberry:		Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654
Pacific Coast Syrup Co.....	1742	Meal. (See also Alfalfa meal; Corn meal; Cottonseed meal.)	
Jelly, Sugar:		Meat-food products:	
Bessire & Co.....	1593	Fairbanks Meat Co.....	1476
Jelly beans (candy):		Pacific Cold Storage Co.....	1476
Farley Candy Co.....	1708, 1733, 1734	Middlings:	
June pasture dairy meal:		Model Mill Co. (Inc.).....	1142
Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654		
Ketchup. (See Tomato ketchup.)			

## FOODS—Continued.

Milk:	N. J. No.	Milk—Continued.	N. J. No.
Alexander, J. B.....	1526	Zimmerman, Benjamin F.....	1131
Barnesley, George H.....	1136	Zimmerman, Harvey L.....	1499
Bayliss, George H.....	1137	Milk, Condensed:	
Blanche, George.....	1489	Delavan Condensed Milk Co.....	1028
Boberink, Henry A.....	1083	Libby, McNeill & Libby.....	1117
Bohlke, Chris.....	1083	M. & O. Milk Co.....	1865
Braun, Charles.....	1259	Stevens, T. M., & Co.....	1528
Carroll, G. E.....	1526	White Hall Condensed Milk Co.....	1069
Coffee, James F.....	1083	Yam Hill Valley Condensed Milk Co....	1528
Cox, James.....	1083	Milk, Evaporated:	
Detarding, Chris.....	1513	Cache Valley Condensed Milk Co....	1496, 1879
Evers, Ben.....	1526	Faultless Condensed Milk Co.....	1052, 1478
French Bros.—Bauer Co.....	1892	Fisher Bros.....	1717
Garde, Edward.....	1778	Gordon, B. L., & Co.....	1496
Grove, John W.....	1310	M. & O. Milk Co.....	1114
Hawkins, Richard D.....	1515	Peltason Co.....	1478
Hershey, Eli N.....	1424	Snohomish Condensed Milk Co.....	1747
Hildebrand, George L.....	1209	West Coast Grocery Co.....	1747
Hill, Almon.....	1486	Wildt, John, Evaporated Milk Co.....	1609
Hoemm, John.....	1780	Willamette Valley Condensed Milk Co... 1717	
Holt, W. D.....	1490	Milk, Powdered:	
Hudson, Leonard.....	1083	Merrell-Soule Co.....	1303
Hudson, S. M.....	1526	Tulin, William J.....	1033
Jackson, J. M.....	1484	Wood & Selick.....	1864
Kelly, Carter.....	1748	Milk chocolate. (See Chocolate, Milk.)	
Kelly, James S., & Sons.....	1748	Mincemeat:	
Kenison, H. C.....	1360	Brenneman, W. H.....	1067
Kochlin, E. J.....	1083	Molasses:	
Kruse, Christ.....	1559	Corn Products Refining Co.....	1461
Lewis, Joseph F.....	1423	Metzel, T. B., Co.....	1835
Lotshaw, John.....	1508	Molasses tentors:	
Lucas, George.....	1526	St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1399
Lueker, Louis.....	1779	Moyune brand extracts:	
McAvoy, Dan.....	1083	Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.....	1057
Mack, Albert.....	1662	Mushrooms:	
Meiman, John.....	1526	Arbuckle & Co.....	1037
Menke, Henry.....	1526	Mustard:	
Mock, George B.....	1259	Alart & McGuire.....	1552
Nostheide, H.....	1526	Corey, Henry B.....	1552
Null, Wm. C.....	1133	Farmers Loan & Trust Co.....	1552
Orme, Wm. H., jr.....	1134	Mount Pickle Co.....	1319
Oser, Charles.....	1083	Seabury & Co.....	1419
Plump, J. T.....	1083	Westmoreland Specialty Co.....	1419, 1814
Regel, Henry.....	1092	Wilde, Joseph P.....	1239
Rohrkaste, Herman.....	1781	Mustard and horse-radish:	
Rounds, E. R.....	1130	Triumph Catsup & Pickle Co.....	1774
Schaeffer, Edward T.....	1498	New Amsterdam Dutch rusk:	
Schuck, A. H.....	1083	American Pastry & Mfg. Co.....	1415
Schuck, Jerome.....	1083	Michigan Tea Rusk Co.....	1415
Schulte, L. H.....	1083	Noodles. (See also Macaroni, Spaghetti.)	
Shorten, J. W.....	1129	Noodles, Egg:	
Smith, Charles E.....	1083	Maas Baking Co.....	1181
Smith, Howard L.....	1161	Pfaffman Egg Noodle Co.....	1817
Spaulding, H. E.....	1485	Northern Ohio Sugar:	
Thomas, Clayborne A.....	1750	Standard Syrup Co.....	1101, 1502
Thomas, Curtis W.....	1658	Nutmegs:	
Thomas, Harry L.....	1311	Farrington & Whitney.....	1800
Thomas, Russel C.....	1236	German, Lewis, & Co.....	1180
Walter, Chas. A.....	1132	Oats:	
West, J. F.....	1526	Gibbons, John T.....	1250
Wilder, W. C.....	1487	Grier, T. A., & Co.....	1165
Woods, John Paul.....	1661	Logan, Thomas M.....	1171
Yeaton, George H.....	1488	Pendleton Grain Co. (Inc.).....	1250, 1893
Zika, John.....	1782	Rothschild, D., Grain Co.....	1208
		Wells, Jos. L.....	1146

## FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Oats, White, clipped:		Paste, Gluten. (See Gluten pasta.)	
Edgar-Morgan Co.....	1809	Pasture dairy meal:	
Oil. (See Lemon oil; Olive oil.)		Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654
Oil-resin-vanilla:		Peach, Apple, and sugar, Preserved:	
Gray, McLean & Percy.....	1687	St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1038
Oleomargarin:		Peach apple preserves. (See Preserves, Peach apple.)	
Steele, Jesse A.....	1115	Peach extract. (See Extract, Peach.)	
Wisconsin Creamery Co.....	1115	Peach jam. (See Jam, Peach.)	
Olive oil:		Peaches:	
Barbara, Frank.....	1305	Ayers, James T.....	1808
Bernagozzi, William P.....	1520	Lorch Bros.....	1735
Carrao, Francesco.....	1155	Seeley, A. B., & Son.....	1262
Cusimano & Tujague.....	1062	Peanuts:	
De Siano & Grosso.....	1821	Dixie Peanut Co.....	1372
Fischer Bros.....	1602	Edenton Peanut Co.....	1263
Italian Star Produce Co.....	1640	Peas:	
McCormick, Thomas & Co.....	1697	Boyle, John, Co.....	1280
Manganelli, Paolo.....	1570	Dundas Canning Co.....	1685
Marchesini, Arturo.....	1404	Numsen, Wm., & Sons.....	1700
Marchesini Bros.....	1624	Pecan creams:	
Nicholaou, Harry.....	1540	Schaeffer, James E.....	1351
Nikolopoulos, Peter N.....	1698	Peerless feed:	
Oil Importing Co.....	1501	Smith, J. Allen, & Co. (Inc.).....	1141
Pompeian Co.....	1819, 1868	Peerless horse feed:	
Schwabacher Bros. & Co. (Inc.).....	1434	Kidder, F. L., & Co.....	1176
Sensoli, Anthony.....	1640	Pepper:	
Silvestri, Ernest.....	1501	Cobb Mfg. Co.....	1257
Spratlen-Anderson Mercantile Co.....	1819	Eddy & Eddy Mfg. Co.....	1118
Tujague, Leon.....	1062	Farrington & Whitney.....	1804
Vittucci, John, Co.....	1713	Fischer, B., & Co.....	1564, 1568
Olives:		Pepper, Cayenne:	
Greek Trading Co.....	1275	Hanley & Kinsella Coffee & Spice Co....	1013
Psiaki, Alco G.....	1047, 1048, 1883	Peppermint extract. (See Extract, Peppermint.)	
Orange extract. (See Extract, Orange.)		Phosphate:	
Orange sirup. (See Sirup, Orange.)		Provident Chemical Works.....	1203
Oysters:		Pie filling, Lemon flavored:	
Bailey, James C.....	1385	Zschunke Bros.....	1595
Chivell, Joseph H.....	1794	Pie filling compound, Blackberry:	
Compton Packing Co.....	1718, 1741	Bessire & Co.....	1593
Concklin, Henry R.....	1481, 1791	Pineapple extract. (See Extract, Pineapple.)	
Decker, Garrett F., & Co.....	1192	Pistachio extract. (See Extract, Pistachio.)	
Ellis, George.....	1794	Plum preserves. (See Preserves, Plum.)	
Hale Halsell Grocery Co.....	1770	Powdered egg albumen:	
Hayden, H. A.....	1386	Jahn, W. K., Co.....	1389
Hayden, William H.....	1382	Powdered milk. (See Milk, Powdered.)	
Henkel-Duke Mercantile Co.....	1699	Preserved peach, apple, and sugar:	
Javins, Chas. H., & Sons.....	1718	St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1038
Langrall, J., & Bro.....	1770	Preserved whole eggs. (See Eggs, Preserved, whole.)	
Martin, C. W., Co.....	1337	Preserves, Blackberry:	
Miller, Richard C.....	1615	Corn Products Refining Co.....	1756
Robey, J. T.....	1566	Preserves, Currant:	
Robinson, Wm.....	1604	Flaccus, E. C., Co.....	1081
Sprague & Doughty.....	1380	Preserves, Peach apple:	
Stewart, Henry.....	1527	Van Lill, S. J., Co.....	1391
Wells, Arthur H.....	1616	Preserves, Plum:	
White, Adolphus J.....	1738	Bessire & Co.....	1584
White, Rollie H.....	1738	Corn Products Refining Co.....	1756
Paprika:		Preserves, Quince apple:	
Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.....	1066	Van Lill, S. J., Co.....	1391
McCormick & Co.....	1153,	Preserves, Raspberry:	
	1341 (suppl. to 1153), 1614	Corn Products Refining Co.....	1756
Rosenzweig, David.....	1631		
Spira & Co.....	1631		





## FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Sugarota Dairy Feed:		Tomato paste:	
Northwest Mills Co.....	1840	Delgaizo, Florida.....	1477
Sugarota Swine Feed:		Garamone, Frank A.....	1477
Northwest Mills Co.....	1840	Gidden, Herman M.....	1693
Sulphate, Sodid aluminic:		Gross, Ignatius, Co.....	1469
Superior Chemical Co.....	1105	Horner, Henry, & Co.....	1008
Temtors, Clymer's Table Seerop:		Kelty, Samuel L.....	1227
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1367	Philadelphia Pickling Co.....	1744
Temtors, Molasses:		Polinsky, H.....	1004
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1399	Roncoroni, Pietro, Co.....	1053, 1065, 1231
Thyma oil:		Sachem's Head Canning Co.....	1878
Dodge & Olcott Co.....	1666	Salem Canning Co.....	1338
Tomato conserve:		Tomato preserves. (See Preserves, Tomato.)	
Gross, Ignatius, Co.....	1646	Tomato pulp:	
Tomato ketchup:		American Syrup & Preserving Co....	1710, 1711
Alart & McGuire.....	1427	Aughinbrough Canning Co.....	1785
American Preserve Co.....	1510	Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co.....	1064,
Anderson Canning Co.....	1004	1396, 1437, 1462, 1463, 1586, 1587, 1669	
Atlas Preserving Co.....	1269, 1381, 1729	Baker, Walter S.....	1532
Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co.....	1534	Blaul's, John, Sons Co.....	1607
Bicklen Winzer Grocer Co.....	1329	Boehm & Holzkamp.....	1462
Blue Grass Canning Co.....	1195	Buchanan Grocer Co.....	1711
Brown, W. S., & Co.....	1714	Dana, Anna L.....	1407
Burlington Vinegar & Pickle Co.....	1003	Dana, John.....	1407
California Fruit Cannery's Association.....	1235	English Canning & Mfg. Co. (Inc.).....	1509
Chance's, R. C., Sons.....	1006, 1522, 1563	Guenther, J. Ed.....	1320
Corey, Henry B.....	1427	Haas Lieber Grocery Co.....	1710
Crine, R. V., Seed Co.....	1709, 1820, 1838	Hearn Co.....	1267
Elder, Fred C.....	1054	Kokomo Canning Co.....	1607
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.....	1427	Langrall, J., & Bro.....	1533
Flaccus, E. C., Co.....	1719	Levins, S. H., & Sons.....	1532
Frazier Packing Co... 1162, 1163, 1175, 1352, 1725		Lord-Mott Co.....	1107
Guenther, J. Ed.....	1320	McLaughlin, J. M.....	1625
Harbauer-Marleau Co.....	1034, 1316, 1329, 1334	New Blue Grass Canning Co.....	1320,
Henning, William, Co.....	1529	1710, 1711, 1712	
Horton-Cato Mfg. Co.....	1714	North East Preserving Works.....	1625
Huss-Edler Preserve Co.....	1054, 1826, 1872	Phillips Packing Co.....	1261
Jersey Packing Co.....	1358	Raab, Charles (Inc.).....	1619
Kansas City Conserve Co.....	1405	Reinhart Grocer Co.....	1712
Kokomo Canning Co.....	1224	Roberts Bros.....	1632, 1715
Kuehne, Otto, Preserving Co.....	1863, 1864	Star Canning Co.....	1607
Kuner Pickle Co.....	1670	Summers, Charles G., & Co. (Inc.).....	1268
Leroux Cider & Vinegar Co.....	1095	Torsch Packing Co.....	1270
Leslie, Arthur, Sauce Co.....	1724	Tyler Can Co.....	1793
Lewis Packing Co.....	1241	Van Camp Packing Co.....	1607
McCord-Brady Co.....	1034	Williams, R. C., & Co.....	1669
McMeehan Preserving Co.....	1080, 1276	Tomato purée:	
National Pickle & Canning Co. (Dodson- Braun Branch).....	1072, 1098, 1626, 1758	Guenther, J. Ed.....	1320
New Blue Grass Canning Co.....	1320	Levin's, S. H., Sons.....	1633
Philadelphia Pickling Co.....	1075, 1690, 1761	New Blue Grass Canning Co.....	1106, 1320
Pierce City Packing Co.....	1827	Tomato sauce:	
Polk, J. T., Co.....	1090	Delgaizo, Florida.....	1477
Pressing & Orr Co.....	1213	Ferrero, Vincent.....	1805
Snyder, T. A., Preserve Co.....	1346, 1358	Garamone, Frank A.....	1477
Soper, A. C., & Co.....	1055, 1326, 1436	Gross, Ignatius, Co.....	1242
Spraul, George, Packing Co.....	1044,	Tomatoes:	
1271 (suppl. to 1044)		Ayars, Clinton B., Canning Co.....	1237
Triumph Catsup & Pickle Co.....	1716	Langrall, J., & Bro.....	1482
Weller, H. N., & Co.....	1196	Pearson, A. E., & Son.....	1371
Weller, J., Co.....	1199, 1201	Polk, J. T., Co.....	1090
Williams Bros. Co.....	1600	Tonka and compound, Vanilla:	
Tomato ketchup, Oyster Bay Brand:		Creamery Dairy Co.....	1306
Hudson Bay Brand.....	1085	Hudson Mfg. Co.....	1366
Tomato ketchup, Pioneer Brand:		Tonka extract, Vanilla and. (See Extract, Vanilla and tonka.)	
.....	1086		



## FOODS—Continued.

Vanilla, All-bean:	N. J. No.	Vinegar—Continued.	N. J. No.
Warner-Jenkinson Co.....	1449	Meyer, Chas. E., & Co.....	1695
Vanilla, Oleo-Resin:		Mitchell Fruit & Grocery Co. (Inc.).....	1627
Gray, McLean & Percy.....	1687	Northern Pickle Co.....	1746
Vanilla-bean sugar:		Oakland Vinegar & Pickle Co.....	1060, 1562
Rex Extract Co.....	1561	Off, Charles J., & Co.....	1524
Vanilla extract. (See Extract, Vanilla.)		Ogden, H. H.....	1410
Vanilla tonka, and compound:		Pacific Honey Co.....	1410
Creamery Dairy Co.....	1306	Philadelphia Vinegar Co.....	1757
Hudson Mfg. Co.....	1306	Place, M. H. & M. S.....	1885
Vanilla and tonka extract (See Extract, Vanilla and tonka.)		Place Bros.....	1553, 1554, 1555, 1618, 1676, 1884
Vermont maple butter hotch:		Price & Lucas Cider & Vinegar Co....	1657, 1849
Maple Tree Sugar Co.....	1164	Prussing Bros.....	1304
Vinegar:		Queen City Cider Vinegar Mfg. Co.....	1110
.....	1036	Robinson Cider Vinegar Co.....	1258
Avis Cider & Vinegar Co.....	1550, 1617	Sharp Elliott Mfg. Co.....	1007, 1363, 1769
Barrett & Barrett.....	1206	Shelley, M. B., Mfg. Co.....	1682
Board, Armstrong & Co.....	1023, 1297	Southern Cider & Vinegar Co.....	1252
Braun, A., Mfg. Co.....	1524	Spielmann Bros. Co.....	1159, 1200, 1298, 1441, 1822, 1829, 1831, 1832, 1889
Burgie Vinegar Co.....	1787	Vermont Fruit Co.....	1167
Callahan, A. P., & Co.....	1151	West Coast Grocery Co.....	1746
Caro Vinegar Co.....	1418	Western Fruit Products Co.....	1743
Central City Pickle Co.....	1546, 1547	Wilson, W. J., & Son.....	1119, 1120, 1290
Chandler, B. T., & Son.....	1050, 1059, 1349	Wilson Grocery Co.....	1617
Chandler, Earl.....	1349	Zinke Mercantile Co.....	1050
Davenport Vinegar & Pickling Works...	1795	"Wafels, Crème":	
Eloma Mfg. Co.....	1590	De Boer & Dik.....	1039
Erdmann's, H., Sons.....	1184	Walnuts:	
Fleischman Vinegar Works.....	1285	Maass, William.....	1565
Gildehaus-Wulff Co.....	1844	Wheat:	
Gregory, D. J., Vinegar Co.....	1308	Hall Barker Grain Co.....	1135, 1173
Haarmann Vinegar & Pickle Co. (Inc.)...	1627	Walker Grain Co.....	1173
Hansell, Frank.....	1757	Whipped Cream Maple:	
Harbauer-Marleau Co.....	1193, 1287	Central Candy Co.....	1512
Huffman, W. D., Co.....	1890	White clipped oats:	
Illinois Vinegar Mfg. Co.....	1597, 1786	Edgar-Morgan Co.....	1809
Kuehne, Otto, Preserving Co.....	1852	White fish, Lake Huron:	
Lewis Packing Co.....	1241	Booth Fisheries Co.....	1696
Louisville Cider & Vinegar Works...	1225, 1633	Whiting. (See Hake, Silver.)	
McCusker-Hartz Co.....	1824	Wintergreen extract. (See Extract, Winter- green.)	
Marshall Vinegar Co.....	1652		

## BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED DRINKS.

Apple cider. (See Cider.)	N. J. No.	Brandy, Blackberry:	N. J. No.
Apricot brandy. (See Brandy, Apricot.)		Pure Food Distilling Co.....	1435
Apricot cordial. (See Cordial, Apricot.)		Brandy, Cognac:	
Banana cordial. (See Cordial, Banana.)		Mangini, G., & Sons.....	1530
Beer:		Brandy, Ginger:	
Benwood Brewing Co.....	1272	Schlesinger & Bender.....	1248
"Bernardine":		Brandy, Grape:	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247	Basilea & Callandra.....	1592
Berry Hill mineral water:		Buchu gin. (See Gin, Buchu.)	
Berry Hill Mineral Spring Co.....	1251	Burgundy. (See Wine, Burgundy.)	
Blackberry brandy. (See Brandy, Black- berry.)		Burgundy, Sparkling:	
Blackberry cordial. (See Cordial, Black- berry.)		Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing Co....	1665
Blackberry juice:		"Cacao, Crème de":	
Shufeldt, Henry H., & Co.....	1667	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247
Brandy, Apricot:		"Cassis, Crème de":	
Golden Gate Fruit Co.....	1577	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247
Miller, Tobias.....	1577	Champagne. (See Wine, Champagne.)	
Pure Food Distilling Co.....	1435	Chateau Yquem:	
Schlesinger & Bender.....	1248	Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....	1417
		Cherry cordial. (See Cordial, Cherry.)	

## BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED DRINKS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Cherry soda-water flavor, Special wild:		Cordial, Blackberry—Continued.	
Blue Seal Supply Co.....	1040	Shufeldt, Henry H., & Co.....	1667
Chicory:		Ullman, E. D.....	1628
Muller, E. B., & Co.....	1828	Cordial, Cherry:	
Cider:		Maury, A. C.....	1877
Arbita Spring Water Co.....	1880	O'Donoghue, John.....	1877
Burgie Vinegar Co.....	1776	Shapiro, Jacob F.....	1851
National Fruit Products Co.....	1569	Cordial, Peach:	
Tip Top Bottling Co.....	1362	Leary, J. A., Co.....	1755
Clarendon natural mineral spring water:		Maury, A. C.....	1877
Clarendon Mineral Spring Co.....	1392	O'Donoghue, John.....	1877
Murray, Robert.....	1392	Cream of Hops:	
Clearo:		Temperance Beverage Co.....	1420, 1841
Clearo Manufacturing & Bottling Works.....	1500	"Crème de Cacao":	
Ogren, Charles F.....	1500	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247
Coca, Wine:		"Crème de Cassis":	
Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247
Coca Cola:		Crème de Menthe:	
Coca Cola Co.....	1455	Basilea & Calandra.....	1730
Cocoa:		Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1511
Ambrosia Chocolate Co.....	1839	Curaçao:	
Blommer, William C.....	1839	Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1672
Dodd, George W.....	1839	Curaçao, Orange:	
Fahnestock, W. G.....	1839	Basilea & Calandra.....	1521
Schoenleber, Otto J.....	1839	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247, 1511
Coffee:		Damiana:	
Bour Co.....	1680	Liebenthal Bros. & Co.....	1505
Bour, J. M., Co.....	1286, 1680	Della Stella:	
Bright, John B., & Son.....	1798	Lucca Importing Co.....	1703, 1704
Brokaw Merchandise Co.....	1014	Essence, Coffee. (See Coffee essence.)	
Brownell & Field Co.....	1853	Extract, Malt. (See Malt extract.)	
Clark, Coggin & Johnson Co.....	1898	Getreide Kummel:	
Climax Coffee & Baking Powder Co.....	1017	Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1672
	(suppl. to 55)	Gin, Buchu:	
Dannemiller Coffee Co.....	1689	Lobe, Phillip, & Son.....	1480
Force, W. H., & Co.....	1317	Gin, Cucurbita:	
International Coffee Co.....	1190, 1191, 1233	Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1672
Israel, Leon, & Bros.....	1084	Gin, Mobile Buck:	
Kenny, C. D., Co.....	1279	Blumenthal & Bickert (Inc.).....	1089
McLaughlin, W. F., & Co.....	1112	Gin, Piccadilly Dry:	
Mitchell Bros.....	1317	Sutton, Carden & Co. (Ltd.).....	1347
Nichols, Austin, & Co.....	1833	Gin, Turkey:	
Potter, Sloan & O'Donoghue Co.....	1647	Straus, Gunst & Co.....	1255
Smith Bros. Co. (Ltd.).....	1295	Ginger ale:	
Thomson & Taylor Spice Co.....	1823	Beaufont Lithia Water Co.....	1026
Wilde's, Samuel, Sons Co.....	1125	Ginger brandy. (See Brandy, Ginger.)	
Coffee, Kneipp Malt:		Grape brandy. (See Brandy, Grape.)	
Kneipp Malt Food Co.....	1727	Grape juice:	
Coffee essence:		Bass Islands Vineyards Co.....	1348
Zverina, A.....	1189	Duroy & Haines Co.....	1283
Cognac brandy. (See Brandy, Cognac.)		Flickinger, S. M., Co.....	1045
Cordial, Apricot:		Granger, W. H., & Co.....	1045
Continental Distributing Co.....	1767	Grape Products Co. (Inc.).....	1045
Golden Gate Fruit Co.....	1577	Mohn Wine Co.....	1895
Miller, Tobias.....	1577	Plimpton, Cowan & Co.....	1045
Waltz Co.....	1684	Hop Cream:	
Cordial, Banana:		Ogren, Charles F.....	1497
Tyson, William J.....	1523	Hop tonic:	
Cordial, Blackberry:		Temperance Beverage Co.....	1420
American Supply Co.....	1628	Hops, Cream of:	
Arrow Distilleries.....	1205	Temperance Beverage Co.....	1420, 1841
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1440	Imperial spring water:	
Kauffman, H. F., & Co.....	1598	Morgan, Alfred Y.....	1692
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247	Morgan, John.....	1692
Nathan, Emil.....	1628	Jamaica Rum, Palmetto:	
Rheinstrom, Minna W.....	1430	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1511

## BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED DRINKS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Kneipp Malt coffee:		Water, Imperial spring:	
Kneipp Malt Food Co.....	1727	Morgan, Alfred Y.....	1692
Laubenheimer:		Morgan, John.....	1692
Stern, Moses R.....	1701	Water, Royal lithia:	
Liquors. (See Wine.)		Anderson, William H.....	1032
Malt extract:		Water, Star Well:	
Hamm, Theodore, Brewing Co.....	1397	Richards, T. S. and Frank.....	1845
Maraschino:		Star Well Co.....	1845
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1511	Water, Tate Spring natural mineral:	
Mobile Buck Gin:		Tate Spring Co.....	1140
Blumenthal & Bickert (Inc.).....	1089	Tomlinson, Oscar R.....	1140
Niersteiner:		Water, Veronica Medicinal Spring:	
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1452	Kimball, F. H., Water Co.....	1802
Orange curaçao. (See Curaçao, Orange.)		Water, Whittle's epsom-lithia:	
Palmetto, Jamaica Rum. (See Rum, Palmetto Jamaica.)		Whittle Springs Co.....	1139
Phosphate, Eclipse:		Whisky:	
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1672	McCormack, J. A.....	1111
Piccadilly Dry Gin:		Whittle's epsom-lithia water:	
Sutton, Carden & Co. (Ltd.).....	1347	Whittle Springs Co.....	1139
Raspberry vinegar:		Wine:	
Crown Cordial & Extract Co.....	1871	Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1483
Royal lithia water:		California Wine Association.....	1887
Anderson, William H.....	1032	Dorn, John G.....	1016 (suppl. to 83)
Rum, Palmetto Jamaica:		Girard, Frank.....	1754
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1511	Girardi, Carlo.....	1754
Sarsaparilla:		Girardi, Carmine.....	1754
Beaufont Lithia Water Co.....	1466	Girardi, Charles.....	1754
Sauterne, Sparkling:		Kline Bros.....	1887
Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing Co....	1665	Lucca Produce Wine Co.....	1754
Scuppernong wine. (See Wine, Scuppernong.)		Milanesi, Alberto.....	1754
Sirup, Tamarind:		Schmidt, A., jr., & Bros. Wine Co.....	1016
Bernogozzi, W. P.....	1082	(suppl. to 83)	
Stern, Moses R.....	1701	Sweet Valley Wine Co.....	1016 (suppl. to 83)
Soda-water flavor, Cherry:		Wine, Burgundy:	
Blue Seal Supply Co.....	1040	Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing Co....	1665
Soda-water sirup cola:		Gauthier, Victor, & Sons (Inc.).....	1726
Hutchinson, W. H., & Son.....	1031	Wine, Champagne:	
Special wild-cherry soda-water flavor:		Bardenheier, John, Wine & Liquor Co....	1144
Blue Seal Supply Co.....	1040	Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1653
Tamarind sirup. (See Sirup, Tamarind.)		Diamond Wine Co. (Inc.).....	1144
Tate Spring natural mineral water:		Finke's, A., Widow.....	1020
Tate Spring Co.....	1140	Groezienger, Emile A.....	1020
Tomlinson, Oscar R.....	1140	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247
Temperine:		Ripin & Co.....	1149
Laevison, A. M., & Co.....	1599	Schraubstadter, Ernest.....	1020
Turkey gin. (See Gin, Turkey.)		Wilson Fruit Juice Co.....	1226
Vermouth:		Wine, Chateau Yquem:	
Graffini, J., & Co.....	1792	Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....	1417
Hirsch, S., Distilling Co.....	1354	Wine, Laubenheimer:	
Minnet Cordial Co.....	1354	Stern, Moses R.....	1701
Vinegar, Raspberry. (See Raspberry vinegar.)		Wine, Niersteiner:	
Water, Berry Hill mineral:		Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1452
Berry Hill Mineral Spring Co.....	1251	Wine, Sauterne:	
Water, Clarendon natural mineral spring:		Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing Co....	1665
Clarendon Mineral Spring Co.....	1392	Wine, Scuppernong:	
Murray, Robert.....	1392	Sweet Valley Wine Co.....	1649
		Wine coca:	
		Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843

## DRUGS.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Acetanilid tablets:		Aloin, iron, and strychnin:	
Columbus Pharmacal Co.....	1848	McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810
Acetphenetidin:		Antikarnnia tablets:	
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Antikarnnia Chemical Co.....	1056
Aloin, belladonna, and nux vomica tablets:		Antimalarico, Ferro-China:	
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Saunig, A., & Co.....	1222



## DRUGS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Antipain tablets, Dr. Caldwell's:		Coderre's Infants' sirups:	
Horter, "John" W.....	1545	Mortimer, George, & Co.....	1277
Asthma, Dr. Tucker's specific for:		Coffee cocktail, Gold medal:	
Tucker, Nathan.....	1077	Mihalovitch Co.....	1282
Asthma cure, Stello's:		Colocynth, Powdered:	
Muller, William H.....	1179	Woodward, Allaire, & Co.....	1012
Baby's Friend, Kopp's:		Consumption, Cure for, Prof. Hoff's:	
Kopp, Mrs. J. A.....	1068	Bendiner & Schlesinger.....	1551
Balsam, Denton's healing:		Schlesinger, Maurice C.....	1551
Hall & Ruckel.....	1464, 1465	Cough drops, Williams' Russian:	
Belladonna, nux vomica, and aloin tablets:		Williams, J. D., & Bro. Co.....	1197
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Cream, Morse's (cod-liver oil):	
Beauty cream, Kintho:		Morse, Hazen.....	1221
Kintho Mfg. Co.....	1379	Croup remedy, Hoxsie's:	
Beef, iron, and wine:		Kells Co.....	1218
Kent Drug Co.....	1474	Cuticura ointment:	
Berry's freckle ointment:		Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation....	1691
Berry, Dr. C. H., Co.....	1376	Cuticura soap:	
Bitters, Fernet-Branca:		Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation....	1691
Maioletesi, D., & Co.....	1284	Damiana, Mexican:	
Bitters (Fernet Milano):		Eldorado Wine Co.....	1866
Italian Importing Co.....	1152	Minster, Samuel D.....	1866
Bitters, Ferro-China Bisleri-Bisleri's:		Damiana compound tablets:	
Maioletesi, D., & Co.....	1284	Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843
Blaud's tablets, ferruginous and nux vomica:		Damiana elixir:	
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Mihalovitch Co.....	1882
Boro Pepsin, Laxative:		Damiana extract with saw palmetto:	
Senoret Chemical Co.....	1232	Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co.....	1560
Brain Restorative, Dr. Peeble's:		Damiana tonic:	
Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.)..	1079	Eldorado Wine Co.....	1866
Caffein citrate tablets:		Leary, J. A., Co.....	1866
Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843	Minster, Samuel D.....	1866
Caldwell's, Dr., antipain tablets:		Denton's healing balsam:	
Horter, "John" W.....	1545	Hall & Ruckel.....	1464, 1465
Caldwell's, Dr., rheumatism cure:		Detchon's, Dr., relief for rheumatism:	
Horter, "John" W.....	1544	Detchon, I. A.....	1091
Calomel tablets:		Detchon's, Dr., relief for rheumatism tablets:	
Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843	Detchon, I. A.....	1091
Calomel and soda tablets:		Dixie fever and pain powder:	
Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843	Morris-Morton Drug Co.....	1178
Camphor:		Drug-habit cure:	
Middleton, L. D.....	1428	Maplewood Sanatorium.....	1891
Cancer, Dr. Johnson's mild combination		St. James Society.....	1291
treatment for:		Stephens, Dr. J. L., Co.....	1891
Johnson, O. A.....	1058 (suppl. to 266)	Epilepsy cure:	
Castor oil:		Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.)..	1079
Adams, Charles H., Co. (Ltd.).....	1606	Epilepsy remedy, Dr. Lindley's:	
Catarrh cure, Hall's:		Hollowell, A. K.....	1093
Cheney, F. J.....	1182	New Vienna Medicine Co.....	1093
Cheney Medicine Co.....	1182	Epilepsy treatment, Dr. Towns's:	
Cerrodanie capsules:		Towns's, Dr., Medical Co.....	1170
Cerrodanie Co.....	1025	Extract of smoke:	
Jameson, Samuel H.....	1025	Krauser, E., & Bro.....	1842
Cherry balsam, Dr. Kennedy's:		Extract, Fluid, golden seal:	
Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234	Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843
Chewing gum. (See Gum, Chewing.)		Fagret's hair tonic:	
Cholera mixture, Sun:		Brun, B. Lucien.....	1673
Merchants' Drug Corporation.....	1063	Fagret, L., Co.....	1673
Coca calisaya:		Fernet-Branca bitters:	
Shepard Pharmacal Co.....	1219	Maioletesi, D., & Co.....	1284
Coca leaves:		(Fernet Milano) bitters:	
Hillier's R., Sons Co.....	1674	Italian Importing Co.....	1152
Cocktail, Gold medal coffee:		Ferro-China Antimalarico:	
Mihalovitch Co.....	1282	Saunig, A., & Co.....	1222
Cod-liver oil cream, Morse's:		Ferro-China Bisleri-Bisleri's bitters:	
Morse, Hazen.....	1221	Maioletesi, D., & Co.....	1284

## DRUGS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Ferruginous, Blaud's (tablets), and nux vomica:		Kennedy's, Dr., Herculine tonic:	
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234
Fever and pain powder, Dixie:		Kennedy's, Dr., Worm sirup:	
Morris-Morton Drug Co.....	1178	Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234
Flatulence tablets:		Kintho beauty cream:	
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Kintho Mfg. Co.....	1379
Fluid extract golden seal:		Kline's, Dr., Great nerve restorer:	
Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843	Kline, Dr. R. H., Co.....	1070
Freckle ointment, Berry's:		Kopp's Baby's Friend:	
Berry, Dr. C. H., Co.....	1376	Kopp, Mrs. J. A.....	1068
German headache powder:		La Sanadora:	
Tallman, Warren D.....	1350	Romero, Benigo.....	1076
Gessler's magic headache wafers:		Laudanum:	
Gessler, Max.....	1051	Merchants' Drug Corporation.....	1063
Gold medal coffee cocktail:		Laxative Boro Pepsin:	
Mihalovitch Co.....	1282	Senoret Chemical Co.....	1232
Golden seal, Fluid extract:		Lindley's, Dr., Epilepsy remedy:	
Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843	Hollowell, A. K.....	1093
Gum, Chewing:		New Vienna Medicine Co.....	1093
Sterling Remedy Co.....	1078	Make-man tablets:	
Gum tragacanth:		Klingel, Henry.....	1706
Hopkins, J. L., & Co.....	1881	Mexican Damiana. (See Damiana, Mexican.)	
Hair balsam:		Moffett's, Dr., Teethina:	
Wells, E. S.....	1228	Flourney, T. N.....	1019
(Hair dye) Walnut oil:		Moffett, C. J., Medicine Co.....	1019
Mayor, Henry A.....	1677	Morphin cure:	
Mayor Walnut Oil Co.....	1677	Lexington Drug & Chemical Co.....	1495
Hair tonic, Fagret's:		Morse's cream:	
Brun, B. Lucien.....	1673	Morse, Hazen.....	1221
Fagret, L., Co.....	1673	Nerv-tonic, Dr. Peeble's:	
Hall's catarrh cure:		Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.)..	1079
Cheney, F. J.....	1182	Nerve restorer, Dr. Kline's great:	
Cheney Medicine Co.....	1182	Kline, Dr. R. H., Co.....	1070
Headache powder, German:		Niter, Sweet spirits of:	
Tallman, Warren D.....	1350	Merchants' Drug Corporation.....	1063
Headache powders, Peck's:		Nitroglycerin:	
Peck-Johnson Co.....	1157	Swan-Myers Co.....	1796
Headache wafers, Gessler's magic:		Nitroglycerin tablets:	
Gessler, Max.....	1051	Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843
Henbane leaves, Granulated:		McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810
Hillier's R., Sons Co.....	1674	Nitroglycerin triturations:	
Herculine tonic, Dr. Kennedy's:		Lafayette Pharmacal Co.....	1799
Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234	Nux vomica, aloin, and belladonna tablets:	
Hoff's, Prof., Cure for consumption:		McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810
Bendiner & Schlesinger.....	1551	Nux vomica extract tablets:	
Schlesinger, Maurice C.....	1551	McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810
Hoxsie's croup remedy:		Nux vomica, Tablets ferruginous and, Blaud's:	
Kells Co.....	1218	McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810
Hydrogen peroxid:		Oil, Walnut:	
Langley & Michaels Co.....	1390	Mayor, Henry A.....	1677
Meyer Bros. Drug Co.....	1539	Mayor Walnut Oil Co.....	1677
Infants' sirups, Coderre's:		Oil. (See also Castor oil.)	
Mortimer, George, & Co.....	1277	Ointment, Cuticura:	
Iron, and wine, Beef:		Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation....	1691
Kent Drug Co.....	1474	Oxidine:	
Iron, aloin, and strychnin:		Patton-Worsham Drug Co.....	1035
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Pain powder, Dixie fever and:	
Johnson's, Dr., mild combination treatment for cancer:		Morris-Morton Drug Co.....	1178
Johnson, O. A.....	1058 (suppl. to 266)	Peck's headache powders:	
Kamala, Ground:		Peck-Johnson Co.....	1157
Woodward, Allaire & Co.....	1011	Peeble's, Dr., Brain Restorative:	
Kennedy's, Dr., cherry balsam:		Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.)..	1079
Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234		



## DRUGS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Peeble's, Dr., Nerv-Tonic:		Stramonium leaves:	
Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.).	1079	Hillier's, R., Sons Co.....	1674
Pepsin, Laxative Boro:		Huber & Fuhrman Drug Mills.....	1816
Senoret Chemical Co.....	1232	Strychnin, aloin and iron:	
Peroxid cream, A. D. S.:		McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810
American Druggists Syndicate.....	1194	Strychnin nitrate tablets:	
Peroxid of hydrogen. ( <i>See</i> Hydrogen per-		Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843
oxid.)		McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810
Pink root:		Sun cholera mixture:	
Rosenbaum, Isaac, & Sons.....	1339	Merchants' Drug Corporation.....	1063
Radio-sulpho:		Sweet spirits of niter:	
Schuch, Philip, jr.....	1049	Merchants' Drug Corporation.....	1063
Radio-sulpho brew:		Sweet's honey vermifuge:	
Schuch, Philip, jr.....	1049	Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co.....	1113
Rheumatic cure:		Teethina, Dr. Moffett's:	
Fitch Remedy Co.....	1024	Flourney, T. N.....	1019
Rheumatism, Dr. Detchon's relief for:		Moffett, C. J., Medicine Co.....	1019
Detchon, I. A.....	1091	Townes', Dr., epilepsy treatment:	
Rheumatism cure, Dr. Caldwell's:		Towns', Dr., Medical Co.....	1170
Horter, "John" W.....	1544	Tragacanth, Gum:	
Rheumatism tablets, Dr. Detchon's relief		Hopkins, J. L., & Co.....	1881
for:		Tucker's, Dr., specific for asthma:	
Detchon, I. A.....	1091	Tucker, Nathan.....	1077
Salol tablets:		Turpentine:	
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	American Coffee Co.....	1443
Saw palmetto, Extract of damiana with:		Bang, Charles.....	1373
Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co.....	1560	Barclay Naval Stores Co.....	1373
Seneka root, Granulated:		Carolina Pine Products Co.....	1608
Hillier's, R., Sons Co.....	1674	Gilman, Z. D.....	1022
Senna, Alex., powdered:		Pennsylvania Alcohol & Chemical Co....	1124
Huber & Fuhrman Drug Mills.....	1009, 1010	Vermifuge, Sweet's honey:	
Senna, Alexandria:		Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co.....	1113
Hopkins, J. L., & Co.....	1881	Veronica medicinal spring water:	
Senna leaves, Alexandria:		Kimball, F. H., Water Co.....	1802
Hillier's, R., Sons Co.....	1674	"Vino Vito":	
Senna leaves, Tinnevely:		American Cordial & Distilling Co.....	1215
Hillier's, R., Sons Co.....	1674	Walnut oil:	
Smoke, extract of:		Mayor, Henry A.....	1677
Krauser, E., & Bro.....	1842	Mayor Walnut Oil Co.....	1677
Soap, Cuticura:		William's Russian cough drops:	
Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation....	1691	Williams, J. D., & Bro. Co.....	1197
Soda, Calomel and, tablets:		Wine, Beef, iron, and:	
Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843	Kent Drug Co.....	1474
Sodium salicylate tablets:		Witch-hazel:	
Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843	Cotton, C. L., Perfume & Extract Co....	1784
Soothing Sirup, Wood's:		Styron, Beggs & Co.....	1850
Wood, William J.....	1322	Tunkhannock Distilling Co.....	1850
Stello's asthma cure:		Wood's soothing sirup:	
Muller, William J.....	1179	Wood, William J.....	1322
		Worm sirup, Dr. Kennedy's:	
		Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1901.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### MISBRANDING OF HORSE FEED.

On July 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Commonwealth Feed Mills Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 28, 1910, from the State of Missouri into the State of Florida of a quantity of horse feed which was misbranded. The product was labeled: (On bags) "Action 100 lbs. Action Alfalfa Horse Feed \* \* \* Spirit, Strength, Bright Eye, Glossy Coat—Commonwealth Feed Mills Co., St. Louis \* \* \*." (On shipping tags) "Pat. Sept. 6, 1910. \* \* \* Guaranteed Analysis: Protein 11.50%, Fat, 4.20%, Fibre, 17.50% Nitrogen free Extract (Starch & Sugar) 50%. Ingredients: Alfalfa, corn, oats, ground peanuts, and hulls and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% Salt."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Moisture, 7.22 per cent; ether extract, 2.88 per cent; protein, 10.75 per cent; crude fiber, 23.27 per cent. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the labels and brands upon the product were false and misleading and contained statements regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false and misleading in that the labels stated and represented that the product contained 4.20 per cent of fat and 17.50 per cent of fiber, whereas in truth and in fact it contained a smaller amount of fat and a larger amount of fiber than stated, to wit, 2.88 per cent of fat and 23.27 per cent of fiber.

On July 29, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and on July 30, 1912, the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 31, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1902.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF CORDIAL.

On November 8, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel, and on March 5, 1912, an amended libel, for the seizure and condemnation of 200 kegs, each containing 15 gallons of cordial, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Mueller-Keller Candy Co., a corporation, St. Joseph, Mo., alleging that the product had been shipped during the month of February, 1911, by the National Fruit Products Co., Memphis, Tenn., and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Part of the kegs were labeled: "Guarantee—The contents of this package, as originally filled, are guaranteed to be made from Apples, fortified with grape sugar, (no distilled spirits, wine, fermented juice of grapes or other small fruits or alcoholic liquors being added.) Flavored with Imitation Flavor, colored with Certified colors, and contains 1/10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda, sweetened with artificial sweetening matter, and conforming to the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, as passed by Congress June 30, 1906. We also guarantee the contents of this package, as originally filled, to be exempt from Internal Revenue Tax. National Fruit Products Co., Memphis, Tenn. Apricot Flavor." The remainder of the kegs were labeled as above with the exception, the words "Cherry Flavor" or "Blackberry Flavor" appeared in the label instead of the words "Apricot Flavor."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product had been colored in a manner whereby damage and inferiority were concealed in that a coal-tar dye had been added to the product



for the purpose of giving it the red color of cherry in those cases labeled "Cherry Flavor", and in that coal-tar dye had been added to the product for the purpose of giving it the color of genuine blackberry in those cases and kegs labeled "Blackberry Flavor." Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels and brands on the kegs were false and misleading in that the amount of benzoate of soda contained in the product was stated by the labels to be one-tenth of 1 per cent, when in truth and in fact there was contained in the product a much greater and larger amount of benzoate of soda than that stated upon the label. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the labels on the product were false and misleading in that the product was stated upon the label to be cherry flavor, blackberry flavor, or apricot flavor, when in truth and in fact the product was not a cherry flavor, blackberry flavor, or apricot flavor, but was an imitation flavor; and for the further reason that the labels or brands upon the kegs deceived and misled the purchaser thereof into the belief that he was purchasing a non-intoxicating, non-alcoholic beverage, whereas the product was an intoxicating and alcoholic beverage.

On June 27, 1912, the said National Fruit Products Co., claimant, having consented to a decree and admitted the averments contained in the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 1, 1912.*

1902





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1903.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### MISBRANDING OF CANNED SUGAR CORN.

On March 25, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1,000 cases each containing 24 cans of sweet corn, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Platt-Porter Grocery Co., a partnership, Carthage, Mo., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about March 7, 1912, by the Postville Cooperative Canning Co., Postville, Iowa, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Postville Brand Sweet Corn. Packed by Postville Canning Co. Postville, Iowa. Postville Brand Sweet Corn. Guaranteed by Postville Canning Co. under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. This can contains sugar corn, sugar, salt and water. Average net weight  $20\frac{1}{2}$  oz." with a picture of an ear of corn on the label.

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was represented and stated upon the labels upon the cans of sweet corn that they contained an average net weight of  $20\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of the product, whereas in truth and in fact the cans, and each of them, did not contain  $20\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of the product as stated on the labels, but contained less than that amount, to wit, but a little over  $19\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of said product.

On April 7, 1912, the said Postville Cooperative Canning Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said claimant upon payment of all the costs of the proceedings, amounting to \$18.03, and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,500, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 4, 1912.



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1904.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF COVE OYSTERS.

On April 9, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 400 cases, each containing 24 cans of cove oysters, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the C. D. Milligan Grocer Co., a corporation, Springfield, Mo., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about December 26, 1911, by the Barataria Canning Co., Biloxi, Miss., and transported from the State of Mississippi into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Seminole Brand Cove Oysters Packed at Biloxi, Miss. Seminole Brand Cove Oysters Barataria Canning Co., Biloxi, Miss."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was represented and stated on the labels upon the product that the cans, and each of them, contained cove oysters, whereas in truth and in fact they contained a product consisting of 14 per cent of oyster meat and 86 per cent of water, and that there had been substituted for the product 86 per cent of water, so that the quality and strength of the product as food for human consumption had been reduced and lowered. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that it was represented and stated upon the labels upon the product that the cans contained cove oysters, whereas the product consisted of 14 per cent of oyster meat and 86 per cent water, which said label and brand deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the product consisted of cove oysters, whereas it consisted of but 14 per cent of oyster meat and 86 per cent of water.

On June 5, 1912, the said Barataria Canning Co., claimants, having admitted the averments of the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$1,000 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 6, 1912.*

1904



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1905.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On or about September 19, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 50 barrels of vinegar remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages in the possession of the Minnesota Mercantile Co., Stillwater, Minn., alleging that the product had been shipped on September 2, 1911, by the Wm. Henning Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "40 Grain Crescent Brand fermented sugar vinegar. Minnesota Mercantile Co., Stillwater, Minn., Distributors."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that a substance, to wit, a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar, had been substituted wholly or in part for the article, to wit, fermented sugar vinegar. Misbranding of the product was alleged for the reason that the label thereon bore a statement which was false and misleading in that the said product was described as "fermented sugar vinegar" whereas, in truth and in fact, it consisted in whole or in part of a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar and was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, fermented sugar vinegar, and further the product was misbranded in that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser by representing that it was a



fermented sugar vinegar while, in truth and in fact, one of the ingredients of the product was distilled vinegar.

On July 8, 1912, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered in the case and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to the said Wm. Henning Co., claimant, upon payment of all the costs of the proceedings, amounting to \$7.90, and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 6, 1912.*

1905



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1906.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF STRAWBERRY FLAVOR, PEAR FLAVOR, AND PINEAPPLE FLAVOR.

On July 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information in six counts against the F. T. Kuehne Flavoring Extract Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 14, 1911, from the State of Missouri into the State of Iowa—

(1) Of a quantity of strawberry flavor which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Pure Flavoring Strawberry." (Cut of dish containing ripe fruit.) "For Flavoring Ice Creams, Jellies, Custards, Sauces, &c. Compound Oil—Artificial color—Serial #7238—F. T. Kuehne Flavoring Extract Co., St. Louis, Mo." Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Esters as amyl acetate per 100 cc, 30.55 G; esters as ethyl acetate per 100 cc, 20.68 G; color. coal tar, reacts like amaranth; alcoholic solution. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, an imitation flavor of strawberry, had been mixed and packed with it in such a manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and further, in that a substance, to wit, an imitation flavor of strawberry, had been substituted wholly or in large part for the genuine article, namely, flavor of strawberry, and further, in that the product was colored with an artificial coloring, to wit, coal-tar dye, in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement contained on the label, namely, "Pure Flavoring Strawberry," was false and misleading because

it misled and deceived the purchaser into the belief that the product was strawberry flavor, made from strawberry fruit, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was an imitation strawberry flavor, and the statements "Compound oil" and "Artificial color," which were also borne upon the label, were insufficient to correct the deception created by the statement "Pure Flavoring Strawberry," and that the product was further misbranded in that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, in that the words "Pure Flavoring Strawberry" purported and created the belief that the product was strawberry flavor, made from the strawberry fruit, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was an imitation strawberry flavor, and the statements "Compound oil" and "Artificial color," which were also borne upon the label, were not sufficient to correct the deception created by the statement "Pure Flavoring Strawberry."

(2) Of a quantity of pear flavor, which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Compound Oil—Artificial color—Serial #7238—Pear—F. T. Kuehne Flavoring Extract Co., St. Louis, Mo." Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Esters as amyl acetate per 100 cc, 15.60 G; esters as ethyl acetate per 100 cc, 10.56 G; color, coal tar, reactions like fast yellow (B) as given by Allen; contains unsaponifiable oil (terpenes?) having odor of orange oil; alcoholic solution. Adulteration of this product was alleged for the reason that a substance, to wit, an imitation pear flavor, had been mixed and packed with the product in such a manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and further, in that a substance, to wit, an imitation pear flavor, had been substituted wholly or in large part for genuine pear flavor, and further, in that the product was artificially colored with a coal-tar dye in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Pear," borne upon the label, was false and misleading because it misled and deceived the purchaser into the belief that the product was a pear flavor, made from pear fruit, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was an imitation pear flavor, and the statements "Compound oil" and "Artificial color," which appeared upon the label, were insufficient to correct the deception created by the word "Pear" and to correctly inform the purchaser thereof of the true nature and character of the product.

(3) Of a quantity of pineapple flavor which was adulterated and misbranded. This product was labeled: "Pure Flavoring of Pineapple. Compound Oil—Artificial Color—Serial #7238—F. T. Kuehne Flavoring Extract Co., 323 North Main Street, St. Louis, Mo." Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chem-

istry of this Department showed the following results: Esters as amyl acetate per 100 cc, 26.65 G; esters as ethyl acetate per 100 cc, 18.04 G; color, coal tar, orange color, not Orange I. Reactions like Orange G, as given by Allen. Alcoholic solution. Adulteration of this product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, an imitation flavor of pineapple, had been mixed and packed with it in such manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and further in that a substance, to wit, an imitation flavor of pineapple, had been substituted wholly or in large part for the genuine article, namely, flavor of pineapple, and further, in that the product was colored with an artificial coloring, to wit, coal-tar dye, in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Pure Flavoring of Pineapple," borne upon the label, was false and misleading because it misled and deceived the purchaser into the belief that the product was a pineapple flavor, made from the pineapple fruit, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was an imitation pineapple flavor, and the statements "Compound oil" and "Artificial color," which also appeared upon the label, were insufficient to correct the deception created by the words "Pure Flavoring of Pineapple" and correctly to inform the purchaser thereof of the true nature and character of said product.

On July 29, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$5 on each count thereof, making a total of \$30.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 7, 1912.

1906







# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1907.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF MIXED FEED.

On November 30, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 50 bags each containing 75 pounds of mixed feed remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of J. L. Young, Douglas, Ga., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about October 23, 1911, by the Akin-Erskine Milling Co. (Inc.), Evansville, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On bags) "Akin Erskine Milling Co., 75 lbs. Clover Leaf Fancy Winter Wheat Shorts and Bran Mixfeed Guaranteed Pure Evansville Ind. Clover Leaf." (On shipping tags) "100 Pounds Pure Winter Wheat Fancy Shorts Manf'd by Akin Erskine Milling Co. Evansville, Ind. Guaranteed Analysis.

Crude fiber-----	3.90
Protein-----	16.36
Sugar and starch-----	62.66
Crude fat-----	4.50
Ash-----	3.15
Water-----	9.43
Total-----	100%

Made from Wheat."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the alleged shorts and bran mixed feed was mixed and packed with mill screenings, said screenings not being shorts and bran as said feed purported to contain, but being offal and refuse products

of the mill and therefore said mixed feed was thereby lowered and reduced and injuriously affected in its quality and strength, and for the further reason that the alleged shorts and bran mixed feed was adulterated because screenings were substituted in part for said shorts and bran mixed feed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the bags and tags bore no statement that the product was composed in part of screenings and there was nothing in the branding and labeling of the product to indicate the presence of said screenings.

On July 3, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal or otherwise disposed of as might be most advantageous to the United States.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 7, 1912.*

1907



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1908.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED DIGESTO MALT EXTRACT.

On January 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 90 barrels, containing 12 ounce bottles of so-called Digesto Malt Extract remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Langley & Michaels Co. (Inc.), San Francisco, Cal., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about October 1, 1911, from the State of Minnesota into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On barrels) "Digesto Malt Extract. Alcohol 4%. A highly concentrated fermented malt liquor guaranteed absolutely pure and unadulterated. Made from only the very finest of barley malt, imported hops and pure artesian water. Made only by the Theo. Hamm Brewing Co., St. Paul, Minn., Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 9908." (On bottles) "Digesto Malt Extract. Alcohol 4%. A highly concentrated fermented malt liquor guaranteed absolutely pure and unadulterated. Made from only the very finest of barley malt, imported hops and pure artesian water. Made only by the Theo. Hamm Brewing Co., St. Paul, Minn. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 9908."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product did not contain a highly concentrated fermented malt liquor, but, on the contrary, was a product identical with the beverage commonly known as beer, and that it contained 5 per cent of alcohol by volume instead of 4 per cent, as set forth on said label.

On April 4, 1912, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

It afterwards appeared that the Theo. Hamm Brewing Co., St. Paul, Minn., executed bond in the sum of \$1,800 in conformity with section 10 of the Act and the product was released and delivered to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 8, 1912.*

1908



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1909.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF FERRO CHINA BISLERI AND OF FERNET BRANCA.

On April 20, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 9 cases, each containing 12 bottles of Ferro China Bisleri, and 11 cases, each containing 12 bottles of Fernet Branca, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of John N. Insley, Carnegie, Pa., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about February 29, 1912, by N. Annunziato, Yonkers, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The Ferro China Bisleri was branded: (On cases) "Frageli. Bevete Ferro China Bisleri. F B 12 bottles Bisleri's Bitters Galls 2.71. Made in Italy. John N. Insley Carnegie, Pa. from N. Annunziato 205 So Wavery St. Yonkers, N. Y." (On bottles) "Ferro-China Bisleri Bisleri's Bitters Containing Alcohol 33 per cent. Manufactured by Felice Bisleri Milan (Italy) Drink plain or with water seltzer or vermouth. G. Ceribelli & C. New York, Sole Agents for the United States and Canada Registered Trade Mark." The Fernet Branca was branded: (On cases) "L. Gandolfi & Co. New York Sole Agents in The United States Mexico Canada Cuba and Porto Rico Pessagno Montessor Litre 11.16 Fratelli Branca e Co. Fernet Branca Fratelli Branca de Milano Fornitori di's M'il Re D'Italia." (On bottles) "Fernet-Branca Flli Branca Milan (Italy) L. Gandolfi and C. New York. Sole Importers for the United States, Mexico, Canada, Cuba & Porto-Rico. Guaranteed by L. Gandolfi & Co., New York, Agents Under the Food and Drug Act June 30, 1906. Serial No. 2831."



Adulteration of the products was alleged in the libel for the reason that a poisonous and deleterious substance, to wit, methyl or wood alcohol, had been mixed with and added to the products so as to injuriously affect the quality thereof and render the same injurious to health. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the products were labeled as set forth above, thus purporting to be well known proprietary imported compounds, when in fact they consisted in part of methyl or wood alcohol, a poisonous and deleterious substance.

On July 27, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal and that the costs of the proceedings should be paid by the said John N. Insley.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 9, 1912.*

1909



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1910.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF TOMATOES.

On July 5, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 118 cases, each containing two dozen cans of canned tomatoes, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Scudders-Gale Grocer Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the product had been shipped during the month of February, 1912, by the Virginia Can Co., Buchanan, Va., and transported from the State of West Virginia into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On case) "Sanitary tomatoes. 2 Doz. Cans. Size No. 3—Packed by." (On cans) "Original Mt. Joy Brand Hand-Packed Tomatoes Guaranteed to comply with the Pure Food Laws. Packed by Barley and Mundy, Buchanan, Va."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that a petroleum product had been mixed and packed with the tomatoes and was contained in the cans and by reason thereof an undesirable odor and flavor had been imparted to the product and the quality, character, and standard thereof had been materially reduced and said product had been rendered deleterious to health and unfit for use as food.

On September 17, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9, 1912.



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1911.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED TEMPERANCE TONIC.

On May 14, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 barrels, each containing 120 bottles, of so-called temperance tonic remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of L. Shoemaker, North Vandergrift, Pa., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about May 1, 1912, by the Jung Brewing Co., Covington, Ky., and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "To L. Shoemaker Vandergrift Pa. 10 Dozen Small Bottles 11½ Gallons Temperance Tonic from The Jung Brewing Co. Covington, Ky."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, beer, had been substituted wholly or in part for temperance tonic. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was offered for sale under the distinctive name of temperance tonic, whereas in fact it was not temperance tonic, but beer.

On July 27, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 9, 1912.*





Issued February 8, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1912.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING AND ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF COUGH, COLD, THROAT, AND LUNG CURE.

At the October, 1910, term of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania the United States Attorney for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in said court an information against The Piso Co., a corporation, Warren, Pa., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 16, 1909, from the State of Pennsylvania into the District of Columbia of a quantity of a certain preparation or mixture held out as a medicine to cure coughs, colds, and throat and lung diseases, which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: (On bottle) "Piso's Cure. A medicine for Coughs and Colds. Each fluid ounce contains  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain Extract Cannabis Indica, and 5 minims Chloroform. Prepared only by The Piso Company, Warren, Pa. After a prescription of Dr. M. C. Talbott. Trade Piso's Mark. The Piso Company. Hazeltine & Company." (On carton) "Piso's cure, a medicine for coughs and colds." (On circular) "Instead of suppressing a cough, remove the cause by taking Piso's Cure. For this remedy relieves all kinds of coughs and colds with unequalled facility and promptness. So in all diseases of the throat and lungs, with symptoms simulating those of Consumption, Piso's Cure is a trustworthy remedy. \* \* \* Its use does not cause a habit. This medicine does not dry up a cough, but removes the cause of it."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Total solids, 65.32 per cent; sugar, 64.89; ash, 0.007; petroleum extract from acid solution, 0.084; chloroform extract from alkaline solution, 0.028; chloroform, 0.1866; chloroform in 1 ounce, seventy-nine one-hundredths minim. The flavoring agents are methyl salicylate and chloroform, with indications of oils peppermint and bitter almonds. Adulteration and misbranding were alleged in the information for

the reason that the product did not contain the ingredients set forth on the label, carton, and circulars accompanying the package. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statements made on the labels and the carton and the circular were false and misleading, as the medicine did not contain one-fourth grain extract *Cannabis indica* and 5 minims chloroform, but, on the contrary, it consisted of a flavored syrup containing less than 1 minim of chloroform to the fluid ounce and a resin resembling *Cannabis indica*, the flavoring agents being methyl salicylate and chloroform, with indications of oils of peppermint and bitter almond, sugar constituting 99.34 per cent of the residue.

On October 26, 1911, the case having come on for trial before the court and a jury, a verdict of guilty was rendered by the jury upon the charge of misbranding. The consideration of the charge of adulteration was withdrawn from the jury by the court. The charge to the jury by the court (Orr, J.) follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The defendant, the Piso Company, stands indicted charged with a violation of what is commonly called the "Pure Food and Drug Act" of the United States, and it is proper that we should call your attention to some of the provisions of that Act. It is very long and we will give you but a brief summary of it.

It provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to ship in original packages in interstate commerce, from one State to another or into a Territory, and it is charged the defendant shipped the product it made into the territory of the District of Columbia—any articles of food or drugs which are adulterated or misbranded within the provisions of this act, and shall be punished for it.

The Act provides "That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act," and we will come to one of the rules of the Secretary of Agriculture in a few minutes.

The Act also provides, among other things, that for the purpose of the Act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated, in the case of drugs, "if its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold."

The indictment charges the defendant with shipping goods that were adulterated—drugs adulterated. The term "drugs" includes all medicine, and any "substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease."

The indictment further charges that the shipment of drugs was misbranded. Section 8 of the Act provides that the term "misbranded" shall "apply to all drugs, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular." And for the purpose of this Act drugs shall be deemed to be misbranded, "If the contents of the package as originally put up shall be removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package; or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin," etc., including chloroform, "or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein."

The Government charges, as we have stated, that in the month of October, 1909, the Piso Company, the defendant, shipped into the District of Columbia certain bottles of medicine which came within the meaning of the word "drugs" as used in this Act, and which were adulterated and were misbranded.

There is no evidence in this case from which we should submit to you the question of whether this medicine was adulterated, but there is some evidence to which we shall call your attention as bearing directly upon the question of whether or not it was misbranded.

This Act of Congress was passed for the protection of the people. That is plain. It intended that through the instrumentality of the Act foods and drugs that should pass in interstate commerce should be as represented, and should be unadulterated and should be branded truthfully.

As we have said, there is nothing in this case with respect to adulteration to be submitted to the jury; but there is a question as to whether or not there has been misbranding. It is eminently proper that when one buys a patent medicine he should know whether it contains injurious substances, whether or not there is anything in it that might hurt or injure him, and it is proper when one buys a drug or a mixture, a patent medicine, or anything which is ordinarily handled with great care, that there should be a statement on the bottle to the effect that that particular article is in the mixture.

This Act was originally passed so as to prevent people from taking cocaine when they did not know there was cocaine in the mixture, or chloroform when they did not know there was chloroform in it, or some of the other deleterious substances mentioned in the Act.

The Act was not limited to that alone. It is broad enough to cover the case where the substance mentioned in the Act required to be stated appears in a less quantity than is stated on the bottle. We think this is a fair interpretation of the Act; but we want to call your attention to this: That it seems as if it were more important that the maximum amount of an injurious substance should appear on the label than that the minimum amount should be there. That is the construction placed on it by the Secretary of Agriculture and others who adopted the rules in pursuance of the Act. We refer to the rules adopted not as controlling this court by way of constructing the Act, but as being a reasonable construction which the court might adopt if it sees proper, and perhaps as being the construction that is being placed by the rules which are provided for in the Act itself.

Regulation 28, paragraph c, provides, that "a drug or food product, except in respect to alcohol, is misbranded in case it fails to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin," etc., including chloroform, "or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein."

Paragraph d, of the same rule, provides that a statement of the maximum quantity or proportion of any such substance will meet the requirements provided the maximum statement does not vary materially from the average quantity or proportion. It seems as if it were a matter of materiality, that the maximum amount should be stated and that if there is a variation from the maximum in the matter of these deleterious drugs, or articles, or substances appearing in the previous section of the rule, it is perhaps of less consequence.

Now take the evidence in this case. Each of these bottles contains on its surface a label. We wish to say to you now that there is nothing in this case for the jury with respect to the matter of whether or not there is a misbranding than the statement on it that it contains 5 minims of chloroform. We have nothing to do with any ideas that it might be wrong to sell a patent medicine to people without disclosing its contents generally; we have nothing to do with any question of fraud or deception except as to the question of misbranding in the one particular I have mentioned.

The defendant company stands in this court like any other citizen and is entitled to the fairest and best consideration that the jury can give it in the consideration of the evidence before it. Now, the defendant is presumed to be innocent and the presump-



tion of innocence continues with it until overcome on the part of the Government by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt which satisfies you there was a misbranding in this case. You have to determine whether or not there is evidence on the part of the Government which satisfied you beyond a reasonable doubt that there is a misbranding in the statement that each fluid ounce of this mixture contains 5 minims of chloroform, or a sufficient amount to approach the maximum which is required by the rules of the Secretary of Agriculture. Does this evidence satisfy you? You must take into consideration—we would be neglecting our duty if we did not call to your mind the fact, as it appears in the evidence—that chloroform is exceedingly volatile and escapes when exposed to the air, and it is for you to say whether or not there is sufficient evidence on the part of the Government, in view of the character of the substance searched for by the chemists, and the analyses they made and the methods detailed to you, to satisfy you beyond a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt.

Now, comment has been made that there was no chemist employed by the defendant. Gentlemen, it does not take a chemist to make a mixture. It might take a chemist to make a proper compound, but we think any one with a formula can mix the ingredients in a mixture unless there are to be peculiar things done to the different parts before they go into the mixture. It does not require a chemist to make a mixture.

The whole thing resolves itself into this, whether or not there is a false and misleading statement within the meaning of the Act of Congress with respect to each fluid ounce in the bottle containing 5 minims of chloroform. It is immaterial in our view of the law whether the defendant did intend a false or misleading statement. We think this is a police regulation, and the person who makes a statement is bound to know whether it is true or not in sending it out to the public; but if they make such a statement on the bottle and that statement is false and the Government has satisfied you it is false and misleading, beyond a reasonable doubt, then you might find the defendant guilty.

If on the other hand you find that the statement was not misleading and false, or if you find the chloroform in the mixture approached the maximum as stated on the bottle—we say to you that the Act does not require the exact amount to be stated—then you should find the defendant not guilty.

On October 28, 1911, the defendant company, by its attorneys, moved to set aside the verdict, in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial, which motion was granted by the court on November 2, 1911, and on April 9, 1912, on motion of the United States Attorney, nolle prosequi was entered.

The case was reported for prosecution upon a charge of misbranding only.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9, 1912.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1913.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF WINE.

On January 31, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 12 cases of wine, each containing 12 bottles, remaining unsold in the original, unbroken packages and in possession of Meyer Block, St. Joseph, Mo., alleging that the product had been shipped during the month of October, 1911, by the Sweet Valley Wine Co., a corporation, Sandusky, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "Special Scuppernong Ohio Wine, M. Block, St. Joseph, Mo. Glass. With Care. Serial Number 124. Guaranteed not to be adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the National Food Law, June 30, 1906, 12 Bottles." (On bottles) "Special Scuppernong Wine. Queen of Lake Erie, Ohio. Bottled for M. Block, St. Joseph, Mo.", with the print or picture of a woman printed upon said label. "Guaranteed not to be adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the National Food Law."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it had been mixed with a substance, to wit, pomace wine, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that pomace wine had been substituted in whole or in part for the product in this, that the labels on the product represented and stated that the product was "Special Scuppernong Wine, Queen of Lake Erie, Ohio", when in truth and in fact it was a pomace wine. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the brands and labels on the product were false and misleading in that said wine was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, "Special Scuppernong Ohio Wine", when in truth and in fact it was a pomace wine; in that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive



and mislead the purchaser thereof in that the labels represented and stated the product to be a scuppernong wine when in truth and in fact it was a pomace wine; in that the labels upon the product bore statements, designs, and devices regarding the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false and misleading, in that said labels stated and represented that the product was a scuppernong wine, when in truth and in fact it was a pomace wine.

On April 10, 1912, the said Sweet Valley Wine Co., claimant, having consented thereto, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings amounting to \$75.35, and the execution of bond in the sum of \$500 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 9, 1912.*

1913



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1914.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF PEARS.

On January 20, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 200 cases, each containing two dozen cans of pears remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Ridenour-Baker Mercantile Co., a corporation, Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Maryland into the State of Oklahoma on or about November 13, 1911, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

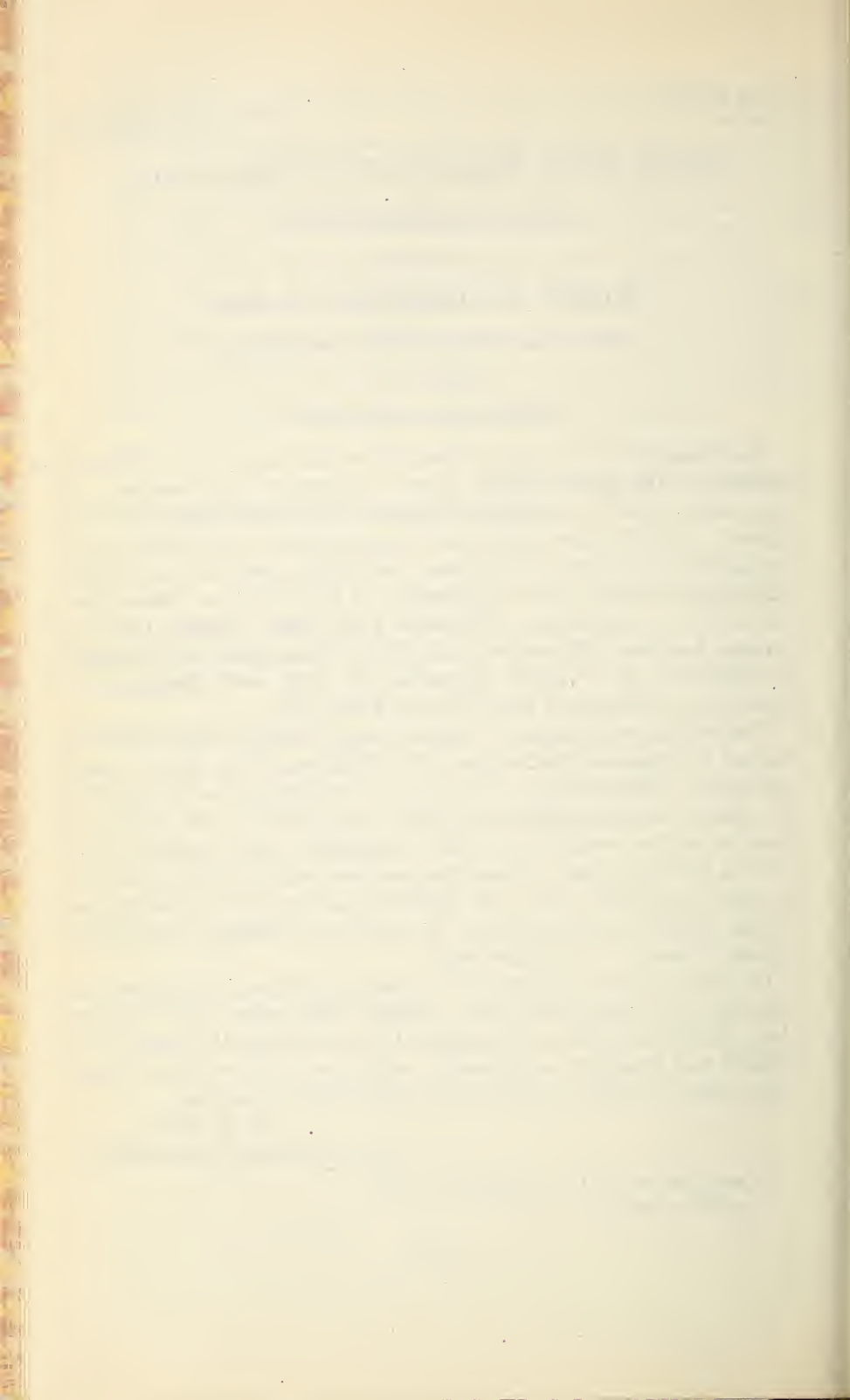
The product was labeled: "Booster Brand, Bartlett Pears, Booster Packed for Ridenour-Baker Merc. Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. Catch the step." Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement, design, and device on the labels and brands on the product were false, misleading, and deceptive, and such as to deceive and mislead the purchaser and purchasers thereof, in that the product was not Bartlett pears as on the labels and brands stated, but in truth and in fact was a different and inferior article of food, to wit, Kiefer pears.

On June 24, 1912, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, the court finding the product misbranded, and, further, that the Ridenour-Baker Mercantile Co. had caused the pears to be labeled and branded as aforesaid, and it was further ordered that said product should be sold by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9, 1912.



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1915.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On February 9, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 15 barrels and 15 half barrels of vinegar remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Swan, Sullins & Brandau Co., Knoxville, Tenn., alleging that the product had been shipped during the month of October, 1911, by the J. Weller Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Tennessee, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (One end of barrel) "The J. Weller Company, Distributor, Apple Vinegar, Cincinnati, Ohio." The other ends of the barrels were labeled in much smaller type: "Fermented apple juice pressed from apple waste, Sept. 1911."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that said product did not contain apple vinegar but consisted wholly or in part of distilled vinegar or dilute acetic acid with added ash and foreign substances high in reducing sugar, which had been substituted for apple vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and brand upon the product were false and misleading, in that the barrels did not contain apple vinegar, but on the other hand contained a product which consisted of distilled vinegar or dilute acetic acid with added ash and foreign substances.

On April 12, 1912, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to the said J. Weller Co., claimant, upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$250 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1912.





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1916.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF TEA.

On February 20, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10 cases, each containing 100 retail packages of tea remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Orr, Jackson & Co., a partnership, Nashville, Tenn., alleging that the product had been shipped during the month of September, 1911, by Arbuckle Bros., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Tennessee, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Shangai Natural Leaf Mixed Tea Arbuckle Bros., Chicago."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was labeled so as to deceive and mislead purchasers, in that the statement upon the labels that the tea consisted of natural leaf, when it was in fact artificially colored, was false and misleading, and that the product was misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act.

On April 17, 1912, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said Orr, Jackson & Co., claimants, upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$100 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 11, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1917.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On February 20, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 18 cheeses remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Jellico Grocery Co. (Inc.), Jellico, Tenn., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about February 6, 1912, by S. T. Fish & Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Tennessee, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Finest Full Cream Monogram Brand Cheese. From S. T. Fish & Co., Chicago, to Jellico Gro. Co., Jellico, Tenn.," and the containers also bore figures marked with pencil indicating the net weight thereof.

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the cheese being in package form the contents thereof stated in terms of weight and measure were not accurately stated on the outside of the package, there being a total deficit in the weight of 5.1 per cent short of the marked weight.

On March 18, 1912, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to S. T. Fish & Co., claimant, upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$250 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1912.



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1918.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On February 28, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 34 cheeses remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of H. T. Hackney & Co., Jellico, Tenn., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about February 14, 1912, by Crosby & Meyers, Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Tennessee, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Crosby & Meyers, Cincinnati, Ohio. H. T. Hackney Co., Jellico, Tenn." The cheeses also bore figures indicating their net weight.

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the cheeses were in package form and the contents thereof were not plainly and correctly stated in terms of weight on the outside of said packages, there being a total deficit of 5.2 per cent short of the marked weight.

On March 9, 1912, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to the Crosby & Meyers Co., claimant, upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$250 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1912.







# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1919.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MAPLE SYRUP.

On June 11, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against W. L. Baker, Blodgett Mills, N. Y., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 3, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, of a quantity of maple syrup which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "York State Maple Syrup Guaranteed Pure Prepared for and Distributed by W. L. Baker, Blodgett Mills, New York."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Solids by refractometer, 63.90 per cent; nonsugar solids, 1.78 per cent; sucrose, Clerget, 55.61 per cent; reducing sugars as invert before inversion, 6.51 per cent; polarization direct at 21 degrees,  $53.7^{\circ}$  V; polarization invert at 21 degrees,  $-19.8^{\circ}$  V; ash, 0.20 per cent; ash, soluble in water, 0.123 per cent; ash, insoluble in water, 0.078 per cent; alkalinity of soluble ash (cc N/10 acid 100 grams), 18.0 per cent; lead precipitate (Winton number), 0.40 per cent. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that certain substances had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and more particularly in that water and cane sugar had been, in part, substituted for and added to said product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength.

On June 14, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court suspended sentence during good behavior.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1912.



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1920.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On April 17, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Lee Bird, trading under the name of the Bird Canning Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging shipment by him, on February 25, 1911, from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Texas of a quantity of tomato catsup which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Ozark Brand Tomato Catsup, Packed by Rogers Canning Co., Rogers, Ark. Prepared with 1/10 gr. Benzoate Soda."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Total solids, 8.8 per cent; ash, 2.17 per cent; sodium chloride, 1.6 per cent; insoluble solids, 1.45 per cent; total sugars as invert, 2.22 per cent; starch, 0.22 per cent; starch-iodine test, positive; sodium benzoate, 0.35 per cent; ratio insoluble solids to soluble solids, 1:5.0; color appears natural. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the catsup contained a substance, to wit, starch, which had been substituted in part for catsup and which was not a normal ingredient of catsup and which had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect the quality and strength thereof, and the product had no statement thereon showing that it contained starch in any quantity. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, in that the label and brand contained the false and misleading statement in the label set forth above, said label being false and misleading so as to convey the impression and deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the product was a pure tomato catsup prepared from normal ingredients of such article and that it contained only one-tenth of one grain or one-tenth of one gram of benzoate of soda, whereas in fact it contained a much greater quantity than one-tenth of one grain or one-tenth of one gram of benzoate

of soda, to wit, twenty-two hundredths of one per cent of benzoate of soda.

On June 12, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50. It will be noted that while it was alleged in the information that the product contained twenty-two hundredths per cent benzoate of soda, the analysis showed that it contained thirty-five hundredths per cent benzoate of soda.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 11, 1912.*

1920





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1921.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED WILD CHERRY CORDIAL.

On or about June 7, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of one barrel of so-called wild cherry cordial remaining unsold in the original unbroken package and in possession of Jastrow Alexander & Co., New York, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about April 19, 1912, by the Universal Herbs Extract Co., East Newark, N. J., and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Guaranteed under the National Pure Food Law. Preserved with 1/10 of 1% Sodium Benzoate. 52½ Gals. Wild Cherry Cordial."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that certain substances, to wit, benzaldehyde and caramel, had been wholly substituted for wild cherry cordial, and for the further reason that the product purporting to be wild cherry cordial had been colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed by addition of caramel. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of another article of food, to wit, wild cherry cordial; for the further reason that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article of food, that is, under the name of wild cherry cordial, and for the further reason that the label upon the product bore a statement regarding the ingredients and substances contained therein which was false and misleading, in that it described the ingredients and substances contained in the product as wild cherry cordial, whereas in truth and in fact they were not wild cherry cordial, but a mixture of benzaldehyde and caramel.

On June 26, 1912, decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1912.



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1922.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED ATLAS CARBONATED SODA.

On May 14, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of two barrels, each containing 120 bottles of so-called Atlas Carbonated Soda, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of L. Shoemaker, North Vandergrift, Pa., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about April 29, 1912, by the Wheeling Specialty Co., Wheeling, W. Va., and transported from the State of West Virginia into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "To L. Shoemaker, Vandergrift, Pa. From The Wheeling Specialty Co., Manufacturers and Jobbers Specialties Twentieth Street Wheeling, W. Va. This bbl contains 10 doz pints carbonated soda similar to Temperance Beer."

Adulteration of the product was alleged for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, beer, had been substituted wholly or in part for carbonated soda. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was offered for sale under the distinctive name of carbonated soda, whereas in fact it was not carbonated soda, but beer.

On July 27, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1912.



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1923.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED ATLAS CARBONATED SODA.

On May 14, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of two barrels, each containing 120 bottles of so-called Atlas Carbonated Soda, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. at its freight house, Vandergrift, Pa., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about May 1, 1912, by the Wheeling Specialty Co., Wheeling, W. Va., and transported from the State of West Virginia into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "To E. M. Fulmer, Leechburg, Pa. From The Wheeling Specialty Co., Manufacturers and Jobbers Specialties Twentieth Street, Wheeling, W. Va. This bbl. contains 10 doz pints carbonated soda similar to Temperance Beer."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, beer, had been substituted wholly or in part for carbonated soda. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was offered for sale under the distinctive name of carbonated soda, whereas in fact it was not carbonated soda, but beer.

On July 27, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1912.





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1924.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SYRUP OF TAMARIND.

At a stated term of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, begun and held at the city of San Francisco on the first Monday in March, 1912, the grand jurors of the United States within and for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against Joseph Finora, also known as G. Finora, doing business under the name of Finora & Co., San Francisco, Cal., alleging the sale by him, under a written guaranty, on September 24, 1910, of a quantity of adulterated and misbranded syrup of tamarind, which was afterwards, to wit, on February 7, 1911, without being changed in any particular, shipped by the purchaser from the State of California into the State of Arizona. The product was labeled: "Sciroppo Tamarindo Perelli, Manifatturato Espressamente per D. DeBernardi & Co., San Francisco, Cal."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Solids by drying, 60.35 per cent; nonsugar solids, 2.79 per cent; sucrose, Clerget, 2.26 per cent; sucrose, by copper, 2.46 per cent; reducing sugars as invert before inversion, 55.30 per cent; commercial glucose, 2.94 per cent; polarization direct temperature 20°, -9.0° V; polarization invert temperature 20°, -12.0° V; polarization 87° C. (invert), +4.80° V; ash, 0.135 per cent;  $P_2O_5$  in ash, 10.3 per cent; tartaric acid, 0.84 per cent; color removed by fuller's earth, 97.00 per cent; caramel, present; benzoates, absent; saccharin, absent; total acids as tartaric, 1.2 per cent. Adulteration of the product was charged in the indictment for the reason that an imitation tamarind syrup had been mixed and packed with the genuine tamarind syrup so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength; that an imitation tamarind syrup had been substituted for the genuine tamarind syrup, in this, that a product containing glucose and colored with caramel, and containing little or no tamarind, had been substituted

for the genuine tamarind syrup; that the product had been so colored with caramel as to simulate the color of pure syrup of tamarind and the inferiority of the product as an imitation syrup of tamarind had thereby been concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label on the product was false and misleading, in that the label and the words and impression thereon gave to the purchaser thereof the impression that the product was a foreign product and said labels were calculated to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the product was a foreign product, and by and through said labels and the words and impression the product purported to be a foreign product, whereas in truth and in fact it was not a foreign product but a domestic product and manufactured within the United States; that said label and the words and impression thereon gave to the purchaser thereof the impression that the product was the genuine syrup of tamarind, whereas in truth and in fact it was an imitation of syrup of tamarind artificially colored and flavored.

On July 10, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the indictment and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 11, 1912.*

1924



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1925.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF BUTTER.

On April 13, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of five cases, each containing 20 5-pound cans of butter, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages on board the steamship *Coamo* of the New York & Porto Rico Steamship Co., at pier 35, Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the product had been offered for shipment on said steamer on April 13, 1912, by the E. G. Perez Co., New York, N. Y. and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "Lestrade Brothers, New York, Celebrated Table Butter, 20 tins, Choice Selected (with picture of cow)." (On cans) "Montequilla Superior Marcatrebol (with design of clover). Class Superior Gusto Sabroso. E. G. Perez Company, New York."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance had been mixed and packed with it, to wit, glucose, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength.

On May 9, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 11, 1912.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1926.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF CONFECTIONERY.

On April 30, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Coughlin Bros., a corporation, Syracuse, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company on or about January 27, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts of a quantity of confectionery which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "C. Bros. Elk Brand Mellow Crescents. United States Serial No. 2464. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Ash of insoluble residue obtained by superficially washing candy, 25.28 per cent; ash insoluble in HCl, 22.37 per cent; silica, 8.76 per cent; alumina, none; magnesia, 5.95 per cent; talc present. Colors: Pink, erythrosin; yellow, naphthol yellow S; red, ponceau 3 R.; orange, erythrosin and naphthol yellow S; brown, color very slight; could not identify it satisfactorily. Shellac, none; arsenic, none. The percentages of silica and magnesia reported above are calculated to the insoluble residue obtained by superficially washing the candy. The silica was purified by hydrofluoric acid, giving a somewhat lower percentage than we have reported on other samples of talc. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it contained a certain proportion or quantity of talc and other mineral substances deleterious and detrimental to health.

On June 11, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1912.

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# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1927.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF CONFECTIONERY.

On April 30, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Coughlin Bros., a corporation, Syracuse, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company on or about April 26, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of West Virginia of a quantity of confectionery which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "C. Bros. Elk Brand Maple Balls, United States Serial No. 2464. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Ash, 0.49 per cent; soluble ash, 0.39 per cent; insoluble ash, 0.10 per cent; alkalinity soluble ash (cc N/10 acid per gram), 0.4; alkalinity insoluble ash (cc N/10 acid per gram), 0.3; ratio insoluble to soluble ash, 3:9; polarization direct 20° C., +95.7° V.; polarization invert 20° C., -32° V.; polarization invert 87°, 0; sucrose, 96.26 per cent; glucose, none; lead number, 0.86; reducing sugars direct, 2.15 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the labels and words written or printed thereon were false and misleading and intended to deceive the purchasers of the product in that whereas the labels and statements thereon contained represented that the product contained a maple flavoring, in truth and in fact the product did not contain sufficient maple product to impart to it a maple flavor. The case was reported for prosecution on a charge of misbranding.

On June 11, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1912.

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# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1928.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF JAMAICA GINGER ESSENCE AND OF WINTERGREEN ESSENCE.

On June 27, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against The Mihalovitch Co., a corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on August 30, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Michigan—

(1) Of a quantity of so-called Jamaica ginger essence which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Triangle Extra quality Jamaica Ginger Essence. (This trade mark stands for quality.) Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Serial No. 858." (On rear) "Artificially colored as directed by F. I. D. 76."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Solids (grams per 100 cc), 2.99; solids soluble in water (grams per 100 cc), 2.67; alcohol, 37.84 per cent; solids soluble in alcohol (grams per 100 cc), 1.50; test for ginger, positive; color, caramel; test for capsicum, negative. Adulteration of this product was alleged in the information for the reason that another substance, to wit, a dilute alcoholic solution containing the alcohol-soluble matters from ginger, in quantity much less than the proportion set forth above, was substituted wholly for what said product by its label and brand purported to be, namely, genuine ginger essence; that said dilute alcoholic solution was mixed and packed as, for, and with said product purporting to be ginger essence so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength; that the product was colored artificially and in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled and branded, as set forth above, so as to mislead and deceive the purchaser, in that



the label was calculated and intended to and did create the impression and belief in the mind of the purchaser thereof that the product was ginger essence which conformed to the known and recognized standards of purity and strength, whereas in truth and in fact it was not but was a dilute alcoholic solution of ginger; that the label and brand on the product bore statements regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which said statements, to wit, "Triangle \* Extra Quality \* Jamaica Ginger Essence," were false, misleading, and deceptive, in that said statements purported and represented the product to be genuine and standard ginger essence which conformed to the standards aforesaid, whereas such was not the fact and said statements were untrue and false; that the name of the guarantor, namely, The Mihalovitch Co., was not stated in the guaranty legend appearing upon the label and brand as required by the regulations established for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act, and the guaranty as it appeared upon the label, to wit, "Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906, Serial No. 858," was misleading and deceptive, in that it intended to create the impression and belief that the product was guaranteed by the United States Government to be pure and to conform in all respects with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, whereas such was not the fact and was untrue and false; that the statement appearing as part of the labeling and branding of the product, to wit, "Artificially colored as directed by F. I. D. 76," was misleading and deceptive, in that the statement should have been declared upon the principal label, instead of upon a small sticker placed upon the back of the bottle and package, as it was upon the packages and bottles of the product.

(2) Of a quantity of so-called wintergreen essence which was adulterated and misbranded. This product was labeled: "Triangle Extra Quality Wintergreen Essence. (This trade mark stands for quality.) Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Serial No. 858." (On rear) "Artificially colored as directed by F. I. D. 76."

Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Solids, trace; alcohol, 46.36 per cent; oil of wintergreen, trace; color corresponds to mixture of indigo disulphoacid and naphthol yellow S. Adulteration of this product was alleged in the information for the reason that another substance, to wit, a dilute alcoholic solution containing only a mere trace of the oil of wintergreen, the whole having added thereto an artificial coloring matter, was substituted wholly for what the product by its label and brand purported to be, namely, wintergreen essence; that said dilute alcoholic solution containing only a mere trace of the

oil of wintergreen and having added thereto an artificial coloring matter, was mixed and packed as, for, and with the product purporting to be wintergreen essence so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength; that the product was colored artificially and in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled and branded as set forth above so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that the label and brand was calculated and intended to and did create the impression and belief in the mind of the purchaser that the product was wintergreen essence which conformed to the known and recognized standards of purity and strength, whereas in truth and in fact, it was not so but was a dilute alcoholic solution artificially colored and containing only a mere trace of wintergreen oil; that the label and brand on the product bore statements regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which statements, to wit, "Triangle \* Extra Quality \* Wintergreen Essence," were false, misleading, and deceptive, in that said statements purported and represented the product to be genuine and standard wintergreen essence which conformed to the standards aforesaid, whereas such was not the fact and the statements were untrue and false; that the name of the guarantor, namely, The Mihalovitch Co., was not stated in the guaranty legend appearing upon the label and brand as required by the regulations established for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act, and the guaranty as it appears upon the label and brand, to wit, "Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906, Serial No. 858," was misleading and deceptive, in that it tended to create the impression and belief that the product was guaranteed by the United States Government to be pure and to conform in all respects with the provisions of said Food and Drugs Act, whereas such was not the fact but was untrue and false; that the statement appearing as part of the labeling and branding of the product, to wit, "Artificially colored as directed by F. I. D. 76," was misleading and deceptive in that said statement should have been declared upon the principal label instead of upon a small sticker placed upon the back of the bottle and package as it was upon the packages and bottles of the product.

On July 19, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 on each of the two counts of the information, aggregating a total fine of \$50, with costs of \$17.15.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 12, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1929.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On August 22, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report of the health officer of the District of Columbia, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against Henry H. Blunt, Alexandria, Va., alleging that said defendant on July 23, 1912, at the District aforesaid, sold, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Adulteration was charged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent of the product, to wit, butter fat, had been left out or abstracted in whole or in part.

On August 22, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 12, 1912.*

67376°—No. 1929—13







# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1930.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

On August 9, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the health officer of said District, made by authorization of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of the District aforesaid an information against Frank I. Irvine, Culpeper, Va., alleging that said defendant on June 28, 1912, at the District aforesaid, sold, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, a quantity of cream which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent of the product, to wit, butter fat, had been left out or abstracted in whole or in part.

On August 9, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 12, 1912.*



# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

BY

JOHN F. JOHNSON

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# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1931.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED CHAMPAGNE.

On September 12, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of five cases each containing 24 half bottles of so-called champagne and one case containing 12 half bottles, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Samuel Epstein, St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about August 14, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The five cases of the product were labeled: "Extra Dry M. Hommel M. H. Sandusky O. Half Bottles Serial No. 5903." The one case of the product was labeled: "Half Bottles Extra Dry Pints Serial No. 5903." The bottles containing the product were labeled: "Extra Dry Champagne Premier Cuvee;" "Sparkling Wine M Hommel's Sandusky, Ohio. Extra Dry Keep this Bottle laid down" "Trade Mark 47379 Reg. Oct. 31, 1906," and "Grand Prize awarded to Hommel's Champagne at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo. 1904," and the words "Extra Dry" were impressed on metal caps over the tops of said bottles.

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was not champagne and did not have the characteristics of champagne such as produced in France; that the product was an inferior domestic white wine and was not entitled to be called champagne; that the statements contained on the labels, to wit, "Extra Dry Champagne," "Premier Cuvee," and "Grand Prize awarded to Hommel's Champagne at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo. 1904," were false and misleading, and would lead the purchaser thereof to believe that the product was of foreign origin and production, and that it was produced in France, and that it had the characteristics and quality of champagne, when in truth and in fact said product was

made and produced in the United States and did not have the characteristics and qualities of champagne, and the product was further misbranded in that it was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, champagne.

On September 3, 1912, the M. Hommel Wine Co., claimant, Sandusky, Ohio, having withdrawn its answer and claim, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal and that the costs of the proceeding be taxed against said M. Hommel Wine Co.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 12, 1912.*

1931



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1932.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Pevely Dairy Co., a corporation, Albers, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 17, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 4,000,000 bacteria per cc., plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 4,000,000 bacteria per cc., litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C., 100 per cent acid; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria.

On September 3, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

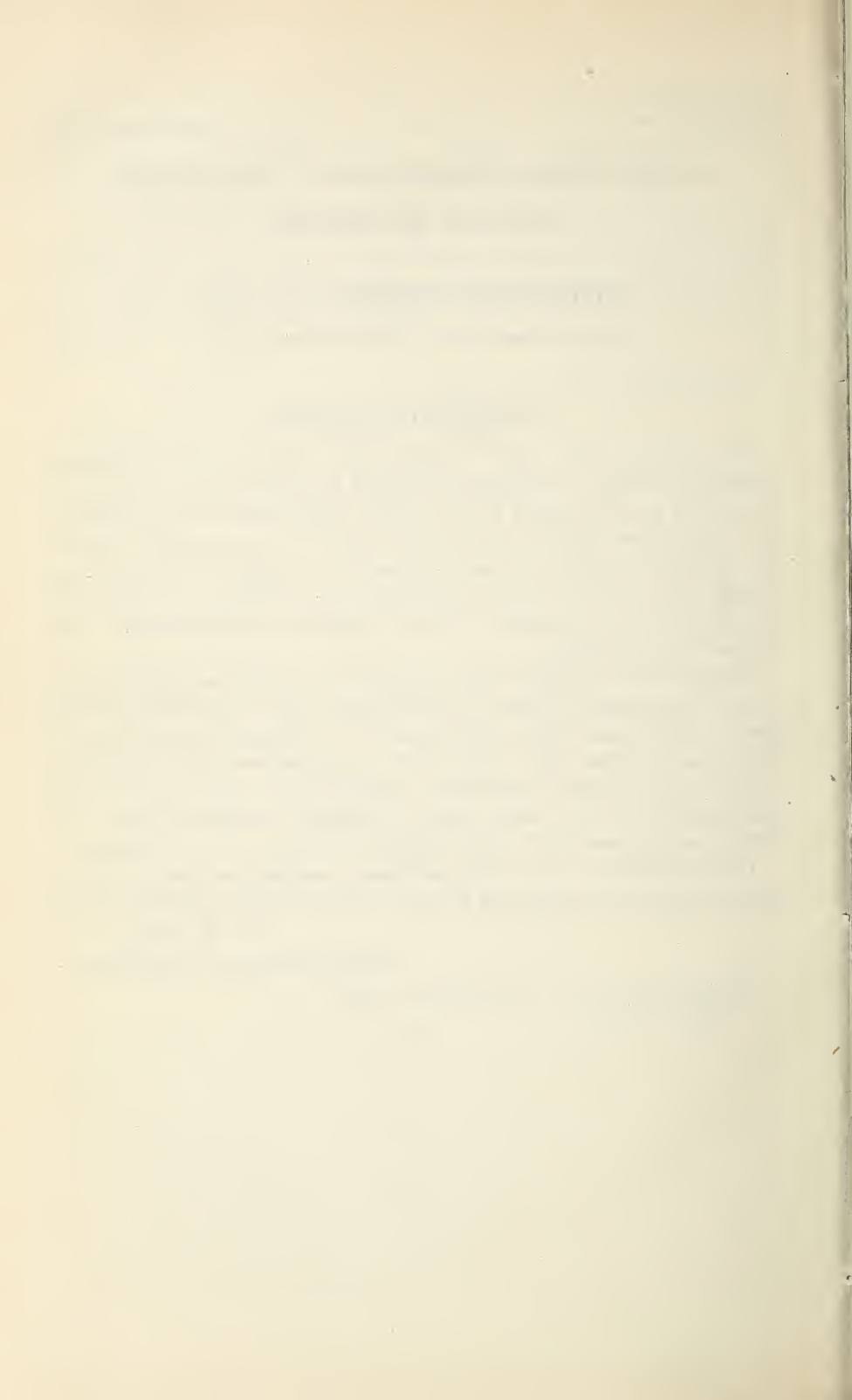
W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 12, 1912.*







# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1933.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING AND ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF SO-CALLED TERPENELESS LEMON OIL.

On July 17, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Charles Dennery, New Orleans, La., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 9, 1911, from the State of Louisiana into the State of Texas of a quantity of so-called terpeneless lemon oil which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Terpeneless Lemon Oil. Not Medicinal. Charles Dennery, Bakers' and Confectioners' Supplies, Utensils and Machinery, New Orleans, U. S. A. Guaranteed by Charles Dennery under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Citral (Chace), 3.46 per cent; citral (Kleber), 3.55 per cent; optical rotation  $20^{\circ}$  C. Orig., 60.89; Optical rotation  $20^{\circ}$  C. 10 per cent Dist., 52.18; index refraction  $20^{\circ}$  C. Orig., 1.4733; index refraction  $20^{\circ}$  C. 10 per cent distillate, 1.4633; specific gravity  $15.6^{\circ}$  C., 0.8543; distillation began at  $78^{\circ}$  C.; alcohol by volume, 2.06 per cent; iodoform test, positive. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that there had been mixed with genuine lemon oil dilute alcohol in such manner as to abstract from it in part a valuable constituent of the genuine article, to wit, citral, and so as to leave all of the terpenes therein, and so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect the strength of the lemon oil; and further, in that an oil of lemon partially exhausted of its flavoring principles, and particularly of citral and containing the terpenes, had been substituted for the terpeneless lemon oil which the label indicated was contained in said packages labeled as set forth above. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled "Terpeneless Lemon Oil,"

when, in truth and in fact, it was not terpeneless lemon oil, but was the same article as set forth above, to wit, lemon oil partially exhausted of its flavoring principles and particularly of citral and containing all the terpenes of lemon oil, and that the label on the product was false and misleading as to the ingredients and substances contained in the package upon which the label appeared and was such as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into believing that the product was terpeneless lemon oil, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, and the label calling it terpeneless lemon oil was false in calling it such for the reason that the product was not terpeneless lemon oil but, on the contrary, was a substance which had been originally lemon oil but which had been partially exhausted of its flavoring principles and particularly of citral and was not terpeneless but on the contrary contained the terpenes usually contained in lemon oil.

On August 23, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the charge of misbranding and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs. Nolle prosequi was entered as to the charge of adulteration.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12, 1912.

1933



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOITCE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1934.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF GRITS.

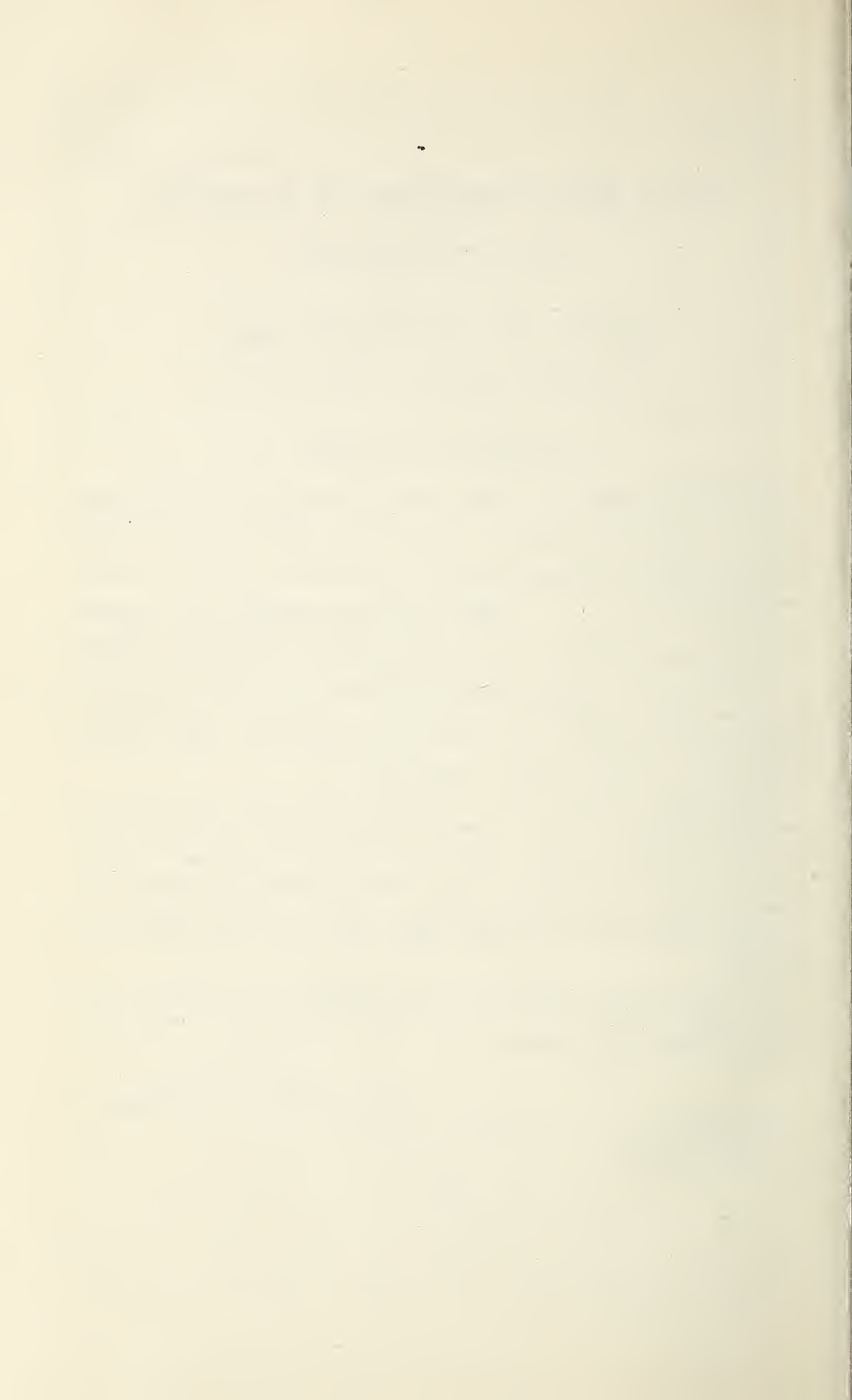
On May 28, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 25 cases of grits remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of M. Forehheimer & Co., a partnership, Mobile, Ala., alleging that the product had been shipped on April 16, 1912, by the American Hominy Co., a corporation, Terre Haute, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Alabama, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "5 lbs. Hexagon Brand Grits."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the packages did not contain 5 pounds of grits as claimed upon the label but that in truth and in fact there was an average shortage deficiency in the shipment of the 25 cases of grits of 16.8 per cent, that is to say, the average package contained in the shipment of grits fell short from the weight stated upon the label, to wit, 16.8 per cent.

On July 13, 1912, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12, 1912.





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1935.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On December 13, 1910, the United States Attorney for the District of New Hampshire, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for said district an information against W. E. Hopkins, Greenfield, N. H., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 10, 1909, from the State of New Hampshire into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 1.0329; total solids, 11.40 per cent; fat, 2.80 per cent; solids not fat, 8.60 per cent. These results show that a portion of the fat had been removed. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a portion of the butter fat had been removed.

On March 26, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of nolle contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 12, 1912.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1936.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

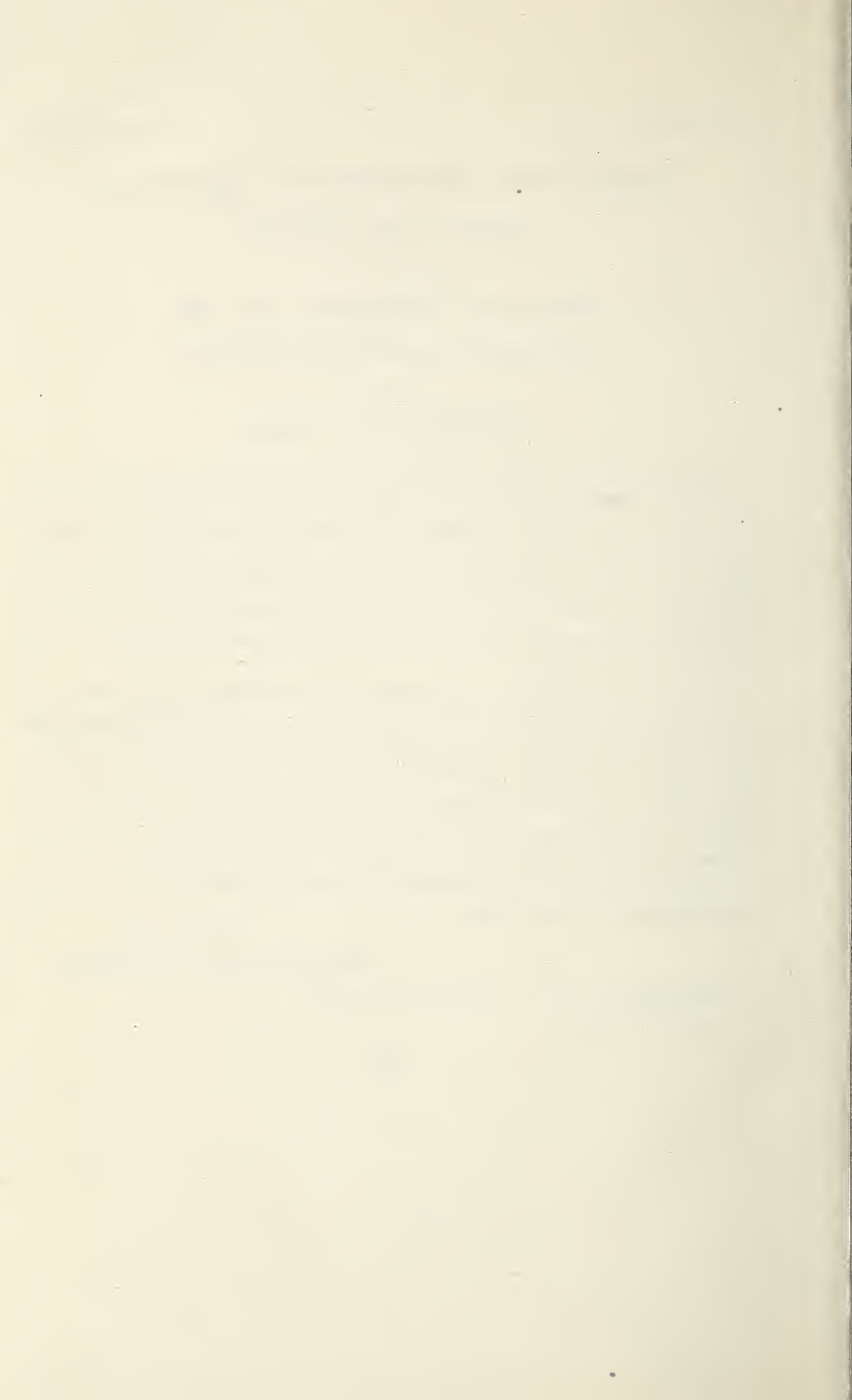
On September 21, 1910, the United States Attorney for the District of New Hampshire, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against George W. Lake, Chichester, N. H., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 12, 1909, from the State of New Hampshire into the State of Massachusetts of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: "The sample contained 1,500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, indicating improper handling and that the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy or decomposed animal substance." Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On March 26, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 12, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1937.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF WHISKEY.

On March 11, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of two barrels of whiskey remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Co., at its docks, Savannah, Ga., alleging that the product had been shipped on March 8, 1911, by the D. L. Arey Distilling Co., Baltimore, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Georgia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Each barrel was labeled: (On Government end) "Rectifier's stamp number 1522714 and 15 (respectively) March 7, 1911. Proof 90. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906." (On commercial end) "Pride of North Carolina Corn Whiskey—The D. L. Arey Distilling Co., Pride of North Carolina Corn Whiskey—Manufactured by The D. L. Arey Distilling Co." Label originally bore, in addition to the above, the statement "Guaranteed five years old—Salisbury, N. C.," and in center of label was design representing a moonshine still.

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels thereon bore a statement regarding the product which was false and misleading as to the State in which said whiskey was manufactured and produced, that is to say, the statement, to wit, "Pride of North Carolina" was a misbranding of said whiskey in that the whiskey actually used in the manufacture of the product consisted of 50 per cent new corn whiskey and 50 per cent corn whiskey of older grade, all of said whiskey so actually used being procured from Distillery No. 10, District of Maryland, in the State of Maryland, known as Cecil Distillery, owned by the Wineke Bauern-Schmidt Co., Baltimore, Md., and said whiskey was not manufactured or produced in the State of North Carolina.



On February 14, 1912, the said D. L. Arey Distilling Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said claimant upon payment of all the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$750, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 13, 1912.*

1937



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1938.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF RAISINS.

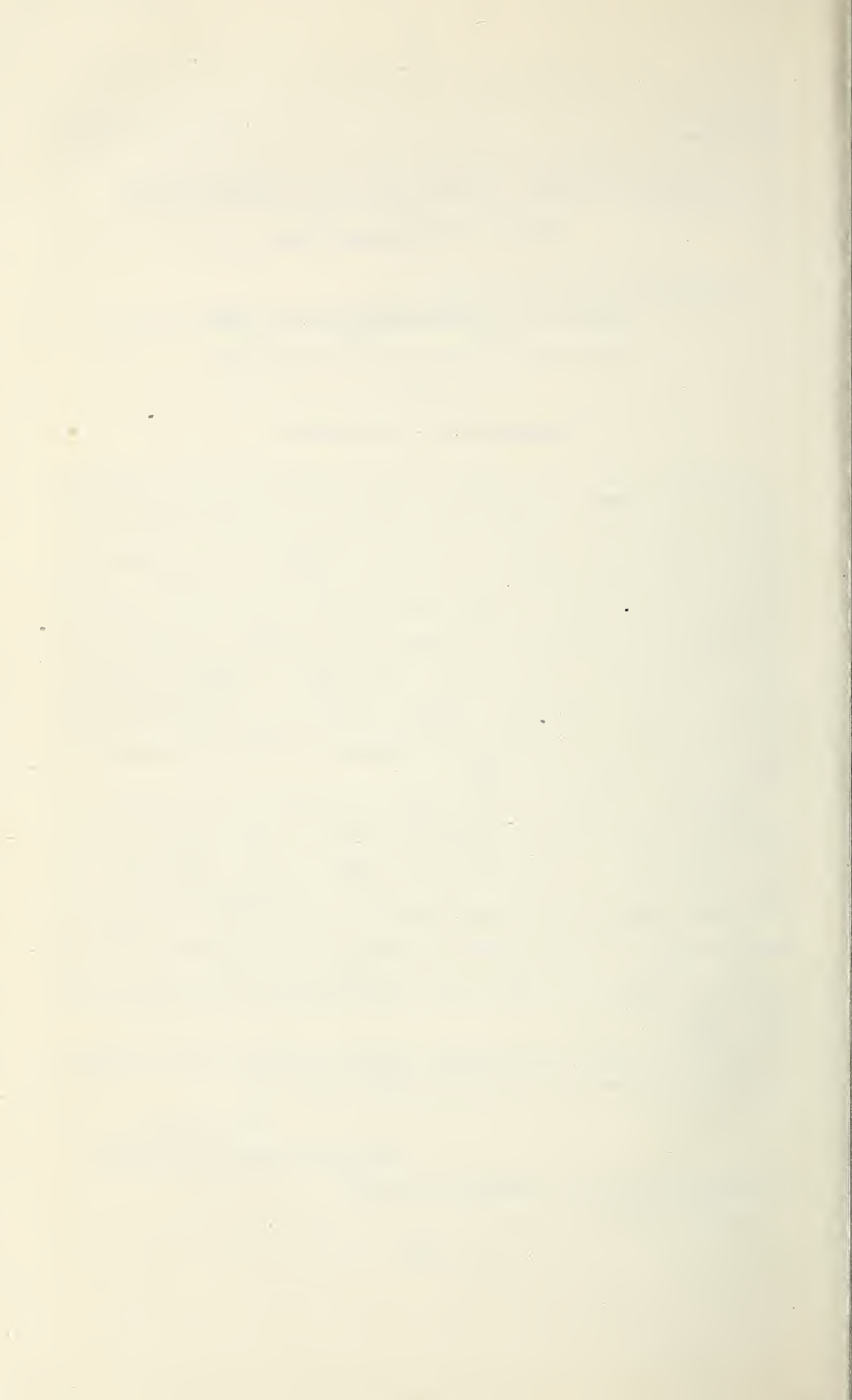
On April 4, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Phoenix Packing Co., a corporation, Fresno, Cal., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 16, 1910, from the State of California into the State of Arizona, of a quantity of raisins which were misbranded. The product was labeled: "Bleached Phoenix Brand Thompson's Seedless Raisins. Packed by Phoenix Packing Co., Fresno, Cal. Natural product of the vine cured in the sun without use of chemicals. Packed in accordance with the National Pure Food Laws. Serial No. 3306."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Total sulphurous acid, 41.7 mg per kilo. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was packed in package form, to wit, in cartons, which cartons were labeled as set forth above, which said labels would lead the purchaser to believe that the product was the natural product of the vine, cured in the sun, without the use of chemicals, whereas, in truth and in fact, the product was bleached with sulphur.

On May 6, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$1.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 13, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1939.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF CHEWING GUM.

On November 1, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the American Chicle Co., a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, authorized to do business at Portland, Oreg., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 30, 1910, from the State of Oregon into the State of Washington of a quantity of Beeman's Pepsin Chewing Gum which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Beeman's Pepsin Chewing Gum (Trade Mark) A delicious remedy for all forms of indigestion. Originated by the Beeman Chemical Company, Manufactured by American Chicle Company, successor, incorporated. Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A. Price 5 cents. Each of the inclosed tablets contains sufficient Beeman's Pure Pepsin to digest 2,000 grains of food. Guaranteed by American Chicle Co. under the 'Food and Drugs Act' June 30th, 1906. Serial No. 1557."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to contain practically no pepsin. When three tablets of the gum which according to the statement of the manufacturer should contain about one-tenth gram of pepsin, were finely divided and substituted for the one-tenth gram of pepsin as per U. S. P. assay for pepsin, the gum solution showed no effect whatever upon the egg albumen, while the pure pepsin solution dissolved the albumen almost completely. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that each of the tablets inclosed in the packages of the product contained not more than one-tenth milligram of pepsin, equivalent to but a trace of said substance, which would be and was ineffectual to accomplish the purpose for which pepsin is ordinarily used, whereas the statement "Beeman's Pepsin Chewing Gum" upon the packages and labels thereof was calculated to and did convey to intending purchasers of the product the idea that a

substantial amount of pepsin was present therein and sufficient to aid the digestion of persons using the product; and the statement on the label and brand on each of the packages of the product, to wit, "Each of the inclose tablets contains sufficient Beeman's Pure Pepsin to digest 2,000 grains of food," was false and misleading for the reason that it requires not less than 40 milligrams of pure pepsin to digest 2,000 grains of food, whereas not more than one-tenth milligram of pepsin was contained in each of the tablets of the product, and the statement contained upon the label and brand that the product was "A delicious remedy for all forms of indigestion" was deceptive and misleading in that the product was not a delicious or any remedy for all or any form of indigestion.

On May 10, 1912, the case having come on for trial before the court and a jury, a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury and on July 31, 1912, the court imposed a fine of \$100 with the costs of the prosecution.

The following charge was delivered to the jury by the court (Bean, J.):

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: This is a prosecution under what is known as the Food & Drug Act, passed by Congress in June, 1906, and which makes it an offense, a crime or a misdemeanor to introduce into any state or territory any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded. The charge here is that the defendant in July, 1910, shipped from this state into the State of Washington, certain packages of chewing gum, and that this chewing gum was misbranded. The indictment contains two counts, or in other words, the facts upon which the Government relies for a conviction are charged in two separate counts in the indictment, but the only difference between the two is that in one it is charged that chewing gum is a food and in the other that it is a drug. It is alleged that these packages contained labels reading "Beeman's" Pepsin Chewing Gum Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office. A delicious remedy for all forms of indigestion. Originated by the Beeman Chemical Company. Manufactured by American Chicle Company, Successor, Incorporated. Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A. Price 5 cents. Each of the enclosed tablets contains sufficient Beeman's Pure Pepsin to digest 2000 grains of food. Guaranteed by American Chicle Company under the Food & Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Serial No. 1557. It is alleged in each count of the information that this label was false and misleading and that the package was therefore misbranded in that each of the tablets enclosed in the package contained no pepsin which would be and was effectual to accomplish the purpose for which pepsin is ordinarily used, and that the statement "Beeman's Pepsin Chewing Gum" upon the package and label was calculated to and did convey to intending purchasers the idea that a substantial amount of pepsin was present therein and sufficient to aid the digestion of persons using such drug. Then it is also charged that the statement on the label that such package contained pepsin sufficient to digest 2000 grains of food was false and misleading for the reason that it requires not less than forty milligrams of pure pepsin to digest 2000 grains of food, whereas in truth and in fact there was no pepsin in these packages at all.

The defendant has entered a plea of not guilty and that plea puts in issue the material allegations of the information. It is admitted by the defendant, however, that it manufactured the gum and that it shipped it to the State of Washington, so there is



no issue upon that question. But it denies that the gum was in fact misbranded and that is the question for you to determine from the testimony.

The particular charge of misbranding and the one to which your attention is especially directed is the statement on the label to the effect that each of the enclosed tablets contains sufficient Beeman's pure pepsin to digest 2000 grains of food. The Pure Food Law says that the term "Misbranding" shall apply to all drugs or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular" and as applied to food if it shall be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser. So that there are two questions in the case, first whether the brand upon that label was calculated to mislead the purchaser; in other words whether the statement on the label that it contained pepsin was, if false, such a statement as would be calculated to mislead one who desired to purchase the article and if that statement is false and was so calculated to mislead the purchaser then it was a misbranding within the meaning of the statute. Again, it was perhaps not necessary for the defendant company to state on the label the quantity of pepsin contained in the gum, but when it assumed to do so the law imposes upon it the duty of stating the truth in reference to the matter and if it made a false statement it was misbranding within the meaning of this statute and therefore if you believe from the testimony that the statement on the label that each of the tablets contained sufficient pure pepsin to digest 2000 grains of food is false, it was misbranding within the meaning of this statute, and the defendant would be guilty of a violation of the law.

Now, in that connection it is proper to allude to the manner in which this gum was manufactured and to the results of the manufacturing process. The law applies to an article as it is put upon the market, so when these people state on its label that each package contains pure pepsin sufficient to digest 2000 grains of food, it was a false statement unless the article as put on the market contained that amount of pepsin. The law requires the statement on the label to be a true statement of the contents of the package in this regard, and if it is false the defendant is guilty of a violation of the statute. There is evidence tending to show that the defendant company has filed in a public office a trademark. I believe the trademark as it appears from the certified copy of the filing is "Beeman's Chewing Gum." The filing of that trademark would not give the defendant the right to put a false statement upon the label of their manufactured article. It would probably give them the right to use the name of Beeman's Chewing Gum, or Beeman's Pepsin Chewing Gum—whatever the trademark is—and protect them in that right and prevent an infringement or use of it by any other manufacturing company but it would be no defense or excuse for misbranding the goods. Again the statute provides that goods that are mixtures or compounds used for food and sold under a distinctive name, which do not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be misbranded. For instance, if there is a food product which is composed of divers and sundry ingredients and is sold in the market under a distinctive trade name, the mere fact that it is sold under that name is not a misbranding, but if put on the market under a distinctive trade name and in addition to that the manufacturer undertakes to state the contents and states those falsely he does violate the statute. To illustrate, it was said in argument here that a product known as Coca-Cola was sold on the market under the name of Coca Cola and that it had been held by some court that that was not a misbranding within the meaning of the statute. If that doctrine has been announced and of that I have no knowledge and it is not necessary at this time for the court to indicate any views upon that subject, it would only be an illustration of what I am intending to convey by the term "distinctive name" so that if the product was branded and sold on the market as Coca-Cola, although that might not be a misbranding within the meaning

of the statute yet any manufacturer who, in addition to that, put on the label a statement to the effect that that article contains certain ingredients and that statement was false, it would be a misbranding. So in this case. Again it is said where an article is sold like, for instance, Beeman's Pepsin Chewing Gum under that name alone, it would not be a misbranding if it contained no pepsin. Now, I am not prepared to say whether that is the law or not nor is it necessary in this case because here the defendant has gone beyond that and not only branded the article "Beeman's Pepsin Chewing Gum" but it has undertaken to state and has stated that it contains pepsin in sufficient quantity to digest 2000 grains of food and that the Government charges to be false, and that is one of the issues and the important issue in the case.

The burden is on the Government to sustain the charge made in the information. In other words it must prove that this label was either misleading and calculated to deceive the public or that it is false. In other words, that fact that it was false would prove that it was misleading as far as this case is concerned. The statement on the package is that it contained pepsin sufficient to digest a certain quantity of food. That statement is either true or false. If false it is a misbranding; if true it is not misbranding.

The label contains, as you will remember, another statement, and that is that "this package is a delicious remedy for all forms of indigestion." There is no charge in the information that the defendant violated the statute by this statement on the label and indeed the courts have held that that is not misbranding within the meaning of the pure food law. The mere statement on a package of this kind that it contains a delicious remedy for all forms of indigestion would not be misbranding and there is no charge in this case that it is.

Now during this trial there has been a great deal of expert testimony—men and a woman skilled, or professing to be skilled in the art of chemistry have been called and testified as witnesses before the jury, and they have given the results of their analyses of this product and their conclusions from such analyses. This testimony has been admitted to advise the jury, but you are not bound to follow the testimony of any of these experts or all of them unless you are satisfied—unless it meets with your approval. You are to find the facts in this case from the testimony—all the testimony as you understand it, and in weighing this testimony, you will not of course overlook the fact that the man who actually manufactured this product testified before you in reference to its ingredients and the amount of pepsin, if any, put in *the* (?) and manner in which it was manufactured, and with that testimony together with the expert testimony that has been given here it is for you to determine from this record whether or not the label was false or misleading and that you must determine from the evidence—from the testimony as you understand it and according to your own conclusion, and not the conclusions of any one else.

Every witness is presumed to speak the truth. This presumption may be overcome by the manner in which a witness testifies, his appearance on the witness stand, evidence affecting his credibility, or his interest in the controversy as it may be manifested at the trial, or may appear during the trial.

MR. MAGUIRE: Just one thing. I would like to have the instruction given in accordance with the law laid down in *United States vs. 443 Cans of Frozen Egg Products*, and that the condition of the product in the hands of the consumer is the place and time to test its fitness.

COURT: I have already said to the jury that the question here is whether this label was true or false as applied to the product after it was manufactured and at the time it was shipped and put on the market.

MR. COLE: Just simply to follow out, I want to save the same points I have been trying to save all the way through this case, for that reason I want to save exceptions

to the court's refusal to give the instructions requested by the defendant, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4—I think you gave 5, didn't you?

Court: Yes, I gave five.

Mr. COLE: Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. And also save an exception to that part of the court's instruction in reference to the 2000 grains of food. I don't remember just the wording.

Court: That will be sufficient for the record. That calls my attention to a matter that I overlooked.

As I said to you, Gentlemen, this information contains two counts. In other words it is charged that the alleged misbranded article was a food, and it is also charged that it is a drug. I suppose the District Attorney, in drawing the indictment was in doubt about that so he charged it both ways, but you can only find the defendant guilty on one or the other of these counts, if you find him guilty at all, for it must be either a drug or a food. If it is a food and misbranded, it is a violation of the statute. If it is a drug and misbranded, it is a violation of the statute. Now, these terms are defined in the statute: "The term 'drug' as used in this act shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease of either man or other animals. The term 'food' as used herein shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man or other animals whether simple, mixed or compound," and I think it must be a question of fact for you to determine from this testimony whether this is a food or a drug.

Mr. MAGUIRE: As to that portion, I don't think it makes any particular difference in this case, but in order that the notice of judgment may show the proper exceptions if it should be appealed, I would like an exception to the court's ruling that the article must be one or the other—that no article could be both a food and a drug.

Mr. COLE: If the court please, that doesn't seem to suit either one of us. I would like to save an exception on that too.

Court: You want it to go to the jury as both?

Mr. COLE: No, I want an instruction that it is a food.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 13, 1912.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1940.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF VANILLIN POWDER.

On November 21, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the J. R. Watkins Medical Co., a corporation, Winona, Minn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 21, 1911, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Tennessee of a quantity of vanillin powder which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Vanillin Powder—A Substitute for alcoholic Extract of Vanilla which some customers object to using. Directions: Use to suit the taste. Put up by the J. R. Watkins Medical Co., Winona, Minn., U. S. A."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to be composed of vanillin, 0.63 per cent., coumarin (the flavoring constituent of tonka bean), 0.31 per cent., and qualitative examination showed the vehicle or diluent consisted of corn starch 45.7 and cane sugar 49.5. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that by its label and brand the said article purported and was represented to be vanillin powder, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a mixture of coumarin, starch, and sugar, a statement to which effect did not appear on the label.

On May 21, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13, 1912.







# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1941.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED CIDER VINEGAR.

On August 18, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of six barrels of so-called cider vinegar remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages in the city of Providence, Rhode Island, alleging that the product had been shipped on or about August 25, 1910, by M. H. and M. S. Place, Oswego, New York, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Rhode Island, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled "M. H. and M. S. Place, Cider vinegar, guaranteed under Pure Food Law, not made by a trust, Oswego, New York."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it purported to be pure cider vinegar but there had been mixed with it dilute solution of acetic acid and distilled vinegar, and foreign substances in imitation of cider vinegar, so as to reduce, lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that a dilute solution of acetic acid and other foreign substances designed and intended to produce an imitation of cider vinegar had been substituted in part in the product for cider vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above, thus purporting to be cider vinegar, but in fact was an imitation of cider vinegar, to wit, composed of dilute acetic acid and other substances in imitation of cider vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the vinegar was labeled and branded in such manner and form as to deceive and mislead a purchaser in that the barrels bore the statement that the substance therein contained was cider vinegar, which statement was false and misleading in the particulars aforesaid.

On May 8, 1912, said claimants having assented thereto, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered

that the product should be released and delivered to said M. H. and M. S. Place, claimants, upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond in the sum of \$250, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 13, 1912.*

1941



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1942.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On November 24, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Charles I. Cook, trading and doing business as the Michigan Refining and Preserving Co., Menominee, Mich., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 22, 1910, from the State of Michigan into the State of Oklahoma, of a quantity of tomato catsup which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Great Lakes Brand Tomato Catsup. Contains 1-10 of 1 per cent Benzoate of Soda. Manufactured by Michigan Refining & Preserving Co., Menominee, Mich."

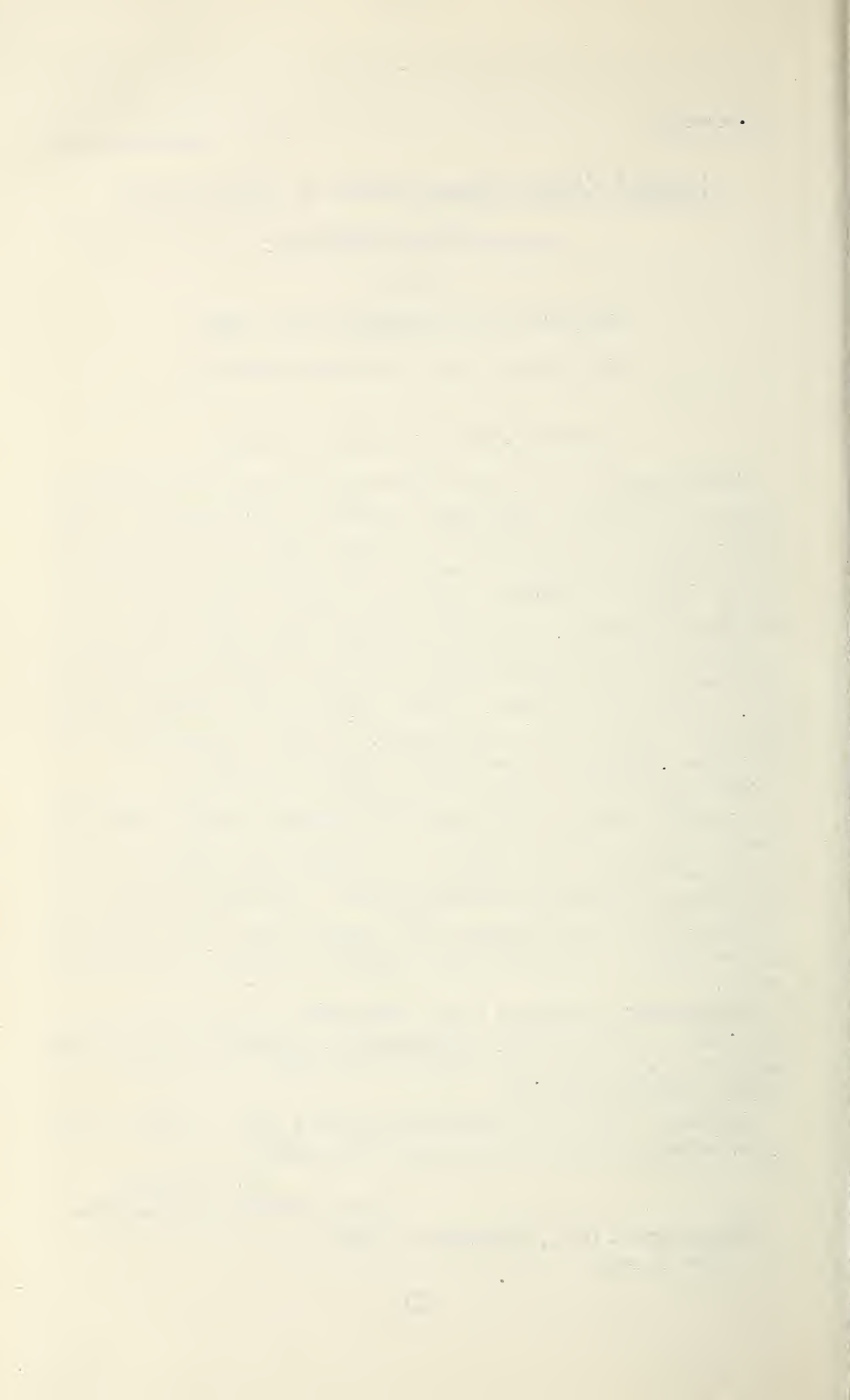
Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Mold filaments present in about nine-tenths of all microscopic fields examined. Yeasts and spores about 350 per one-sixtieth cubic millimeter. Bacteria about 25,000,000 per cubic centimeter. 2,800 organisms per cubic centimeter on dextrose agar; 3,100 organisms per cubic centimeter on wort agar; no gas-producing organisms in dextrose fermentation tubes.

Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product consisted of filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substances, to wit, among other things, rotten, filthy, decomposed, and putrid tomatoes and mold.

On May 7, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13, 1912.





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1943.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

#### MISBRANDING OF SYRUP.

On April 20, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Fort Scott Sorghum Syrup Co., a corporation, Fort Scott, Kans., alleging shipment by said company, on or about November 15, 1910, from the State of Kansas into the State of Iowa of a quantity of syrup which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Farmer Jones Pride Brand 2 lbs. Net Trade Mark Registered None genuine without this label and signature. Pure Country Sorghum and Corn Syrup with Cane Flavor. Put up for Warfield-Pratt-Howell Company, Des Moines, Iowa. Yours Truly, Farmer Jones. Pure Sorghum 45%, corn syrup 45%, refiner's syrup 10%. Manufactured by the Fort Scott Sorghum Syrup Co., Fort Scott, Kans."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Solids by refractometer, 80.44 per cent; nonsugar solids, 30.34 per cent; sucrose, Clerget, 10.99 per cent; reducing sugars as invert, 33.11 per cent; commercial glucose (factor 163), 58.16 per cent; polarization direct, temperature at 24° C., +112.2° V.; polarization invert, temperature at 24° C., +90.0° V.; polarization invert at 87° C., +94.8° V.; ash, 2.11 per cent; net weight 1st (1.95 lbs.) short, 2.5 per cent; net weight 2d (1.90 lbs.) short, 5.0 per cent; net weight 3d (1.96 lbs.) short, 2.0 per cent.

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the labels and quotations thereon were false and misleading and calculated to deceive the purchaser or consumer in that said label set forth that each of the cans of the product contained 2 pounds net of said syrup, while, in truth and in fact, they contained a lesser amount than 2 pounds net of said syrup.

On May 6, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13, 1912.



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1944.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On November 1, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 25 barrels of vinegar remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Bemis Hooper Hays Co., Oshkosh, Wis., alleging that the product had been shipped on October 2, 1911, by B. T. Chandler & Son, Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Wisconsin, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "B. T. Chandler & Son Vinegar, 45 Grain, Chicago."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it had been mixed and diluted with acetic acid or distilled vinegar, and to such an extent and amount as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality, substance, and strength; that the said product was further adulterated in that it had been mixed and diluted to such an extent with acetic acid or distilled vinegar that said substance known as acetic acid or distilled vinegar had been wholly or in part substituted for the product of pure cider vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the barrels were labeled as set forth above, whereas the product was an imitation of cider vinegar and was offered for sale and sold in interstate commerce under the distinctive name of cider vinegar, when in truth and in fact the vinegar was not cider vinegar, but consisted largely of a mixture of dilute acetic acid or distilled vinegar; that the product was further misbranded in that the label or brand bore the statement that it was vinegar in such form and display as to give the impression that the product was pure cider vinegar, when in truth and in fact an unlike substance, distilled vinegar, had been intermingled therewith and substituted wholly or in part for pure cider vinegar; and

that all of such statements on the labels were false and misleading and calculated to deceive and mislead the purchasers thereof.

On August 12, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal, or in lieu thereof that it should be destroyed.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 14, 1912.*

1944



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1945.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED WURTZBURGER MALT TONIC.

On June 3, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Wurtzburger Malt Extract Co., a corporation, Atlanta, Ga., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on April 25, 1911, from the State of Georgia into the State of North Carolina, of a quantity of so-called Wurtzburger malt tonic which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Wurtzburger Malt Tonic. Guaranteed by Wurtzburger Malt Extract Co. \* \* \* Serial No. 1043. Contains  $3\frac{1}{4}$  alcohol. Wurtzburger Malt Tonic A Food—A Tonic—And an invigorator. A Concentrated Extract of Malt of acknowledged merit. Wurtburger—Wurtzburger Malt Extract Co., Atlanta, Ga."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 1.01260; alcohol by volume, 4.60 per cent; solids by specific gravity (grams per 100 cc), 5.09; reducing sugars as maltose (grams per 100 cc), 1.48; dextrine by hydrolysis (grams per 100 cc), 2.35; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.14; total  $P_2O_5$ , 31.8 mg per 100 cc; protein (grams per 100 cc), 0.37. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the same as branded and labeled purported to be a malt tonic, whereas in truth and in fact said product was and is an alcoholic beverage and was not prepared entirely from malt, but was made in part from cereals and foreign starches and sugar and an alcoholic beverage of the nature of ordinary beer had been substituted for malt extract. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label on the product was false and misleading, the said product being labeled "concentrated extract of malt," whereas in truth and in fact the same was not a concentrated extract of malt,



but was an alcoholic beverage of the nature of ordinary beer. The product was further misbranded in that the label thereon was false and misleading, said product being labeled "contains 3¼% alcohol," whereas in truth and in fact said product contained a greater amount of alcohol, to wit, 4.60 per cent. The product was further misbranded in that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, it being labeled "concentrated extract of malt," whereas in truth and in fact it was not a concentrated extract of malt but was an alcoholic beverage of the nature of ordinary beer. Misbranding was further alleged for the reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, said product being labeled "contains 3¼% of alcohol," whereas in truth and in fact it contained a greater amount of alcohol, to wit, 4.60 per cent alcohol.

On September 16, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 14, 1912.*

1945



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1946.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### MISBRANDING OF BUTTER.

On April 4, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against A. Matlick, Bishop, California, alleging shipment by him in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on August 25, 1911, from the State of California into the State of Nevada of a quantity of butter which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Gilt-Edge Creamery. A. Matlick, Prop., Bishop, California, 2 lbs. weight."

Examination of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Sample No. 1, 853 grams; No. 2, 848 grams; No. 3, 845 grams; No. 4, 852 grams; No. 5, 848 grams; No. 6, 845 grams. Average net weight, 848.5 grams, equivalent to 1 pound, 14 ounces, 6.25 per cent short weight. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was put up in package form and each package was labeled as set forth above, whereas, in truth and in fact, said packages were of an average weight of only 1 pound and 14 ounces each.

On April 23, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 14, 1912.*

67487°—No. 1946—13





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1947.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

#### MISBRANDING OF APPLE STRAWBERRY JELLY AND APPLE RASPBERRY JELLY.

On June 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Towle Maple Products Co., a corporation doing business at St. Paul, Minn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 20, 1911, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Nebraska, of a quantity of apple strawberry jelly and apple raspberry jelly which was misbranded. The two products were labeled as follows: "10 Ounces, Net Weight, Forest City Brand Jelly, Apple Juice, Strawberry Juice and sugar. Allen Bros. Co., Distributors, Omaha, Neb." and "10 Ounces Net Weight, Forest City Brand Jelly, Apple Juice, Raspberry Juice and Sugar, Allen Bros. Co., Distributors, Omaha, Neb."

Examination of samples of the products by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

#### APPLE STRAWBERRY JELLY.

Solids in vacuo at 70° C. (per cent).....	69.44
Nonsugar solids (per cent).....	4.53
Sucrose, Clerget (per cent).....	47.45
Reducing sugars as invert (before inversion) (per cent).....	17.46
Commercial glucose (factor 163).....	None.
Polarization direct at 24° C. (°V.).....	+41.2
Polarization invert at 24° C. (°V.).....	-20.8
Polarization invert at 87° C. (°V.).....	0.0
Ash (per cent).....	0.36
Preservative.....	None detected.
Color.....	No artificial detected.
Net weight (1), 9.7 ounces, short 3.0 per cent.	
Net weight (2), 9.7 ounces, short 3.0 per cent.	
Net weight (3), 9.91 ounces, short 0.9 per cent.	
Average shortage 3 samples, 2.3 per cent.	

## APPLE RASPBERRY JELLY.

Solids in vacuo at 70° C. (per cent).....	70.41
Nonsugar solids (per cent).....	4.06
Sucrose, Clerget (per cent).....	45.00
Reducing sugars as invert (before inversion) (per cent).....	21.35
Commercial glucose (factor 163).....	None.
Polarization direct at 24° C. (°V.).....	+38.0
Polarization invert at 24° C. (°V.).....	-20.8
Polarization invert at 87° C. (°V.).....	0.0
Ash (per cent).....	0.36
Preservative.....	None detected.
Color.....	No artificial detected.

Net weight (1), 9.77 ounces, short 2.3 per cent.

Net weight (2), 9.07 ounces, short 9.3 per cent.

Net weight (3), 9.45 ounces, short 5.5 per cent.

Average shortage 3 samples, 5.7 per cent.

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the label and brand on the containers thereof purported to state in terms of weight the correct weight of the contents of each container as 10 ounces, whereas, in truth and in fact, each of the tumblers contained less than 10 ounces, namely, 9.7 ounces.

On June 7, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14, 1912.



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1948.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On April 2, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 11 barrels of vinegar remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Williamson-Bayless Co., Lexington, Ky., alleging that the product had been shipped on February 11, 1911, by Spielmann Bros., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Kentucky, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Guaranteed Cider Vinegar 4 per centum—Purity Vinegar Works—W. Purity Vinegar Works—Purity Co.—Pure Cider Vinegar—Canastota, N. Y."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that in each of the barrels another substance than cider vinegar had been substituted in part for cider vinegar, to wit, a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar, which substance had been mixed and packed in imitation of cider vinegar in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product bore a statement regarding the substance contained therein which was false and misleading, to wit, the statement, among other things, "Guaranteed Cider Vinegar", and also "Pure Cider Vinegar", which statements and each of them were false and misleading, in that they represented the contents of each of the barrels to be cider vinegar, that is to say, vinegar made from the juice of apples, whereas in fact and in truth the product was a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar mixed and packed in imitation of cider vinegar.

On July 26, 1912, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal. On October 3, 1912, an amended judgment was entered ordering the release of the product to said Spielmann Bros., claimant, upon payment of all costs of the action and the execution of bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 14, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1949.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.

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#### ALLEGED MISBRANDING OF OIL.

On December 15, 1910, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for said district an information against Henry Von Bremen, Frank MacMonnies, and William Von Elm, doing business under the firm name and style of Von Bremen, MacMonnies & Co., New York, N. Y., alleging the shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of New York into the State of Texas, of a quantity of oil which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Imported Salad Oil Morel Brand."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity 15.6° C./15.6° C., 0.9220; refractive index 25° C., 1.4711; 15.6° C., 1.4746; iodine number 106.3; free fatty acids (as oleic) 0.76 per cent; Halphen test, negative; Renard test, negative; Villavecchia test, positive; Villavecchia test, positive with a 1 per cent mixture of the sample in pure olive oil. Intensity of reaction about equal to that of pure sesame oil. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the label upon the can regarding the substance and ingredients contained therein was false and misleading, in that said label would indicate that the product was olive oil, whereas in truth and in fact it was not olive oil but was sesame oil. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into believing that the product was olive oil, whereas in truth and in fact it was not olive oil but was sesame oil.

On December 20, 1910, the defendant entered a plea of not guilty and on the same date a jury was impaneled and evidence was submitted. At the conclusion of the taking of testimony the evidence was summed up to the jury by counsel for the Government and

defendants and thereupon the court (Hough, J.) charged the jury as follows:

Gentlemen, in taking up this, the last case of our session together, I shall not waste time in speaking to men who have been here before me for nearly three weeks, regarding the burden of proof, presumption of innocence and nature of reasonable doubt. I take it for granted that you understand those matters. And also at the session now ending probably every one of you has heard enough about the Pure Food Act to approach your Christmas dinner with greater caution, if not greater intelligence; and, therefore, I shall only point out that this indictment comes under what is commonly called the misbranding section of the act.

These defendants sent from New York to Galveston in interstate shipment, an article which bore on its exterior just these words "Imported Salad Oil, Morel Brand." That article is said by the Government to have been misbranded, which the act declares, shall mean (among other things) this: Any article of food, the label on which shall bear any statement regarding such article of food, that is false or misleading in any particular. Such statement constitutes a misbranding of the article of food. Now, the Government in this information asserts that this label by the use of the words "Imported Salad Oil" without more, did contain a statement both false and misleading. False means, of course, untrue. Misleading means calculated to deceive, actually tending to deceive. I do not think either word is at all difficult to understand.

Therefore, of course, the first inquiry is, what does salad oil mean? Now, without any reference to dictionaries (about which a great deal has been said), it seems to me that the evidence adduced here, shows that there was a time not within the memory of some of the younger of us when salad oil meant olive oil, and it did not mean anything else. Therefore, you may assume that the first,—original,—or *prima facie* meaning of the words "salad oil" was olive oil.

But that phrase, like any other, may acquire in time, and be used in, a trade, a commercial, a secondary, or a wholly new, meaning by the public. Now, that is the inquiry for you, viz.: Whether salad oil has acquired a new or secondary meaning.

If so, what is it? The defendants say that the words "salad oil" has now come to mean an oil which serves for salad as indeed does olive oil in some of its preparations, but which is not necessarily olive oil; and in its trade signification in the United States is not olive oil at all, but an oil made from cotton, sesame, peanuts, and perhaps, quite recently, Indian corn. The question is not whether sesame oil, and cotton seed oil and peanut oil are good to eat; if we want to eat those articles, we can eat them all we like; the question is merely about this label.



What is the effect as reasonably judged by reasonable men of that particular label, upon the public? Is that label false? That is, is it untrue, according to the understanding of the buying public? Is that label misleading, in the sense that it is calculated to deceive the buying public?

The defense practically asserts that the public has been "educated" (to use the expression of one of the defendants who went upon the stand), though not by sesame oil, which is the oil in this case. You will recall that Mr. McMonnies said the education of the public was a matter of some difficulty, but it has been educated, say the defendants, in the use of the phrase salad oil, and that education has been received from the enormous and long continued use of cotton seed oil for salad; for the purposes of olive oil; and then has been further educated by the smaller use of the other enumerated oils; until the public as represented by a fair and reasonable man recognizes, when such a man asks for "salad oil," and another person hands out to him something labeled "salad oil," that he is getting something which is not olive oil.

The prosecution, on the other hand, asserts that the public has not accepted that knowledge of the dealers. The prosecution says there was once a considerable portion of the public which consumed olive oil on salads, they called it "salad oil," and knew no other; but when ingenious manufacturers found substitutes for the original product of the olive, those dealers called their product salad oil. Now, says the prosecution, that was done in order to conceal the substitution, and incidentally, perhaps, it may be inferred to keep up the prices. I may frankly say that it seems to me admitted as proven that the sale of cheaper oils as salad oils, has long progressed in this country, has attained large dimensions; but it is nevertheless urged upon you by the prosecution that such sales and such trade however large, and however long continued, has always been based upon a misleading of the public, and still is so based.

I shall not recapitulate the evidence to you. You happen to be dealing here with a substance with which we are all more or less familiar. The question is for you as reasonable members of the public, not (so far as known) identified with or particularly interested in either the manufacture and sale or the importation and sale of any brands of oil; it is for you as reasonable members of the body of citizens who are entitled to know so far as labels can tell you what it is you are eating. Are you of the opinion:—if such reasonable representatives of the reasonable public have offered to them bottles of oil, or cans of oil,—labeled on the outside "Imported Salad Oil"; would such reasonable men be misled in this day and generation into believing that when they buy "Imported salad oil" they are buying olive oil? If on your oaths you are of the opinion that such



men would be so misled, then these defendants are guilty. If you are of the opinion that such reasonable men would not be misled, and would know or ought in reason to know that they were not getting olive oil, but were getting some other kind of oil which was suitable for salad, then the defendants are not guilty.

Mr. BOYESEN: I would like to request your Honor to charge the jury that the question for their determination is not whether isolated instances of deception of purchasers through their own carelessness or ignorance might occur through the defendants' sale of goods bearing the label in evidence, but whether that label tends to deceive the purchasing or consuming public generally.

The COURT: The question is whether that label tends to deceive a reasonably intelligent member of the public.

Mr. BOYESEN: I except.

Will your Honor charge the jury that there is no question that pure sesame oil is an oil fit for use as a salad oil and that they are to determine whether it is misbranded when branded "Salad oil." Further, that that question will depend on whether it is or is not, in the language of the statute, "An imitation of or sold under the distinctive name of another article." That they must either find that all oils, except olive oil, fit for use as salad oils are imitations of olive oil, or that the term "salad oil" is the distinctive name of olive oil, in order to convict the defendants.

The COURT: I decline that. The question for the jury is simply whether this particular label is or is not false or misleading. It is not an issue in this case whether sesame oil is pure oil or good oil or a good oil for salads. The question is as to the label, not as to the quality of the oil, although I must say that it seems to have been admitted here that sesame oil is pure oil and can be used for salads. It seems to me, as far as I recall the evidence, entirely harmless.

Mr. BOYESEN: I except to your Honor's refusal to charge as requested. I also ask your Honor to charge the jury that to find the defendants guilty, they must either find that sesame oil is an imitation of olive oil or that the term "salad oil" is its distinctive name.

The COURT: I will not charge just that. The question is whether this label is calculated by its wording or nature to deceive the public into believing that it is getting olive oil.

Mr. BOYESEN: I respectfully except.

I also ask your Honor to charge the jury that they are entitled to consider on the question of the credibility of the Government's witnesses the fact that they are all importers of olive oil, who might naturally be interested in excluding all other oils from the American salad oil market.

The COURT: Well, I think I will charge that. And I will also charge that an equal number of the defendants' witnesses are manufacturers of cotton seed oil.

Mr. BOYESEN: Yes, that is so.

Mr. STEPHENSON: I would request your Honor to charge that if the jury find that this label is either misleading or false, that they must find the defendants guilty. They don't have to find both.

The COURT: Yes; and I may add to that, that in my opinion the sum and substance of both those words, for the purposes of this case, is the same.

Mr. STEPHENSON: I ask your Honor further to charge that even if this label were not false or misleading to people in the trade, they must find the defendants guilty if they find it is false or misleading to the ordinary purchaser.

The COURT: I have so charged.

On December 21, 1910, the jury returned a verdict of guilty and thereupon the counsel for defendant moved to set aside the verdict on the ground that it was against the weight of evidence and against the law. They also moved for a new trial on all the evidence and exceptions taken throughout the case and also in arrest of judgment, which motions were denied by the court and thereupon a fine of \$50 was imposed.

On January 19, 1911, counsel for defendants sued out a petition for a writ of error upon 48 assignments of error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Upon review of the case in the Circuit Court of Appeals the judgment of the lower court was reversed and the cause remanded for a new trial. The decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals (WARD, *C. J.*) follows:

This is an information under the Food & Drugs Act of June 30, 1906 against the defendants, who compose the firm of Von Bremen, MacMonnies & Company, containing two counts. The first count charges them with delivering for shipment from New York to Galveston a can bearing the label, "Imported Salad Oil Morel Brand," which was a mis-brand because it was false and misleading in that it indicated that the contents of the can was olive oil, whereas it was sesame oil. The second count charges that the same can was mis-branded in that it was labelled or branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into believing that it contained olive oil, whereas it contained sesame oil.

The first count falls within the first subdivision of Section 8 of the Act as to Foods, viz., that the article "was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article," namely olive oil. The second count falls within the second sub-division, viz., that the article was "labelled or branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser," namely, by making him think he was getting olive oil, whereas he was getting sesame oil.

The trial judge, taking judicial notice that standard lexicographers define the words "salad oil" as "olive oil," denied the defendants'

motion to quash the information on the ground that it alleged no offense and afterwards, it being stipulated that the can contained sesame oil and not olive oil, he denied the defendants' motion to direct a verdict in their favor. These rulings were within our decision in the *Brina* case, 179 F. R. 373. The Government thereupon rested and the defendants showed by a large number of witnesses that for some forty years a perfectly healthy oil for edible purposes had been made from cotton seed and sold in enormous quantities in this country as "salad oil" and that other edible oils were made from the seed of sesame, a kind of grass, and from peanuts and from corn and sold as salad oil. The oil in question is sesame oil imported by the defendants. The defendants also showed that olive oil is always, except perhaps in the case of one brand, labelled and sold as olive oil; that it is four times as expensive as the oils sold as salad oils and that these other oils are sold in vastly greater quantities; the American Cotton Seed Oil Company selling from 175,000 to 200,000 barrels, the Union Cotton Seed Oil Company 40,000 barrels a year of salad oil made from cotton seed.

In reply to this the Government called two purchasers of oil, Edward Nougaret, steward of the Cafe Martin (in this country a month) who testified that nothing but olive oil was used there. Francis J. Englefield, purchasing agent of the Hotel Knickerbocker, testified that nothing but olive oil is used there and that "salad" means the very best kind of olive oil. It also called three sellers of olive oil; John W. Eginton, an employee of James P. Smith & Company, who sell nothing but olive oil, testified that in his opinion "Salad oil" means olive oil; Benito Maspero, an importer of Italian olive oil, who said that in his line of business "salad oil" is generally claimed to be olive oil; Henry L. Marks, chief clerk of an importer of olive oil, testified that in the trade they supply "salad oil" means olive oil. They all said their oil was labeled olive oil.

The Act does not make the intention of the defendants material, but as the case was a criminal one, the jury was bound to be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the article in question was misbranded before they could find the defendants guilty. We think that the proof did not justify such a conclusion and that the defendants' motion for the direction of a verdict in their favor should have been granted.

Assuming, however, that there was enough to send the case to the jury, other errors were committed. We think it was error upon the state of facts set forth above to refuse to let the dealers in salad oil not made of olives say whether they had ever heard any complaints from purchasers to the effect that they had been misled or deceived. Such testimony would be directly relevant to the charge in the second

count that the article was branded so as to deceive or mislead purchasers.

It was also error to refuse to let large dealers in this salad oil say what the understanding of the trade was as to the meaning of the words "salad oil". It would certainly be relevant to the inquiry under the first count that the article was branded under the distinctive name of olive oil to show what the trade which buys and sells thousands of barrels of this "salad oil" a year understands by those words and it was also relevant to the inquiry under the second count because it is a fair inference that the trade does not sell salad oil to the consumer as anything else than what it really is.

So we think it was error to permit the Government to cross-examine the defendants' witnesses as to whether they thought the words "salad oil" would be less misleading if the words "pressed from cotton seed" on some of the labels were in larger type or if the cans had been labeled simply cotton seed oil. The question to be decided was whether purchasers supposed they were getting olive oil when they purchased "salad oil" and it throws no light on this to inquire whether they could have been in any doubt if the words cotton seed oil alone were used or if the words cotton seed oil were printed in large type on the label. We think the case was tried throughout a little too strictly against the defendants. The judgment is reversed. (LACOMBE, *C. J.*)

I concur in the conclusion to reverse, because I think some testimony was excluded which defendant was entitled to have in the case. But I am of the opinion that there was a question for the jury to pass upon and that that question was whether the article was labeled so as to deceive or mislead "the purchaser", who, in the case of a sale at retail would be one of the general public not necessarily informed as to the trade meaning of words.

On April 3, 1912, nolle prosequi was entered in the case upon motion of the United States Attorney.

WILLIS L. MOORE,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 9 1912.*







# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1950.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MINERAL WATER.

On April 30, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Pike County Mineral Spring Co., a corporation of Bowling Green, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 5, 1911, from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of mineral water which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Drink from the Spring of Youth Nature's Medical Remedy It Will Cure Constipation, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Liver and Stomach Troubles, Indigestion, Gastritis, Headaches, Loss of Appetite and Rheumatism. Directions Take from 1 to 2 glasses, fully half an hour before breakfast, and if the case is a very stubborn one, continue to use regularly throughout the day for two or three days, after which time you may reduce the quantity to suit your case. What The Water Will Do This water will deplete the portal circle. It will correct all abnormal stomach action. It will purify the blood and stimulate nutrition. It calms nervousness and builds up nerves. It thoroughly renews the system. It will regulate the kidneys. It will cure all congestion and inflammation of the Kidneys, Ureter and Bladder. We furnish analysis upon application. This water is recommended for its medical properties, and should be used as such, not as a beverage. All communications and orders will be handled promptly. The Pike County Mineral Springs Co. Bowling Green, Mo."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the presence of 5,500 organisms per cubic centimeter at 25° C. on plain agar, with *B. coli* present in 10 cc, 5 cc, 1 cc, and 0.1 cc quantities, indicating that the water was badly

polluted. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product contained and consisted in large part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal and vegetable substances, to wit, an excessive number of organisms, including bacteria of the *B. coli* group.

On May 28, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 14, 1912.*

1950

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Cane and maple sugar butter:		Early, James W. ....	1333
Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar Co. ....	1121, 1122	Cherries, Crème de menthe:	
Cane sirup. (See Sirup, Cane.)		Bettman-Johnson Co. ....	1672
Catsup. (See Tomato ketchup.)		Rheinstrom, Minna W. ....	1432
Ceralfa feed:		Cherries, Maraschino:	
Edgar, J. B., Grain Co. ....	1847	Armour & Co. ....	1327, 1721
Cereal, Fig prune:		Bettman-Johnson Co. ....	1580,
Fig Prune Cereal Co. ....	1777	1620, 1664, 1731, 1732, 1771, 1775	
Cheese:		Block, Henry, Co. (Ltd.) . . . . .	1775
Adams, H. D., Co. ....	1467	Cheek, C. T., & Sons. ....	1383
Adams Grocery Co. ....	1457	Cincinnati Extract Works. ....	1383
Algoma Produce Co. ....	1002	Conrad, J. F., Grocer Co. ....	1585
Barber, A. H., & Co. ....	1186, 1720	Fleischmann-Clarke Co. ....	1571
Barfield & Brown. ....	1491	Glaser, Kohn & Co. ....	1573, 1574
Cox & Chappell Co. ....	1460	Holzman, D., & Co. ....	1722
Crosby & Meyers. ....	1456,	International Fruit Products Co. ....	1370, 1591
1457, 1458, 1460, 1472, 1492, 1836, 1837, 1918		Letts-Parker Grocer Co. ....	1574
Cudahy Packing Co. ....	1473	Liebethal Bros. & Co. ....	1504, 1572, 1815
Elgin Dairy Co. ....	1336	Liquid Carbonic Co. ....	1679
Fisher, E. R. ....	1468, 1473	Lyon, E. G., & Raas Co. ....	1641
Fitzgerald, Michael. ....	1671	Mihalovitch Bros. ....	1370, 1591, 1771
Fulghum, C. M., Co. ....	1493	National Fruit Products Co. ....	1575
Jagues, S. R., & Tinsley Co. ....	1458, 1472	Nave-McCord Mercantile Co. ....	1573
Lake Zurich Creamery Co. ....	1387	Stone-Ordean-Wells Co. ....	1439
National Food Products Co. ....	1728	Cherry jam. (See Jam, Cherry.)	
National Packing Co. ....	1720	Chestnuts:	
Newton, C. E., & Bro. ....	1459	Davis & Davis. ....	1375
Novato French Cheese Factory. ....	1168, 1169	Puffenbarger, A. ....	1375
Peacock, P. H. ....	1459, 1493	Sewell, B. F. Brooke. ....	1723
Rappel, J. F., & Co. ....	1494	Stephens Bros. ....	1378
Roughton-Halliburton Co. ....	1479, 1494	Chocolate:	
Russell, M. C., Co. ....	1836, 1837	Brewster Cocoa Mfg. Co. ....	1332
Schaefer, P. J., Co. ....	1875	Chocolate, Milk:	
		Auerbach, D., & Sons. ....	1803



## FOODS—Continued.

Chocolate cherry fudge:	N. J. No.	Cranberry jam. ( <i>See</i> Jam, Cranberry.)	N. J. No.
Schaeffer, James E. ....	1351	Cream:	
Chocolates (candy):		Altman, George P. ....	1659
Dennis Co. ....	1634	Armstrong, Laban B. ....	1860
Cider vinegar. ( <i>See</i> Vinegar.)		Ball, John and Garrett ....	1858
Cinnamon extract. ( <i>See</i> Extract, Cinnamon.)		Braun, Charles. ....	1259
Clams:		Cordell, Joseph W. ....	1516
Aubin, D. ....	1318	Engle, John W. ....	1660
Clams, Little Neck:		French Bros.-Bauer Co. ....	1892
Lawry, E. H. ....	1273	Gordon, Roy M. ....	1759
Cloves:		Hall, William T. ....	1859
Whitney, Farrington. ....	1204	Hargett, Lewis B. ....	1854
Clymer's Table Seerop Temtors:		Heth, Robert M. ....	1583
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co. ....	1367	Humm, John W. ....	1210
Cocoonut:		Irvine, Frank. ....	1752, 1930
Bussing, F. W., Co. ....	1766	Johnson, A. E., jr. ....	1214
Kuhnle, H. J., & Co. ....	1766	Kephart, George M. ....	1307
Color, Egg. ( <i>See</i> Egg color.)		King, Elias D. ....	1581
Color, Green cake:		Kline, John M. ....	1753
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co. ....	1057	Knill, Samuel P. ....	1856
Color, Red cake:		Lakin, Mrs. John S. ....	1749
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co. ....	1057	Maddox, James L. ....	1857
Color, Yellow cake:		Mainhart, Charles C. ....	1138
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co. ....	1057	Moock, George B. ....	1259
Compound glucose apple jelly:		Ray, John P., jr. ....	1425
Williams Bros. Co. ....	1600	Smith, Clinton E. ....	1312
Condensed milk. ( <i>See</i> Milk, Condensed.)		Smith, John W. ....	1663, 1855
Confectionery. ( <i>See</i> Candy.)		Souder, D. M. ....	1749
Continental gluten feed:		Stockman, Walter D. ....	1517
Continental Cereal Co. ....	1293, 1294	Summers, Charles K. ....	1582
Corn:		Thompson, William M. ....	1160
Sac City Canning Co. ....	1740	Van Camp Packing Co. ....	1211
Corn, Cracked:		Zimmerman, Wm. D. ....	1751
Scott, S. D., & Co. ....	1254	Crème de menthe cherries. ( <i>See</i> Cherries,	
Corn, Sugar:		Crème de menthe.)	
Postville Cooperative Canning Co. ....	1903	"Crème wafels":	
Corn bran. ( <i>See</i> Bran, Corn.)		Be Boer & Dik. ....	1039
Corn flakes, Sugar:		Crescents, Elk brand mellow (candy):	
Grain Products Co. ....	1042	Coughlin Bros. ....	1926
Sudders-Gale Grocer Co. ....	1042	Cromarty bloaters:	
Corn meal:		Jordan, William H., & Co. ....	1343
Asheville Ice & Coal Co. ....	1342	Nicholson, T. M. ....	1621
Asheville Milling Co. ....	1342	Crystal eggs. ( <i>See</i> Eggs, Crystal.)	
Booth, B. D., & Co. ....	1198, 1328	Currant jelly. ( <i>See</i> Jelly, Currant.)	
Mountain City Meal Co. ....	1535	Currant preserves. ( <i>See</i> Preserves, Currant.)	
Virginia Consolidated Milling Co., Cock-		Daisy cream cheese. ( <i>See</i> Cheese, Cream,	
ade City Mills. ....	1536	Daisy.)	
Corn sirup. ( <i>See</i> Sirup, Corn.)		Desiccated eggs. ( <i>See</i> Eggs, Desiccated;	
Cottonseed feed meal:		Eggs, Dried.)	
Stockyards Cotton & Linseed Meal Co. ....	1886	Diabetic flour:	
Cottonseed hulls:		Acmé Mills Co. ....	1507
McCaw Mfg. Co. ....	1656	Dilling's Dutch Hay Candy:	
Cottonseed meal:		Dilling & Co. ....	1518
American Cotton Oil Co. ....	1896	Kroeger, Amos, James Grocer Co. (Inc.) ..	1506
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. ....	1223, 1862	Dried egg albumen:	
Consolidated Grocery Co. ....	1773	Jahn, W. K., Co. ....	1300
East St. Louis Cotton Oil Co. ....	1707	Dried eggs. ( <i>See</i> Eggs, Desiccated; Eggs,	
Mississippi Cotton Oil Co. ....	1896	Dried.)	
Tennessee Fibre Co. ....	1773, 1886	Drips. ( <i>See</i> sirup.)	
Wells, J. Lindsay, Co. ....	1109	Dutch Hay Candy, Dilling's:	
Cracked corn. ( <i>See</i> Corn, Cracked.)		Dilling & Co. ....	1518
Crackers, Grant's hygienic:		Kroeger, Amos, James Grocer Co. (Inc.) ..	1506
Hygienic Health Food Co. ....	1265	Egg color:	
		Wood & Selick. ....	1103



## FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.	Extract, Lemon—Continued.	N. J. No.
Egg noodles. ( <i>See</i> Noodles, Egg.)		Carpenter-Cook Co. ....	1147
Egg product:		Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.) .....	1126
St. Louis Crystals Egg Co. ....	1108	Compton, Charles. ....	1029
Eggs, Crystal:		Cook, Charles I. ....	1147
St. Louis Crystals Egg Co. ....	1100, 1102	Denmery, Charles. ....	1188
Eggs, Desiccated:		Foote & Jenks. ....	1888
Armour & Co. ....	1005	Gomela, James C. ....	1605
Barber, A. H., & Co. ....	1834	Horton-Cato Mfg. Co. ....	1266
Cloud, L. V. ....	1760	McIlhenny Co. ....	1772
Country Club Egg Co. ....	1760	Merten & Co. ....	1264
Crandall Petee Co. ....	1143	Michigan Refining & Preserving Co. ....	1147
Lamont, C. Fred. ....	1760	Pan American Mfg. Co. ....	1605
Lamont, N. B. ....	1760	Schorndorfer & Eberhard Co. ....	1314
Meyers & Hicks. ....	1174	Extract, Orange:	
National Bakers Egg Co. ....	1185	Anchor Mfg. Co. ....	1601
Smithson, Robert. ....	1331	California Perfume Co. ....	1217
Weaver, C. H., & Co. ....	1074	Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co. ....	1057
Eggs, Dried:		Schranck, H. C., Co. ....	1876
French Kreme Co. ....	1637	Extract, Peach:	
Eggs, Dried (albumen):		Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co. ....	1057
Jahn, W. K., Co. ....	1300	Extract, Pear:	
Eggs, Frozen:		Kuehne, F. T., Flavoring Extract Co. ....	1906
Albert & Gerber. ....	1636	Extract, Peppermint:	
Bennett Howard & Co. ....	1116, 1444	Bettman-Johnson Co. ....	1454
Derr & Lowenthal. ....	1630	Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.) .....	1126
Iowa Butter & Egg Co. ....	1321	Fleischmann-Clark Co. ....	1238
Kalchheim, Henry, & Co. ....	1046, 1444	Hirsch, S., Distilling Co. ....	1355, 1681
Keith, H. J., Co. (Inc.) .....	1027, 1576	Hudson Mfg. Co. ....	1451
Omaha Cold Storage Co. ....	1296	Kreiselheimer Bros. ....	1442
Riley & Co. ....	1705	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co. ....	1247
United States Packing Co. ....	1668	Mihalovitch Co. ....	1402
Eggs, Powdered (albumen):		Minuet Cordial Co. ....	1355, 1681
Jahn, W. K., Co. ....	1389	Rheinstrom, Minna W. ....	1422
Eggs, Preserved whole:		Rosenblatt Co. ....	1230
Hipolite Egg Co. ....	1043 (suppl. to 508), 1438	Extract, Pineapple:	
Eggs, Shelled:		Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co. ....	1057
Newman, Ad., & Son. ....	1202	Kuehne, F. T., Flavoring Extract Co. ....	1906
Essence. ( <i>See</i> Extract.)		Shaw, Chas. W., Co. ....	1675
Evaporated milk. ( <i>See</i> Milk, Evaporated.)		Extract, Pistachio:	
Extract, Almond:		Western Candy & Bakers Supply Co. ....	1041
California Perfume Co. ....	1217	Extract, Raspberry:	
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co. ....	1057	California Perfume Co. ....	1217
Extract, Almond (bitter):		Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co. ....	1057
Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.) .....	1126	Wellman, Peck & Co. ....	1212
Extract, Apple cider:		Extract, Rose geranium:	
Kuehne, F. T., Flavoring Extract Co. ....	1538	Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co. ....	1057
Extract, Banana:		Extract, Strawberry:	
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co. ....	1057	California Perfume Co. ....	1217
Shaw, Chas. W., Co. ....	1675	Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co. ....	1057
Extract, Blackberry:		Kuehne, F. T., Flavoring Extract Co. ....	1906
Kuehne, F. T., Flavoring Extract Co. ....	1538	Shaw, Chas. W., Co. ....	1675
Extract, Cinnamon:		Wellman, Peck & Co. ....	1212
California Perfume Co. ....	1217	Extract, Vanilla:	
Extract, Ginger:		Acme Extract & Chemical Works. ....	1292
Bettman-Johnson Co. ....	1453	American Pure Coffee & Spice Co. ....	1830
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co. ....	1057	Baumgartner, Andrew, Co. ....	1281
Rheinstrom, Minna W. ....	1422, 1433	Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.) .....	1126
Extract, Ginger, Jamaica:		Compton, Charles. ....	1029
Hirsch, S., Distilling Co. ....	1353	Conwell, S. D., & Co. ....	1216
Mihalovitch Co. ....	1928	Eddy & Eddy Mfg. Co. ....	1118
Minuet Cordial Co. ....	1353	Fischer Bros. ....	1602
Extract, Jamaica ginger. ( <i>See</i> Extract, Gin- ger, Jamaica.)		Haigh, William. ....	1239, 1366, 1447, 1443
Extract, Lemon:		Hardesty, R., Mfg. Co. ....	1557
American Pure Coffee & Spice Co. ....	1830	Hudson Mfg. Co. ....	1623
California Perfume Co. ....	1229	Junjalas & Psichos. ....	1377

## FOODS—Continued.

Extract, Vanilla—Continued.	N. J. No.	Feeds, Winter wheat fancy shorts:	N. J. No.
McIlhenny Co. ....	1772	Akin-Erskine Milling Co. ....	1907
Manhattan Importing Co. ....	1150, 1639	Feeds. ( <i>See also</i> Corn, Cracked; Middlings; Oats.)	
National Extract Works. ....	1764	Fig and honey cakes:	
Pan American Mfg. Co. ....	1158	Strohecker, A. A. ....	1745
Righter Mfg. Co. ....	1061, 1801	Fig prune cereal:	
St. Louis Coffee & Spice Mills. ....	1099	Fig Prune Cereal Co. ....	1777
Schwabacher Bros. & Co. (Inc.) ....	1429	Figlets:	
Shaw, Chas. W., Co. ....	1675	Simpson, Charles S. ....	1403
Star Extract Works. ....	1104	Snell & Simpson. ....	1403
Tampakes, J. ....	1639	Figs:	
Warner-Jenkinson Co. ....	1166, 1449, 1541, 1542	Kusykin, J., & Co. ....	1246
Weston, Edward, Tea & Spice Co. ....	1096	Fish. ( <i>See</i> Bloaters; Hake; Herring; Salmon; Shad; White Fish.)	
Extract, Vanilla, prime:		Fish paste:	
Hudson Mfg. Co. ....	1807	Meyer & Lange. ....	1648
Extract, Vanilla and tonka:		Flavor. ( <i>See</i> Extract.)	
California Perfume Co. ....	1217	Flour. ( <i>See</i> Buckwheat flour; Graham flour.)	
Hudson Mfg. Co. ....	1797	Flour, Diabetic:	
Extract, Wintergreen:		Acme Mills Co. ....	1507
Bettman-Johnson Co. ....	1672	Flour, Fancy Melba:	
Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.) ....	1126	Galt, Wm. M., & Co. ....	1768
Mihalovitch Co. ....	1928	Majestic Flour Mfg. Co. ....	1768
Feeds, Alfalfa horse:		Flour, Princess:	
Commonwealth Feed Mills Co. ....	1901	Blanton Milling Co. ....	1768
Feeds, Allafat horse:		Galt, Wm. M., & Co. ....	1768
Hughes, Harry H. ....	1686	Frozen eggs. ( <i>See</i> Eggs, Frozen.)	
Just Milling & Feed Co. ....	1686	Fruit jelly. ( <i>See</i> Jelly, Fruit.)	
Feeds, Arab balanced horse:		Fruit juice, Raspberry:	
Peters, M. C., Mill Co. ....	1654	Bush, W. J. & Co. ....	1596
Feeds, Cerafla:		Fruit juice, Strawberry:	
Edgar, J. B., Grain Co. ....	1847	Bush, W. J., & Co. ....	1596
Feeds, Continental gluten:		Fruit sirups. ( <i>See</i> Sirups.)	
Continental Cereal Co. ....	1293, 1294	Frutena:	
Feeds, Cottonseed hulls:		Frutena Co. ....	1603
McCaw Mfg. Co. ....	1656	Fudge, Chocolate cherry:	
Feeds, Cottonseed meal:		Schaeffer, James E. ....	1351
Stockyards Cotton & Linseed Meal Co. ....	1886	Gate City Brand sugar butter, maple flavor:	
Tennessee Fiber Co. ....	1886	Kellogg Mfg. Co. ....	1548, 1549
Feeds, Hammond dairy:		Kellogg-Birge Co. ....	1549
Western Grain Products Co. ....	1094	Gelatin:	
Feeds, Hominy:		Bessire & Co. ....	1365
Davis Milling Co. ....	1900	Chalmers, James, Sons. ....	1127, 1128
Feeds, June pasture dairy meal:		German grits:	
Peters, M. C., Mill Co. ....	1654	Pepp, A., & Sons Co. ....	1612
Feeds, Kornfalfa:		Ginger extract. ( <i>See</i> Extract, Ginger.)	
Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co. ....	1678	Gluten feed, Continental:	
Feeds, Pasture dairy meal:		Continental Cereal Co. ....	1293, 1294
Peters, M. C., Mill Co. ....	1654	Gluten paste:	
Feeds, Peerless:		Parodi, Erminio & Co. ....	1514
Smith, J. Allen, & Co. (Inc.) ....	1141	Graham flour:	
Feeds, Peerless horse:		Jacobs, Loff. ....	1846
Kidder, F. L., & Co. ....	1176	Grant's hygienic crackers:	
Feeds, Red feather poultry scratch:		Hygienic Health Food Co. ....	1265
Peters, M. C., Mill Co. ....	1654	Grape jam. ( <i>See</i> Jam, Grape.)	
Feeds, Sugar:		Grits:	
Dickinson, William C. ....	1629	American Hominy Co. ....	1934
Goeke, F. W., & Co. ....	1629	Grits, German:	
Feeds, Sugarota dairy:		Pepp, A., & Sons. ....	1612
Northwest Mills Co. ....	1840	Hake, Silver:	
Feeds, Sugarota swine:		Allen, R. E., & Bro. Co. ....	1411
Northwest Mills Co. ....	1840	Hammond dairy feed:	
Feeds, Victor:		Western Grain Products Co. ....	1094
Quaker Oats Co. ....	1694		
Feeds, White clipped oats:			
Edgar-Morgan Co. ....	1809		

## FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Hay, Timothy:	1813	Jelly, Compound glucose apple:	1600
Newton Grain & Hay Co.....		Williams Bros. Co.....	
Herring:	1260	Jelly, Currant and apple:	1622
Crilly, J. H.....	1253	Oest, E. W., Co.....	
Hominy feed. ( <i>See Feeds, Hominy.</i> )		Jelly, Fruit:	
Honey:		Huffman, W. D.....	1207
Deiser, Albert A., & Co.....	1123	Indianapolis Canning Co.....	1207
Horse feed. ( <i>See Feeds, Alfalfa horse.</i> )		Scully, D. B., Syrup Co.....	1172
Horse-radish and mustard:		Wichita Vinegar Works.....	1702
Triumph Catsup & Pickle Co.....	1774	Jelly, Loganberry and apple:	
Hotch, Vermont maple butter:		Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622
Maple Tree Sugar Co.....	1164	Jelly, Raspberry:	
Ice cream:		California Fruit Cannery's Association....	1235
Bismark Café.....	1737	Pacific Coast Syrup Co.....	1742
Peltz, J. Henry.....	1737	Jelly, Strawberry:	
Rinchini, Louis.....	1450	Pacific Coast Syrup Co.....	1742
Ice cream, Chocolate:		Jelly, Sugar:	
Stephen, Felix.....	1446	Bessire & Co.....	1593
Ice cream, vanilla:		Jelly beans (candy):	
Stephen, Felix.....	1446	Farley Candy Co.....	1738, 1733, 1734
Ice-cream cones:		June pasture dairy meal:	
Blue Seal Ice Cream Co.....	1395	Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654
Consolidated Wafer Co.....	1073, 1395	Ketchup. ( <i>See Tomato ketchup.</i> )	
Eagle Mfg. Co.....	1315	Kornfalfa feed:	
Star Wafer Co.....	1301, 1426, 1558, 1655, 1783	Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co.....	1678
Jam, Apricot:		Lake Huron whitefish:	
McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276	Booth Fisheries Co.....	1696
Jam, Blackberry:		Lekvar:	
McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276	Caruthers-Terry Preserving Co.....	1788
National Pickle & Canning Co. (Dodson-Braun Branch).....	1097	Lemon-flavored pie filling:	
Jam, Cherry:		Zschunke Bros.....	1595
California Fruit Cannery's Association....	1235	Lemon extract. ( <i>See Extract, Lemon.</i> )	
Jam, Cranberry:		Lemon juice, Brooke's Lemos:	
Pioneer Preserving Co.....	1406	Brooke, C. M., & Sons.....	1413
Jam, Grape:		Lemon oil:	
California Fruit Cannery's Association....	1249	Heine & Co.....	1220
Jam, Peach:		Lemon oil, Terpeneless:	
McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276	Denmery, Charles.....	1933
Pioneer Preserving Co.....	1398	Lemos, Brooke's:	
Jam, Quince:		Brooke, C. M., & Sons.....	1413
McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276	Lima beans. ( <i>See Beans, Lima.</i> )	
Jam, Raspberry:		Loganberry jelly. ( <i>See Jelly, Loganberry.</i> )	
McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276	London creams (candy):	
Jam, Strawberry:		Bradley-Smith Co.....	1243
California Fruit Cannery's Association....	1235	Macaroni:	
McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276	Cini, D.....	1357
Jamaica ginger essence. ( <i>See Extract, Ginger, Jamaica.</i> )		Maull Bros.....	1278
Jelly, Apple:		Piccardo Macaroni Co.....	1806
Berry-Mayburn Co.....	1897	Piedmont & Napolitan Paste Co.....	1611
Bessire & Co.....	1593	Poleti, Coda & Rebecchi (Inc.).....	1643
Oelerich & Berry Co.....	1897	Puglisi, Antonio.....	1471
Van Lill, S. J., Co.....	1393	Russo, G., & Sons.....	1368
Jelly, Apple flavor:		Spicola, Francesco.....	1471
McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276	Spiropoulos & Costalupes.....	1324
Jelly, Apple and currant:		Tambascia, Nicholas.....	1811
Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622	Union Macaroni Co.....	1374
Jelly, Apple and loganberry:		Viviani, V., & Bro.....	1412
Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622	Youngstown Macaroni Co.....	1145, 1503
Jelly, Apple raspberry:		( <i>See also Noodles, Spaghetti.</i> )	
Towle Maple Products Co.....	1947	Mace:	
Jelly, Apple straw berry:		Steinwender-Stoffregen Coffee Co.....	1537
Towle Maple Products Co.....	1947	Malt breakfast food:	
		Heywood, Edwin F., & Co.....	1650
		Maple balls, Elk brand (candy):	
		Coughlin Bros.....	1927

## FOODS—Continued.

Maple butter hutch, Vermont:	N. J. No.
Maple Tree Sugar Co.....	1164
Maple flavor, Gate City Brand sugar butter:	
Kellogg Mfg. Co.....	1548, 1549
Kellogg-Birge Co.....	1549
Maple sirup. ( <i>See</i> Sirup, Maple.)	
Maple sugar:	
Arcadia Maple Co.....	1309
Brokaw Merchandise Co.....	1015
Standard Syrup Co.....	1101, 1502
Maple sugar butter, Cane and:	
Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar Co.....	1121, 1122
Maraschino cherries. ( <i>See</i> Cherries, Maraschino.)	
Mayflower cream cheese. ( <i>See</i> Cheese, Cream, Mayflower.)	
Meal, June pasture dairy:	
Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654
Meal, Pasture dairy:	
Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654
Meal. ( <i>See also</i> Alfalfa meal; Corn meal; Cottonseed meal.)	
Meat food products:	
Fairbanks Meat Co.....	1476
Pacific Cold Storage Co.....	1476
Middlings:	
Model Mill Co. (Inc.).....	1142
Milk:	
Alexander, J. B.....	1526
Barnesley, George H.....	1136
Bayliss, George H.....	1137
Blanche, George.....	1489
Blunt, Henry H.....	1929
Boberink, Henry A.....	1083
Bohlke, Chris.....	1083
Braun, Charles.....	1259
Carroll, G. E.....	1526
Coffee, James F.....	1083
Cox, James.....	1083
Deterding, Chris.....	1513
Evers, Ben.....	1526
French Bros.-Bauer Co.....	1892
Garde, Edward.....	1778
Grove, John W.....	1310
Hawkins, Richard D.....	1515
Hershey, Eli N.....	1424
Hildebrand, George L.....	1209
Hill, Almon.....	1486
Hoemm, John.....	1780
Holt, W. D.....	1490
Hopkins, W. E.....	1935
Hudson, Leonard.....	1083
Hudson, S. M.....	1526
Jackson, J. M.....	1484
Kelly, Carter.....	1748
Kelly, James S., & Sons.....	1748
Kenison, H. C.....	1360
Koechlin, E. J.....	1083
Kruse, Christ.....	1559
Lake, George W.....	1936
Lewis, Joseph F.....	1423
Lotshaw, John.....	1508
Lucas, George.....	1526
Lueker, Louis.....	1779
McAvoy, Dan.....	1083
Mack, Albert.....	1662

Milk—Continued.	N. J. No.
Meiman, John.....	1526
Menke, Henry.....	1526
Moock, George B.....	1259
Nostheide, H.....	1526
Null, Wm. C.....	1133
Orme, Wm. H., jr.....	1134
Oser, Charles.....	1083
Pevely Dairy Co.....	1932
Plump, J. T.....	1083
Regel, Henry.....	1092
Rohrkaste, Herman.....	1781
Rounds, E. R.....	1130
Schaeffer, Edward T.....	1498
Schuck, A. H.....	1083
Schuck, Jerome.....	1083
Schulte, L. H.....	1083
Shorten, J. W.....	1129
Smith, Charles E.....	1083
Smith, Howard L.....	1161
Spaulding, H. E.....	1485
Thomas, Clayborne A.....	1750
Thomas, Curtis W.....	1658
Thomas, Harry L.....	1311
Thomas, Russel C.....	1236
Walter, Chas. A.....	1132
West, J. F.....	1526
Wilder, W. C.....	1487
Woods, John Paul.....	1661
Yeaton, George H.....	1488
Zika, John.....	1782
Zimmerman, Benjamin F.....	1131
Zimmerman, Harvey L.....	1499
Milk, Condensed:	
Delavan Condensed Milk Co.....	1028
Libby, McNeill & Libby.....	1117
M. & O. Milk Co.....	1865
Stevens, T. M., & Co.....	1528
White Hall Condensed Milk Co.....	1069
Yam Hill Valley Condensed Milk Co.....	1528
Milk Evaporated:	
Cache Valley Condensed Milk Co.....	1496, 1879
Faultless Condensed Milk Co.....	1052, 1478
Fisher Bros.....	1717
Gordon, B. L., & Co.....	1496
M. & O. Milk Co.....	1114
Peltason Co.....	1478
Snohomish Condensed Milk Co.....	1747
West Coast Grocery Co.....	1747
Wildi, John, Evaporated Milk Co.....	1609
Willamette Valley Condensed Milk Co.....	1717
Milk, Powdered:	
Merrell-Soule Co.....	1303
Tulin, William J.....	1033
Wood & Selick.....	1364
Milk chocolate. ( <i>See</i> Chocolate, Milk.)	
Mincemeat:	
Brenneman, W. H.....	1067
Molasses:	
Corn Products Refining Co.....	1461
Metzel, T. B., Co.....	1835
Molasses temtors:	
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1399
Moyune brand extracts:	
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.....	1057







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## FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Sirup, Sorghum:		Tomato ketchup—Continued.	
Oelerich & Berry Co.....	1613	Blue Grass Canning Co.....	1195
Sirup, Sorghum and corn:		Brown, W. S., & Co.....	1714
Fort Scott Sorghum Sirup Co.....	1475,	Burlington Vinegar & Pickle Co.....	1003
1579, 1762, 1763, 1943		California Fruit Cannery's Association....	1235
Sodarine:		Chance's, R. C., Sons.....	1006, 1522, 1563
Sea Gull Specialty Co.....	1610	Cook, Charles I.....	1942
Sodic aluminic sulphate:		Corey, Henry B.....	1427
Superior Chemical Co.....	1105	Crine, R. V., Seed Co.....	1709, 1820, 1838
Sorghum sirup. ( <i>See</i> Sirup, Sorghum.)		Edler, Fred C.....	1054
Spaghetti:		Farmer's Loan & Trust Co.....	1427
Spiropoulos & Costalupes.....	1324	Flaccus, E. C., Co.....	1719
Spaghetti. ( <i>See also</i> Macaroni; Noodles.)		Frazier Packing Co....	1162, 1163, 1175, 1352, 1725
Stock feed. ( <i>See</i> Feeds.)		Guenther, J. E.....	1320
Strawberries, Crushed:		Harbauer-Marleau Co.....	1034, 1316, 1329, 1334
Warner-Jenkinson Co.....	1543	Henning, William, Co.....	1529
Strawberry extract. ( <i>See</i> Extract, Strawberry.)		Horton-Cato Mfg. Co.....	1714
Strawberry fruit juice. ( <i>See</i> Fruit juice, Strawberry.)		Huss-Edler Preserve Co.....	1054, 1826, 1872
Strawberry jam. ( <i>See</i> Jam, Strawberry.)		Jersey Packing Co.....	1358
Strawberry jelly. ( <i>See</i> Jelly, Strawberry.)		Kansas City Conserve Co.....	1405
Strawberry preserves. ( <i>See</i> Preserves, Strawberry.)		Kokomo Canning Co.....	1224
Succotash:		Kuehne, Otto, Preserving Co.....	1863, 1864
Burnham & Morrill Co.....	1869	Kuner Pickle Co.....	1670
Sugar, Maple. ( <i>See</i> Maple sugar.)		Leroux Cider & Vinegar Co.....	1095
Sugar, Northern Ohio:		Leslie, Arthur, Sauce Co.....	1724
Standard Syrup Co.....	1101, 1502	Lewis Packing Co.....	1241
Sugar, Vanilla bean:		McCord-Brady Co.....	1034
Rex Extract Co.....	1561	McMehen Preserving Co.....	1080, 1276
Sugar butter, maple flavor, Gate City Brand:		Michigan Refining & Preserving Co.....	1942
Kellogg Mfg. Co.....	1548, 1549	National Pickle & Canning Co. (Dodson-Braun Branch).....	1072, 1098, 1626, 1758
Kellogg-Birge Co.....	1549	New Blue Grass Canning Co.....	1320
Sugar corn:		Philadelphia Pickling Co.....	1075, 1690, 1761
Postville Co-operative Canning Co.....	1903	Pierce City Packing Co.....	1827
Sugar corn flakes:		Polk, J. T., Co.....	1090
Grain Products Co.....	1042	Pressing & Orr Co.....	1213
Scudders-Gale Grocer Co.....	1042	Rogers Canning Co.....	1920
Sugar feed. ( <i>See</i> Feeds, Sugar.)		Snyder, T. A., Preserve Co.....	1346, 1358
Sugar jelly. ( <i>See</i> Jelly, Sugar.)		Soper, A. C., & Co.....	1055, 1326, 1436
Sugar vinegar. ( <i>See</i> Vinegar.)		Spraul, George, Packing Co.....	1044,
Sugarota Dairy Feed:		1271 (suppl. to 1044)	
Northwest Mills Co.....	1840	Triumph Catsup & Pickle Co.....	1716
Sugarota Swine Feed:		Weller, H. N., & Co.....	1196
Northwest Mills Co.....	1840	Weller, J., Co.....	1199, 1201
Sulphate, Sodic aluminic:		Williams Bros. Co.....	1600
Superior Chemical Co.....	1105	Tomato ketchup, Oyster Bay Brand:	
Temtors, Clymer's Table Seerop:		.....	1085
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1367	Tomato ketchup, Pioneer Brand:	
Temtors, Molasses:		.....	1086
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1399	Tomato paste:	
Terpeneless lemon oil. ( <i>See</i> Lemon Oil, Terpeneless.)		Delgaizo, Florida.....	1477
Thyme oil:		Garamone, Frank A.....	1477
Dodge & Olcott Co.....	1666	Gidden, Herman M.....	1693
Tomato conserve:		Gross, Ignatius, Co.....	1469
Gross, Ignatius, Co.....	1646	Horner, Henry, & Co.....	1008
Tomato ketchup:		Kelty, Samuel L.....	1227
Alart & McGuire.....	1427	Philadelphia Pickling Co.....	1744
American Preserve Co.....	1510	Polinsky, H.....	1001
Anderson Canning Co.....	1004	Roncoroni, Pietro, Co.....	1053, 1065, 1231
Atlas Preserving Co.....	1269, 1381, 1729	Sachem's Head Preserving Co.....	1878
Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co.....	1534	Salem Canning Co.....	1338
Bicklen Winzer Grocer Co.....	1329	Tomato preserves. ( <i>See</i> Preserves, Tomato.)	
Bird Canning Co.....	1920	Tomato pulp:	
		American Syrup & Preserving Co....	1710, 1711
		Aughinbrough Canning Co.....	1785

## FOODS—Continued.

## Tomato pulp—Continued.

	N. J. No.
Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co.	1064, 1396, 1437, 1462, 1463, 1586, 1587, 1669
Baker, Walter S.	1532
Blaul's, John, Sons Co.	1607
Boehm & Holzkamp	1462
Buchanan Grocer Co.	1711
Dana, Anna L.	1407
Dana, John	1407
English Canning & Mfg. Co. (Inc.)	1509
Guenther, J. Ed.	1320
Haas Lieber Grocery Co.	1710
Hearn Co.	1267
Kokomo Canning Co.	1607
Langrall, J., & Bro.	1533
Levins, S. H., & Sons	1532
Lord-Mott Co.	1107
McLaughlin, J. M.	1625
New Blue Grass Canning Co.	1320, 1710, 1711, 1712
North East Preserving Works	1625
Phillips Packing Co.	1261
Raab, Charles (Inc.)	1619
Reinhart Grocer Co.	1712
Roberts Bros.	1632, 1715
Star Canning Co.	1607
Summers, Charles G., & Co. (Inc.)	1268
Torsch Packing Co.	1270
Tyler Can Co.	1793
Van Camp Packing Co.	1607
Williams, R. C., & Co.	1669
Tomato purée:	
Guenther, J. Ed.	1320
Levin's, S. H., Sons	1633
New Blue Grass Canning Co.	1106, 1320
Tomato sauce:	
Delgaizio, Florinda	1477
Ferrero, Vincent	1805
Garamone, Frank A.	1477
Gross, Ignatius, Co.	1242
Tomatoes:	
Ayars, Clinton B., Canning Co.	1237
Barley & Mundy	1910
Langrall, J., & Bro.	1482
Pearson, A. E., & Son	1371
Polk, J. T., Co.	1090
Virginia Can Co.	1910
Tonka and compound, Vanilla:	
Creamery Dairy Co.	1306
Hudson Mfg. Co.	1306
Tonka extract, Vanilla and. (See Extract, Vanilla and tonka.)	
Vanilla, All-bean:	
Warner-Jenkinson Co.	1449
Vanilla, Oleo-Resin:	
Gray, McLean & Percy	1687
Vanilla bean sugar:	
Rex Extract Co.	1561
Vanilla extract. (See Extract, Vanilla.)	
Vanillin powder:	
Watkins, J. R., Medical Co.	1940
Vanilla tonka and compound:	
Creamery Dairy Co.	1306
Hudson Mfg. Co.	1306
Vanilla and tonka extract. (See Extract, Vanilla and tonka.)	

## Vermont maple butter hotch:

	N. J. No.
Maple Tree Sugar Co.	1164
Vinegar:	
	1036
Avis Cider & Vinegar Co.	1550, 1617
Barrett & Barrett	1206
Board, Armstrong & Co.	1023, 1297
Braun, A., Mfg. Co.	1524
Burgie Vinegar Co.	1787
Callahan, A. P., & Co.	1151
Caro Vinegar Co.	1418
Central City Pickle Co.	1543, 1547
Chandler, B. T., & Son	1050, 1059, 1349, 1944
Chandler, Earl	1349
Davenport Vinegar & Pickling Works	1795
Eloma Mfg. Co.	1590
Erdmann's, H., Sons	1184
Fleischman Vinegar Works	1285
Gildehaus-Wulfling Co.	1844
Gregory, D. J., Vinegar Co.	1308
Haarmann Vinegar & Pickle Co. (Inc.)	1627
Hansell, Frank	1757
Harbauer-Marleau Co.	1193, 1287
Henning, Wm., Co.	1905
Huffman, W. D., Co.	1890
Illinois Vinegar Mfg. Co.	1597, 1786
Kuehne, Otto, Preserving Co.	1852
Lewis Packing Co.	1241
Louisville Cider & Vinegar Works	1225, 1683
McCusker-Hartz Co.	1824
Marshall Vinegar Co.	1652
Meyer, Chas. E., & Co.	1695
Mitchell Fruit & Grocery Co. (Inc.)	1627
Northern Pickle Co.	1746
Oakland Vinegar & Pickle Co.	1060, 1562
Off, Charles J., & Co.	1524
Ogden, H. H.	1410
Pacific Honey Co.	1410
Philadelphia Vinegar Co.	1757
Place, M. H. & M. S.	1885, 1941
Place Bros.	1553, 1554, 1555, 1618, 1676, 1884
Price & Lucas Cider & Vinegar Co.	1657, 1849
Prussing Bros.	1304
Purity Vinegar Works	1948
Queen City Cider Vinegar Mfg. Co.	1110
Robinson Cider Vinegar Co.	1258
Sharp Elliott Mfg. Co.	1007, 1363, 1769
Shelley, M. B., Mfg. Co.	1682
Southern Cider & Vinegar Co.	1252
Spielmann Bros. Co.	1159, 1200, 1298, 1441, 1822, 1829, 1831, 1832, 1889, 1948
Vermont Fruit Co.	1167
Weller, J., Co.	1915
West Coast Grocery Co.	1746
Western Fruit Products Co.	1743
Wilson, W. J., & Son	1119, 1120, 1290
Wilson Grocery Co.	1617
Zinke Mercantile Co.	1050
"Wafels, Crème":	
De Boer & Dik	1039
Walnuts:	
Maass, William	1565
Wheat:	
Hall Baker Grain Co.	1135, 1173
Walker Grain Co.	1173



## FOODS—Continued.

Wheat, fancy shorts, Winter:	N. J. No.	White fish, Lake Huron:	N. J. No.
Akin-Erskine Milling Co.....	1907	Booth Fisheries Co.....	1696
Whipped Cream Maple:		Whiting. (See Hake, Silver.)	
Central Candy Co.....	1512	Wintergreen extract. (See Extract, Wintergreen.)	
White clipped oats:			
Edgar-Morgan Co.....	1809		

## BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED DRINKS.

Apple cider. (See Cider.)	N. J. No.	Coca, Wine:	N. J. No.
Apricot brandy. (See Brandy, Apricot.)		Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843
Apricot cordial. (See Cordial, Apricot.)		Coca Cola:	
Atlas carbonated soda:		Coca Cola Co.....	1455
Wheeling Specialty Co.....	1922, 1923	Cocoa:	
Banana cordial. (See Cordial, Banana.)		Ambrosia Chocolate Co.....	1839
Beer:		Blommer, William C.....	1839
Benwood Brewing Co.....	1272	Dodd, George W.....	1839
"Bernardine":		Fahnestock, W. G.....	1839
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.....	1588
Berry Hill mineral water:		Schoenleber, Otto J.....	1839
Berry Hill Mineral Spring Co.....	1251	Stollwerck Bros. (Inc.).....	1588
Blackberry brandy. (See Brandy, Blackberry.)		Waco Drug Co.....	1588
Blackberry cordial. (See Cordial, Blackberry.)		Coffee:	
Blackberry juice:		Bour Co.....	1680
Shufeldt, Henry H., & Co.....	1667	Bour, J. M., Co.....	1286, 1680
Brandy, Apricot:		Bright, John B., & Son.....	1798
Golden Gate Fruit Co.....	1577	Brokaw Merchandise Co.....	1014
Miller, Tobias.....	1577	Brownell & Field Co.....	1853
Pure Food Distilling Co.....	1435	Clark, Coggin & Johnson Co.....	1898
Schlesinger & Bender.....	1248	Climax Coffee & Baking Powder Co.....	1017
Brandy, Blackberry:		(suppl. to 55)	
Pure Food Distilling Co.....	1435	Dannemiller Coffee Co.....	1689
Brandy, Cognac:		Force, W. H., & Co.....	1317
Mangini, G., & Sons.....	1530	International Coffee Co.....	1190, 1191, 1233
Brandy, Ginger:		Israel, Leon, & Bros.....	1084
Schlesinger & Bender.....	1248	Kenny, C. D., Co.....	1279
Brandy, Grape:		McLaughlin, W. F., & Co.....	1112
Basilea & Calandra.....	1592	Mitchell Bros.....	1317
Buchu gin. (See Gin, Buchu.)		Nichols, Austin, & Co.....	1833
Burgundy. (See Wine, Burgundy.)		Potter, Sloan & O'Donohue Co.....	1647
Burgundy, Sparkling:		Smith Bros. Co. (Ltd.).....	1295
Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing Co.....	1665	Thomson & Taylor Spice Co.....	1823
"Cacao, Crème de":		Wilde's, Samuel, Sons Co.....	1125
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247	Coffee, Kneipp Malt:	
"Cassis, Crème de":		Kneipp Malt Food Co.....	1727
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247	Coffee essence:	
Champagne. (See Wine, Champagne.)		Zverina, A.....	1189
Chateau Yquem:		Cognac brandy. (See Brandy, Cognac.)	
Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....	1417	Cordial, Apricot:	
Cherry cordial. (See Cordial, Cherry.)		Continental Distributing Co.....	1767
Cherry soda-water flavor, Special wild:		Golden Gate Fruit Co.....	1577
Blue Seal Supply Co.....	1040	Miller, Tobias.....	1577
Chicory:		National Fruit Products Co.....	1902
Muller, E. B., & Co.....	1828	Waltz Co.....	1684
Cider:		Cordial, Banana:	
Arbita Spring Water Co.....	1880	Tyson, William J.....	1523
Burgie Vinegar Co.....	1776	Cordial, Blackberry:	
National Fruit Products Co.....	1569	American Supply Co.....	1628
Tip Top Bottling Co.....	1362	Arrow Distilleries.....	1205
Clarendon natural mineral spring water:		Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1440
Clarendon Mineral Spring Co.....	1392	Kauffman, H. F., & Co.....	1598
Murray, Robert.....	1392	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247
Clearo:		Nathan, Emil.....	1628
Clearo Manufacturing & Bottling Works.....	1500	National Fruit Products Co.....	1902
Ogren, Charles F.....	1500	Rheinstrom, Minna W.....	1430
		Shufeldt, Henry H., & Co.....	1667
		Ullman, E. D.....	1628

## BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED DRINKS—Continued.

Cordial, Cherry:	N. J. No.	Jamaica Rum, Palmetto:	N. J. No.
Maury, A. C.....	1877	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1511
National Fruit Products Co.....	1902	Kneipp malt coffee:	
O'Donoghue, John.....	1877	Kneipp Malt Food Co.....	1727
Shapiro, Jacob F.....	1851	Kummel, Getreide:	
Cordial, Peach:		Beltman-Johnson Co.....	1672
Leary, J. A., Co.....	1755	Laubenheimer:	
Maury, A. C.....	1877	Stern, Moses R.....	1701
O'Donoghue, John.....	1877	Liquors. (See Wine.)	
Cordial, Wild cherry:		Malt extract:	
Universal Herbs Extract Co.....	1921	Hamm, Theodore, Brewing Co.....	1397
Cream of Hops:		Malt extract, Digesto:	
Temperance Beverage Co.....	1420, 1841	Hamm, Theo., Brewing Co.....	1908
"Crème de Cacao":		Malt tonic, Wurtzburger:	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247	Wurtzburger Malt Extract Co.....	1945
"Crème de Cassis":		Maraschino:	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1511
Crème de Menthe:		Mobile Buck Gin:	
Basilea & Calandra.....	1730	Blumenthal & Bickert (Inc.).....	1089
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1511	Niersteiner:	
Curacao:		Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1452
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1672	Orange curacao. (See Curacao, Orange.)	
Curacao, Orange:		Palmetto, Jamaica Rum. (See Rum, Palmetto Jamaica.)	
Basilea & Calandra.....	1521	Phosphates, Eclipse:	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247, 1511	Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1672
Damiana:		Piccadilly dry gin:	
Liebenthal Bros. & Co.....	1505	Sutton, Carden & Co. (Ltd.).....	1347
Della Stella:		Raspberry vinegar:	
Luca Importing Co.....	1703, 1704	Crown Cordial & Extract Co.....	1871
Digesto malt extract:		Royal lithia water:	
Hamm, Theo., Brewing Co.....	1908	Anderson, William H.....	1032
Essence, Coffee. (See Coffee essence.)		Rum, Palmetto Jamaica:	
Extract, Malt. (See Malt extract.)		Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1511
Getreide Kummel:		Sarsaparilla:	
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1672	Beaufont Lithia Water Co.....	1466
Gin, Buchu:		Sauterne, Sparkling:	
Lobe, Phillip, & Son.....	1480	Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing Co....	1665
Gin, Cucurbita:		Seuppennong wine. (See Wine, Seuppennong.)	
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1672	Sirup, Tamarind:	
Gin, Mobile Buck:		Bernogozzi, W. P.....	1082
Blumenthal & Bickert (Inc.).....	1089	De Bernardi, D., & Co.....	1924
Gin, Piccadilly Dry:		Finora & Co.....	1924
Sutton, Carden & Co. (Ltd.).....	1347	Stern, Moses R.....	1701
Gin, Turkey:		Soda, Carbonated, Atlas:	
Straus, Gunst & Co.....	1255	Wheeling Specialty Co.....	1922, 1923
Ginger ale:		Soda-water flavor, Cherry:	
Beaufont Lithia Water Co.....	1026	Blue Seal Supply Co.....	1040
Ginger brandy. (See Brandy, Ginger.)		Soda-water sirup cola:	
Grape brandy. (See Brandy, Grape.)		Hutchinson, W. H., & Son.....	1031
Grape juice:		Special wild-cherry soda-water flavor:	
Bass Islands Vineyards Co.....	1348	Blue Seal Supply Co.....	1040
Duroy & Haines Co.....	1283	Tamarind sirup. (See Sirup, Tamarind.)	
Flickinger, S. M., Co.....	1045	Tate Spring natural mineral water:	
Granger, W. H., & Co.....	1045	Tate Spring Co.....	1140
Grape Products Co. (Inc.).....	1045	Tomlinson, Oscar R.....	1140
Mohr Wine Co.....	1895	Tea:	
Plimpton, Cowan & Co.....	1045	Arbuckle Bros.....	1916
Hop cream:		Orr, Jackson & Co.....	1916
Ogren, Charles F.....	1497	Temperance tonic:	
Hop tonic:		Jung Brewing Co.....	1911
Temperance Beverage Co.....	1420	Temperine:	
Hops, Cream of:		Laevison, A. M., & Co.....	1599
Temperance Beverage Co.....	1420, 1841	Tonic, Temperance:	
Imperial spring water:		Jung Brewing Co.....	1911
Morgan, Alfred Y.....	1692		
Morgan, John.....	1692		



## BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED DRINKS—Continued.

	N. J. No.	Wine—Continued.	N. J. No.
Turkey gin. (See Gin, Turkey.)		Girardi, Carlo	1754
Vermouth:		Girardi, Carmine	1754
Graffini, J., & Co.	1792	Girardi, Charles	1754
Hirsch, S., Distilling Co.	1354	Kline Bros.	1887
Minuet Cordial Co.	1354	Lucca Produce Wine Co.	1754
Vinegar, Raspberry. (See Raspberry vine-		Milanesi, Alberto	1754
gar.)		Schmidt, A., Jr., & Bros. Wine Co.	1016
Water, Berry Hill mineral:			(suppl. to 83)
Berry Hill Mineral Spring Co.	1251	Sweet Valley Wine Co.	1016 (suppl. to 83)
Water, Clarendon natural mineral spring:		Wine, Burgundy:	
Clarendon Mineral Spring Co.	1392	Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing Co.	1665
Murray, Robert	1392	Gauthier, Victor, & Sons (Inc.)	1726
Water, Imperial spring:		Wine, Champagne:	
Morgan, Alfred Y.	1692	Bardenheier, John, Wine & Liquor Co.	1144
Morgan, John	1692	Bettman-Johnson Co.	1653
Water, Mineral:		Diamond Wine Co. (Inc.)	1144
Pike County Mineral Springs Co.	1950	Finke's, A., Widow	1020
Water, Royal lithia:		Groezinger, Emile A.	1020
Anderson, William H.	1032	Hommel, M., Wine Co.	1931
Water, Star Well:		Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.	1247
Richards, T. S., and Frank	1845	Ripin & Co.	1149
Star Well Co.	1845	Schraubstadter, Ernest	1020
Water, Tate Spring natural mineral:		Wilson Fruit Juice Co.	1226
Tate Spring Co.	1140	Wine, Chateau Yquem:	
Tomlinson, Oscar R.	1140	Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.	1417
Water, Veronica Medicinal Spring:		Wine, Laubenheimer:	
Kimball, F. H., Water Co.	1802	Stern, Moses R.	1701
Water, Whittle's epsom-lithia:		Wine, Niersteiner:	
Whittle Springs Co.	1139	Bettman-Johnson Co.	1452
Whisky:		Wine, Sauterne:	
Arey, D. L., Distilling Co.	1937	Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing Co.	1665
McCormack, J. A.	1111	Wine, Scuppernong:	
Whittle's epsom-lithia water:		Sweet Valley Wine Co.	1649, 1913
Whittle Springs Co.	1139	Wine coca:	
Wine:		Goshen Pharmacal Co.	1843
Bettman-Johnson Co.	1483	Wurtzbürger malt tonic:	
California Wine Association	1887	Wurtzbürger Malt Extract Co.	1945
Dorn, John G.	1016 (suppl. to 83)		
Girard, Frank	1754		

## DRUGS.

	N. J. No.	Beauty cream, Kintho:	N. J. No.
Acetanilid tablets:		Kintho Mfg. Co.	1379
Columbus Pharmacal Co.	1848	Beef, iron, and wine:	
Acetphenetidin:		Kent Drug Co.	1474
McCoy-Howe Co.	1810	Berry's freckle ointment:	
Aloin, belladonna, and nux vomica tablets:		Berry, Dr. C. H., Co.	1376
McCoy-Howe Co.	1810	(Bitters) Fernet-Branca:	
Aloin, iron, and strychnin:		Annunziato, N.	1909
McCoy-Howe Co.	1810	Gandolfi, L., & Co.	1909
Antikamnia tablets:		Insley, John N.	1909
Antikamnia Chemical Co.	1056	Maiolatesi, D., & Co.	1284
Antimalario, Ferro-China:		Bitters (Fernet Milano):	
Saunig A., & Co.	1222	Italian Importing Co.	1152
Antipain tablets, Dr. Caldwell's:		(Bitters) Ferro-China bisleri:	
Horter, "John" W.	1545	Annunziato, N.	1909
Asthma, Dr. Tucker's specific for:		Ceribelli, G., & Co.	1909
Tucker, Nathan	1077	Insley, John N.	1909
Asthma cure, Stello's:		Bitters, Ferro-China Bisleri-Bisleri's:	
Muller, William H.	1179	Maiolatesi, D., & Co.	1284
Baby's Friend, Kopp's:		Blaud's tablets, ferruginous and nux vomica:	
Kopp, Mrs. J. A.	1068	McCoy-Howe Co.	1810
Balsam, Denton's healing:		Boro Pepsin, Laxative:	
Hall & Ruckel	1464, 1465	Senoret Chemical Co.	1232
Belladonna, nux vomica, and aloin tablets:			
McCoy-Howe Co.	1810		

## DRUGS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Brain Restorative, Dr. Peeble's:		Damiana tonic:	
Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.)	1079	Eldorado Wine Co.	1866
Caffein citrate tablets:		Leary, J. A., Co.	1866
Goshen Pharmacal Co.	1843	Minster, Samuel D.	1866
Caldwell's, Dr., antipain tablets:		Denton's healing balsam:	
Horter, "John" W.	1545	Hall & Ruckel.	1464, 1465
Caldwell's, Dr., rheumatism cure:		Detchon's, Dr., relief for rheumatism:	
Horter, "John" W.	1544	Detchon, I. A.	1091
Calomel tablets:		Detchon's, Dr., relief for rheumatism tablets:	
Goshen Pharmacal Co.	1843	Detchon, I. A.	1091
Calomel and soda tablets:		Dixie fever and pain powder:	
Goshen Pharmacal Co.	1843	Morris-Morton Drug Co.	1178
Camphor:		Drug-habit cure:	
Middleton, L. D.	1428	Maplewood Sanatorium.	1891
Cancer, Dr. Johnson's mild combination		St. James Society.	1291
treatment for:		Stephens, Dr. J. L., Co.	1891
Johnson, O. A.	1058 (suppl. to 266)	Epilepsy cure:	
Castor oil:		Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.)	1079
Adams, Charles H., Co. (Ltd.)	1606	Epilepsy remedy, Dr. Lindley's:	
Catarrh cure, Hall's:		Hollowell, A. K.	1093
Cheney, F. J.	1182	New Vienna Medicine Co.	1093
Cheney Medicine Co.	1182	Epilepsy treatment, Dr. Towns's:	
Cerrodanie capsules:		Towns's, Dr., Medical Co.	1170
Cerrodanie Co.	1025	Extract of smoke:	
Jameson, Samuel H.	1025	Krauser, E., & Bro.	1842
Cherry balsam, Dr. Kennedy's:		Extract, Fluid, golden seal:	
Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.	1234	Goshen Pharmacal Co.	1843
Chewing gum. (See Gum, Chewing.)		Fagret's hair tonic:	
Cholera mixture, Sun:		Brun, B. Lucien.	1673
Merchants' Drug Corporation.	1063	Fagret, L., Co.	1673
Coca cali saya:		Fernet-Branca bitters:	
Shepard Pharmacal Co.	1219	Annunziato, N.	1909
Coca leaves:		Gandolfi, L., & Co.	1909
Hillier's, R., Sons Co.	1674	Insley, John N.	1909
Cocktail, gold medal coffee:		Maiolatesi, D., & Co.	1284
Mihalovitch Co.	1282	(Fernet Milano) bitters:	
Cod-liver oil cream, Morse's:		Italian Importing Co.	1152
Morse, Hazen.	1221	Ferro-China Antimalarico:	
Coderre's infants' sirups:		Saunig, A., & Co.	1222
Mortimer, George, & Co.	1277	Ferro-China bisleri:	
Coffee cocktail, Gold medal:		Annunziato, N.	1909
Mihalovitch Co.	1282	Ceribelli, G., & Co.	1909
Colocynth, Powdered:		Insley, John N.	1909
Woodward, Allaire, & Co.	1012	Ferro-China Bisleri-Bisleri's bitters:	
Consumption, Cure for, Prof. Hoff's:		Maiolatesi, D., & Co.	1284
Bendiner & Schlesinger.	1551	Ferruginous, Blaud's (tablets), and nux vom-	
Schlesinger, Maurice C.	1551	ica:	
Cough drops, Williams' Russian:		McCoy-Howe Co.	1810
Williams, J. D., & Bro. Co.	1197	Fever and pain powder, Dixie:	
Cream, Morse's (cod-liver oil):		Morris-Morton Drug Co.	1178
Morse, Hazen.	1221	Flatulence tablets:	
Croup remedy, Hoxsie's:		McCoy-Howe Co.	1810
Kells Co.	1218	Fluid extract golden seal:	
Cuticura ointment:		Goshen Pharmacal Co.	1843
Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation.	1691	Freckle ointment, Berry's:	
Cuticura soap:		Berry, Dr. C. H., Co.	1376
Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation.	1691	German headache powder:	
Damiana, Mexican:		Tallman, Warren D.	1350
Eldorado Wine Co.	1866	Gessler's magic headache wafers:	
Minster, Samuel D.	1866	Gessler, Max.	1051
Damiana compound tablets:		Gold medal coffee cocktail:	
Goshen Pharmacal Co.	1843	Mihalovitch Co.	1282
Damiana elixir:		Golden seal, Fluid extract:	
Mihalovitch Co.	1882	Goshen Pharmacal Co.	1843
Damiana extract with saw palmetto:		Gum, Chewing:	
Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co.	1560	American Chic Co.	1939
		Sterling Remedy Co.	1078

## DRUGS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Gum tragacanth:		Moffett's, Dr., Teethina:	
Hopkins, J. L., & Co.....	1881	Flourney, T. N.....	1019
Hair balsam:		Moffett, C. J., Medicine Co.....	1019
Wells, E. S.....	1228	Morphin cure:	
(Hair dye) Walnut oil:		Lexington Drug & Chemical Co.....	1495
Mayor, Henry A.....	1677	Morse's cream:	
Mayor Walnut Oil Co.....	1677	Morse, Hazen.....	1221
Hair tonic, Fagret's:		Nerv-tonic, Dr Peeble's:	
Brun, B. Lucien.....	1673	Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.)	1079
Fagret, L., Co.....	1673	Nerve restorer, Dr. Kline's great:	
Hall's catarrh cure:		Kline, Dr. R. H., Co.....	1070
Cheney, F. J.....	1182	Niter, Sweet spirits of:	
Cheney Medicine Co.....	1182	Merchants' Drug Corporation.....	1063
Headache powder, German:		Nitroglycerin:	
Tallman, Warren D.....	1350	Swan-Myers Co.....	1796
Headache powders, Peck's:		Nitroglycerin tablets:	
Peck-Johnson Co.....	1157	Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843
Headache wafers, Gessler's magic:		McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810
Gessler, Max.....	1051	Nitroglycerin triturates:	
Henbane leaves, Granulated:		Lafayette Pharmacal Co.....	1799
Hillier's, R., Sons Co.....	1674	Nux vomica, aloin, and belladonna tablets:	
Herculine tonic, Dr. Kennedy's:		McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810
Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234	Nux vomica extract tablets:	
Hoff's, Prof., Cure for consumption:		McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810
Bendiner & Schlesinger.....	1551	Nux vomica, Tablets ferruginous, and	
Schlesinger, Maurice C.....	1551	Blaud's:	
Hoxsie's croup remedy:		McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810
Kells Co.....	1218	Oil, Walnut:	
Hydrogen peroxid:		Mayor, Henry A.....	1677
Langley & Michaels Co.....	1390	Mayor Walnut Oil Co.....	1677
Meyer Bros. Drug Co.....	1539	Oil. (See also Castor oil.)	
Infants' sirups, Coderre's:		Ointment, Cuticura:	
Mortimer, George, & Co.....	1277	Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation....	1691
Iron, and wine, Beef:		Oxidine:	
Kent Drug Co.....	1474	Patton-Worsham Drug Co.....	1035
Iron, aloin, and strychnin:		Pain powder, Dixie fever and:	
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Morris-Morton Drug Co.....	1178
Johnson's, Dr., mild combination treatment		Peck's headache powders:	
for cancer:		Peck-Johnson Co.....	1157
Johnson, O. A.....	1058 (suppl. to 266)	Peeble's, Dr., Brain Restorative:	
Kamala, Ground:		Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.)	1079
Woodward, Allaire & Co.....	1011	Peeble's, Dr., Nerv-Tonic:	
Kennedy's, Dr., cherry balsam:		Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.)	1079
Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234	Pepsin, Laxative Boro:	
Kennedy's, Dr., Herculine tonic:		Senoret Chemical Co.....	1232
Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234	Peroxid cream, A. D. S.:	
Kennedy's, Dr., Worm sirup:		American Druggists Syndicate.....	1194
Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234	Peroxid of hydrogen. (See Hydrogen per-	
Kintho beauty cream:		oxid.)	
Kintho Manufacturing Co.....	1379	Pink root:	
Kline's, Dr., great nerve restorer:		Rosenbaum, Isaac, & Sons.....	1339
Kline, Dr. R. H., Co.....	1070	Piso's cure:	
Kopp's Baby's Friend:		Piso Co.....	1912
Kopp, Mrs. J. A.....	1068	Radio-sulpho:	
La Sanadora:		Schuch, Philip, jr.....	1049
Romero, Benigo.....	1076	Radio-sulpho brew:	
Laudanum:		Schuch, Philip, jr.....	1049
Merchants' Drug Corporation.....	1063	Rheumatic cure:	
Laxative Boro Pepsin:		Fitch Remedy Co.....	1024
Senoret Chemical Co.....	1232	Rheumatism, Dr., Detchon's relief for:	
Lindley's, Dr., epilepsy remedy:		Detchon, I. A.....	1091
Hollowell, A. K.....	1093	Rheumatism cure, Dr. Caldwell's:	
New Vienna Medicine Co.....	1093	Horter, "John" W.....	1544
Make-man tablets:		Rheumatism tablets, Dr. Detchon's relief for:	
Klingel, Henry.....	1706	Detchon, I. A.....	1091
Mexican damiana. (See Damiana, Mexican.)			

## DRUGS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Salol tablets:		Sweet's honey vermifuge:	
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co.....	1113
Saw palmetto, Extract of damiana with:		Teethina, Dr. Moffett's:	
Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co.....	1560	Flourney, T. N.....	1019
Seneka root, Granulated:		Moffett, C. J., Medicine Co.....	1019
Hillier's, R., Sons Co.....	1674	Towns', Dr., epilepsy treatment:	
Senna, Alexandria:		Towns', Dr., Medical Co.....	1170
Hopkins, J. L., & Co.....	1881	Tragacanth, Gum:	
Senna, Alex., powdered:		Hopkins, J. L., & Co.....	1881
Huber & Fuhrman Drug Mills.....	1009, 1010	Tucker's, Dr., specific for asthma:	
Senna leaves, Alexandria:		Tucker, Nathan.....	1077
Hillier's, R., Sons Co.....	1674	Turpentine:	
Senna leaves, Tinnevely:		American Coffee Co.....	1443
Hillier's, R., Sons Co.....	1674	Bang, Charles.....	1373
Smoke, Extract of:		Barclay Naval Stores Co.....	1373
Krauser, E. & Bro.....	1842	Carolina Pine Products Co.....	1608
Soap, Cuticura:		Gilman, Z. D.....	1022
Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation....	1691	Pennsylvania Alcohol & Chemical Co....	1124
Soda, Calomel and, tablets:		Vermifuge, Sweet's honey:	
Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843	Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co.....	1113
Sodium salicylate tablets:		Veronica medicinal spring water:	
Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843	Kimball, F. H., Water Co.....	1802
Soothing sirup, Wood's:		"Vino Vito":	
Wood, William J.....	1322	American Cordial & Distilling Co.....	1215
Stello's asthma cure:		Walnut oil:	
Muller, William H.....	1179	Mayor, Henry A.....	1677
Stramonium leaves:		Mayor Walnut Oil Co.....	1677
Hillier's, R., Sons Co.....	1674	Williams's Russian cough drops:	
Huber & Fuhrman Drug Mills.....	1816	Williams, J. D., & Bro. Co.....	1197
Strychnin, aloin and iron:		Wine, Beef, iron, and:	
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Kent Drug Co.....	1474
Strychnin nitrate tablets:		Witch-hazel:	
Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843	Cotton, C., L., Perfume & Extract Co....	1784
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Styron, Beggs & Co.....	1850
Sun cholera mixture:		Tunkhannock Distilling Co.....	1850
Merchants' Drug Corporation.....	1063	Wood's soothing sirup:	
Sweet spirits of niter:		Wood, William J.....	1322
Merchants' Drug Corporation.....	1063	Worm sirup, Dr. Kennedy's:	
		Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1951.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF STOCK FEED.

On November 11, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 75 sacks of stock feed remaining unsold and in the original unbroken packages in the possession of W. L. and W. M. Fain, Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the product had been shipped on July 24, 1911, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Georgia and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On bags) "100 lbs Katl-Eat G. E. Patteson & Co., Memphis, Tenn. 100 Lbs, Katl-Eat." (On shipping tags) "100 Lbs. Katl-Eat Dairy Feed Manufactured by G. E. Patteson & Co., Memphis, Tenn., Guaranteed Analysis: Protein, 15.00%; Starch & Sugar, 59.00%; Fat, 3.5%; Fibre, 12.00%. Made from Corn, Molasses, Alfalfa, Hay, and Cotton Seed Meal."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that rice hulls were mixed with and in part substituted for the constituent elements in the guaranteed formula printed on the tags attached to the sacks of the product, as set forth above; whereas, in truth and in fact, the product was not composed of such constituent elements, but was adulterated so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength.

On June 11, 1912, the said W. L. and W. M. Fain, claimants, having admitted the allegations in the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to the claimants upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$100, conditioned that claimants relabel the product so as to show the presence of rice straw as one of its ingredients, and so as to contain the following words: 'Made from corn, molasses, alfalfa hay, rice straw, and cottonseed meal,' in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14, 1912.



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1952.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF CIDER.

On April 4, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 15 kegs of cider remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of E. L. Martin & Co., Lexington, Ky., alleging that the product had been shipped on January 29, 1912, by the National Fruit Products Co., Memphis, Tenn., and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Kentucky, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Apple Cider—Guarantee. The contents of this package, as originally filled, are guaranteed to be made from apple juice, fortified with sugar. (No distilled Spirits, wine fermented juice of grapes or other small fruits or alcoholic liquors being added). Contains  $\frac{1}{10}$  of 1 percent benzoate of soda and artificial sweetening matter and conforms to the provisions of the food and drug act as passed by Congress June 30, 1906. We also guarantee the contents of this package, as originally filled to be exempt from internal revenue tax, National Fruit Products Co. Memphis, Tenn." "Guaranteed Apple Base Cider. E. L. Martin and Co. Lexington, Ky—From National Fruit Products Co. Incorporated; Memphis, Tenn."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that in each of the kegs another substance than cider had been substituted in part for cider, to wit, fermented starch sugar, which said substance had been mixed and packed in imitation of cider in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed, and thereby the quality and strength of said product had been reduced. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product bore a statement regarding the substance contained therein which was false and misleading, to wit, the statement, among other things, "Apple Cider—Guar-

antee. The contents of this package, as originally filled, are guaranteed to be made from Apple Juice, fortified with sugar (No distilled Spirits, wine, fermented juice of grapes or other small fruits or alcoholic liquors being added). Contains  $\frac{1}{16}$  of 1 percent benzoate of soda and artificial sweetening matter and conforms to the provisions of the food and drugs act as passed by Congress June 30, 1906. We also guarantee the contents of this package, as originally filled to be exempt from the internal revenue tax, National Fruit Products Co, Memphis, Tenn." in large type, and the remainder of the statement was in much smaller type and conveyed the impression and produced the belief that the product was pure apple cider; and also the statement, among other things, "Apple Cider made from Apple Juice, Fortified with Sugar.", which said statements conveyed the impression and produced the belief that the product was apple cider sweetened with sucrose, and said statements were false and misleading, in that they represented the contents of each of the packages to be cider, that is to say, cider made from the juice of apples, and that said product was sweetened with sucrose, whereas in truth and in fact the contents of the packages were a mixture of cider and starch sugar fermented, which said mixture was inferior to the product by said labels represented to be contained in the packages.

On July 26, 1912, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 15, 1912.*

1952



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1953.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED VINEGAR.

On or about April 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 71 barrels of so-called vinegar remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Kelly Storage & Distributing Co. (Inc.), Lexington, Ky., alleging that the product had been shipped on February 21, 1911, by Spielmann Bros. Co. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Kentucky, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Guaranteed Cider Vinegar 4 per centum Purity Vinegar Works. 9537. Purity Vinegar Works, Purity Co. Pure Cider Vinegar, Canastota, N. Y."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of another substance than cider vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels and brands on the product bore a statement falsely indicating that the contents of each of the barrels was cider vinegar, when in truth and in fact it was not cider vinegar.

On July 26, 1912, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal. On October 3, 1912, an amended judgment was entered, under the terms of which it was ordered that the product should be released to said Spielmann Bros. Co., claimant, upon payment of all costs of the action and the execution of bond in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1912.





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1954.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 17, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against William Kenthe, alias William Keuthe, of Dorsey, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 11, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 19,000,000 bacteria per cc. plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 1,000,000 *B. coli* group. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On July 17, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* and the court imposed sentence to be satisfied upon the payment of \$37.50.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 15, 1912.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1955.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 17, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Gerd D. Johnson, Dorsey, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 11, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 1.0313; fat by Babcock, 2.2 per cent; solids calculated from fat and specific gravity, 10.63 per cent; solids not fat, 8.43 per cent; formaldehyde, negative; that the milk in question had been skimmed. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent of the product, to wit, fat, had been in part abstracted so as to reduce and lower its strength and quality.

On July 17, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to the information and the court imposed sentence to be satisfied upon the payment of \$37.50.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 15, 1912.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1956.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 25, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John A. Braundmaer, sr., Alhambra, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 14, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results : 8,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 4,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C.; all alkaline; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On July 25, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$12.50.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1912.



F. & D. Nos. 3681 to 3686, inclusive.

I. S. Nos. 4557-d to 4563-d, 4565-d, 4566-d, 4567-d, 4571-d, 9921-d, 9906-d, 9920-d, 9960-d, 1438-d, 1439-d, 1440-d, 1410-d to 1414-d, 683-d, 684-d, 685-d.

Issued February 24, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1957.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 8, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information in six counts against the Union Dairy Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri—

(1) On or about July 22, 1911, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) 2,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 6,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C.; all alkaline; 100 *B. coli* group; 100 streptococci. (Sample No. 2) 6,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 7,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C.; all alkaline; 1,000 *B. coli* group. (Sample No. 3) 5,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 8,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C.; 3,000,000 acid organisms; 100 gas-producing organisms. (Sample No. 4) 6,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 4,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C.; 200,000 acid organisms; 10,000 *B. coli* group. (Sample No. 5) 6,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 2,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C.; 500,000 acid organisms; 1,000 *B. coli* group; 10,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 6) 8,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 12,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C.; all alkaline; 100 *B. coli* group; 10,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 7) 7,300,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 11,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at

37° C.; 10,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 8) 3,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 4,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C.; 1,000,000 acid organisms; 1,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 9) 13,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 7,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 1,000,000 acid organisms; 100 *B. coli* group. (Sample No. 10) 10,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 8,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C.; 3,000,000 acid organisms; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 11) 5,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 7,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C.; 100 *B. coli* group. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted wholly or in large part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, to wit, bacteria, including *B. coli* group, streptococci, and acid organisms, and said product was filthy and decomposed.

(2) On July 13, 1911, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: 1,300,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 4,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C.; 100 per cent acid; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 10,000 streptococci. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product consisted wholly or in large part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, to wit, bacteria, including *B. coli* group, and streptococci, and said product was filthy and decomposed.

(3) On July 15, 1911, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) 3,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 4,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C.; all acid colonies; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 2) 4,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 20,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C.; 100 per cent acid; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 3) 5,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 15,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C.; all acid colonies; 10,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000 streptococci. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product consisted wholly or in large part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, to wit, bacteria, including *B. coli* group, streptococci, and acid organisms, and the product was filthy and decomposed.



(4) On July 10, 1911, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) 13,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 100,000 gas-producing organisms; 1,000,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 2) 13,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 3) 130,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product consisted wholly or in large part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, to wit, bacteria, including *B. coli* group, streptococci, and gas-producing organisms, and said product was filthy and decomposed.

(5) On or about July 7, 1911, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) 50,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 40,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C.; 40,000,000 acid organisms; 1,000,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 2) 50,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days, at 37° C.; 100,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C.; 100,000,000 acid organisms; 1,000,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 3) 34,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 50,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C.; 50,000,000 acid organisms; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 4) 6,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 14,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C.; 14,000,000 acid organisms; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 5) 19,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 22,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C.; 22,000,000 acid organisms; 1,000,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000,000 streptococci. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product consisted wholly or in large part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, to wit, bacteria, including *B. coli* group, streptococci, and acid organisms, and the product was filthy and decomposed.

(6) On or about July 13, 1911, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) 120,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 200,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C.; 10,000 acid organisms; 100 gas-producing organisms. (Sample No. 2) 160,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.;



3,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C.; 2,000 acid organisms; 1,000 gas-producing organisms. (Sample No. 3) 1,400,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 210,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C; 40,000 acid organisms; 1,000 *B. coli* group; 10,000 streptococci. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product consisted wholly or in large part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, to wit, bacteria, including *B. coli* group, streptococci, acid organisms, and gas-producing organisms, and said product was filthy and decomposed.

On July 29, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and on July 30, 1912, the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs on each count thereof, making a total fine of \$150, with costs.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16, 1912.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1958.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On August 12, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Pearly Haycraft, Miles Station, Ill., charging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On July 7, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) 200,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 250,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C.; all alkaline; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 2) 25,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 30,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C.; 100 acid; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

(2) On July 15, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 3) 15,000,000 bacteria per cc plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 14,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; all alkaline; 10,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 4) 7,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 2,400,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; all acid colonies; 10,000 *B. coli* group; 10,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent of the milk, to wit, fat, had been in part

abstracted so as to reduce and lower its strength and quality, and it was deficient in fat at the time of shipment.

On August 12, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25, with costs of \$12.50.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 16, 1912.*

1958



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1959.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On August 9, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Henry Hunt, Miles Station, Ill., charging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 7, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) 50,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 50,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; all alkaline; 10,000 *B. coli* group. (Sample No. 2) 300,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 270,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; all alkaline; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 3) 3,900,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 3,800,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 100 per cent acid; 1,000,000 gas-producing organisms. (Sample No. 4) 150,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 100,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; all alkaline; 1,000,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On August 9, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$12.50.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16, 1912.





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1960.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 10, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Arthur H. Smith, Moro, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On July 19, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 1.0312; fat by Babcock, 2.4 per cent; solids calculated from fat and specific gravity, 10.83 per cent; solids not fat, 8.43 per cent; formaldehyde, negative. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

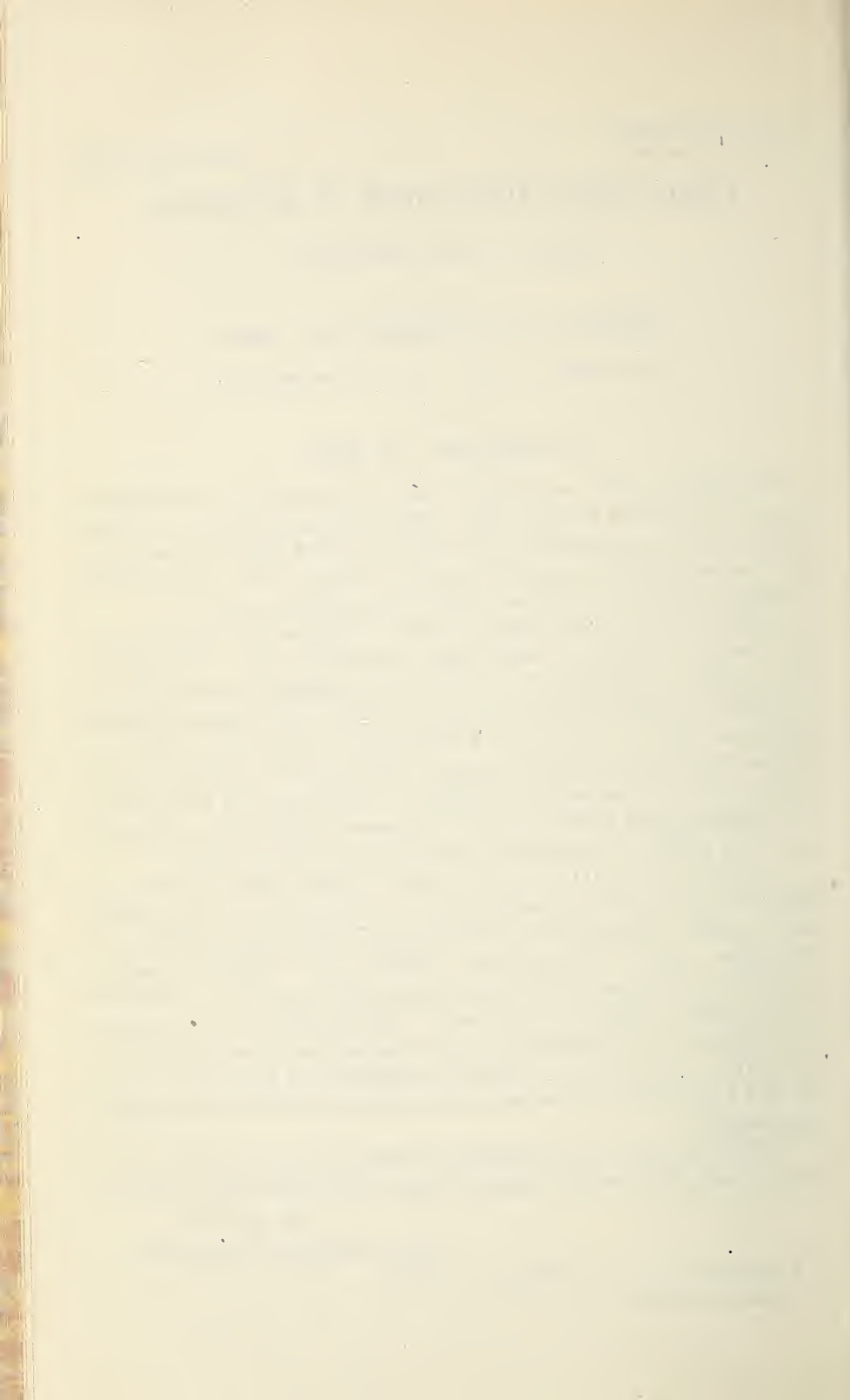
(2) On July 19, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 1,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 1,000,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was deficient in fat, that is to say, that a valuable constituent of the milk, to wit, fat, had been in part abstracted, so as to reduce and lower its strength and quality.

On July 10, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 with costs of \$12.50.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16, 1912.



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1961.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 25, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Henry V. Espenschied, of Alhambra, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 14, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) 60,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 90,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 60,000,000 acid organisms; 10,000,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 2) 7,000,000 bacteria per cc plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 14,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 6,000,000 acid organisms; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 3) 110,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 20,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; all acid colonies; 10,000,000 *B. coli* group; 10,000,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On July 25, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$12.50.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16, 1912.





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1962.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 25, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said District an information against Henry Rust, Bunker Hill, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 11, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) 12,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 10,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 2) 150,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 1,000,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 3) 22,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 1,000,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On August 1, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$12.50.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C. November 18, 1912.

68708°—No. 1962—13







# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1963.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 10, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John Unterbrink, Moro, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On July 11, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 30,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 10,000,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

(2) On July 11, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 1.0257; fat, by Babcock, 3.6 per cent; solids calculated from fat and specific gravity, 10.90 per cent; solids not fat, 7.30 per cent; refraction of serum at 20° C., 41.5; nitrates in serum, negative; formaldehyde, negative. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product had water mixed and packed with it, which reduced and lowered its strength and quality.

On July 10, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$12.50.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1912.



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1964.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 10, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Fred C. Zoelzer, Moro, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On July 11, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 8,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 1,000,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

(2) On July 11, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 1.0261; fat by Babcock, 4.0 per cent; solids calculated from fat and specific gravity, 11.48 per cent; solids not fat, 7.48 per cent; refraction of serum at 20° C., 38.1; nitrates in serum, positive; formaldehyde, negative. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product had water mixed and packed with it, which reduced and lowered its strength and quality.

On July 10, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$12.50.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1912.





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1965.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 10, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Fred Unterbrink, Moro, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On July 11, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 3,000,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 1,000,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

(2) On July 19, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 15,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 2,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., 100 per cent acid; 1,000,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000,000 streptococci. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On July 10, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$12.50.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1912.



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1966.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 10, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Z. E. Bivens, Moro, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On July 19, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 25,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 20,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., 100 per cent acid; 1,000,000 *B. coli* group. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

(2) On July 11, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 12,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 1,000,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On July 10, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$12.50.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1912.



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1967.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 10, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against H. M. Cooper, Moro, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 19, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 1.0267; fat by Babcock, 3.0 per cent; solids calculated from fat and specific gravity, 10.43 per cent; solids not fat, 7.43 per cent; refraction of serum at 20° C., 36.8; nitrates in serum, positive; formaldehyde, negative. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had water mixed and packed with it, which reduced and lowered its strength and quality. Adulteration of the product was further alleged in count two of the information for the reason that a valuable constituent of the milk, to wit, fat, had been in part abstracted, so as to lower and reduce its strength and quality.

On July 10, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$12.50.

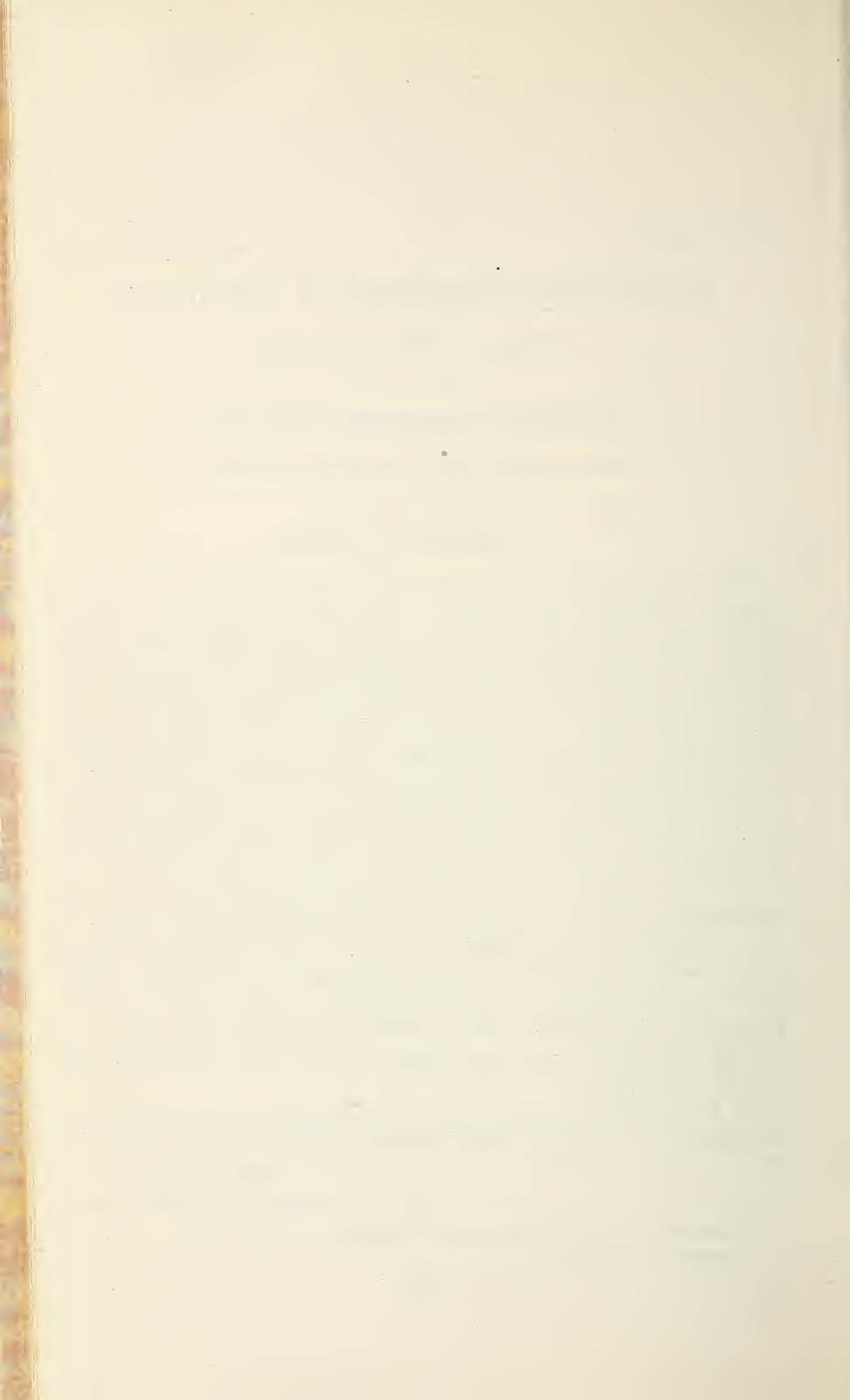
W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1912.







# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1968.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 31, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against James Morrison, Carpenter, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 12, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 1.031; fat by Babcock, 2.7 per cent; solids calculated from fat and specific gravity, 11.13 per cent; solids not fat, 8.43 per cent; formaldehyde, negative. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent of the milk, to wit, a portion of the fat, had been abstracted so as to reduce and lower its strength and quality.

On July 31, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$12.50.

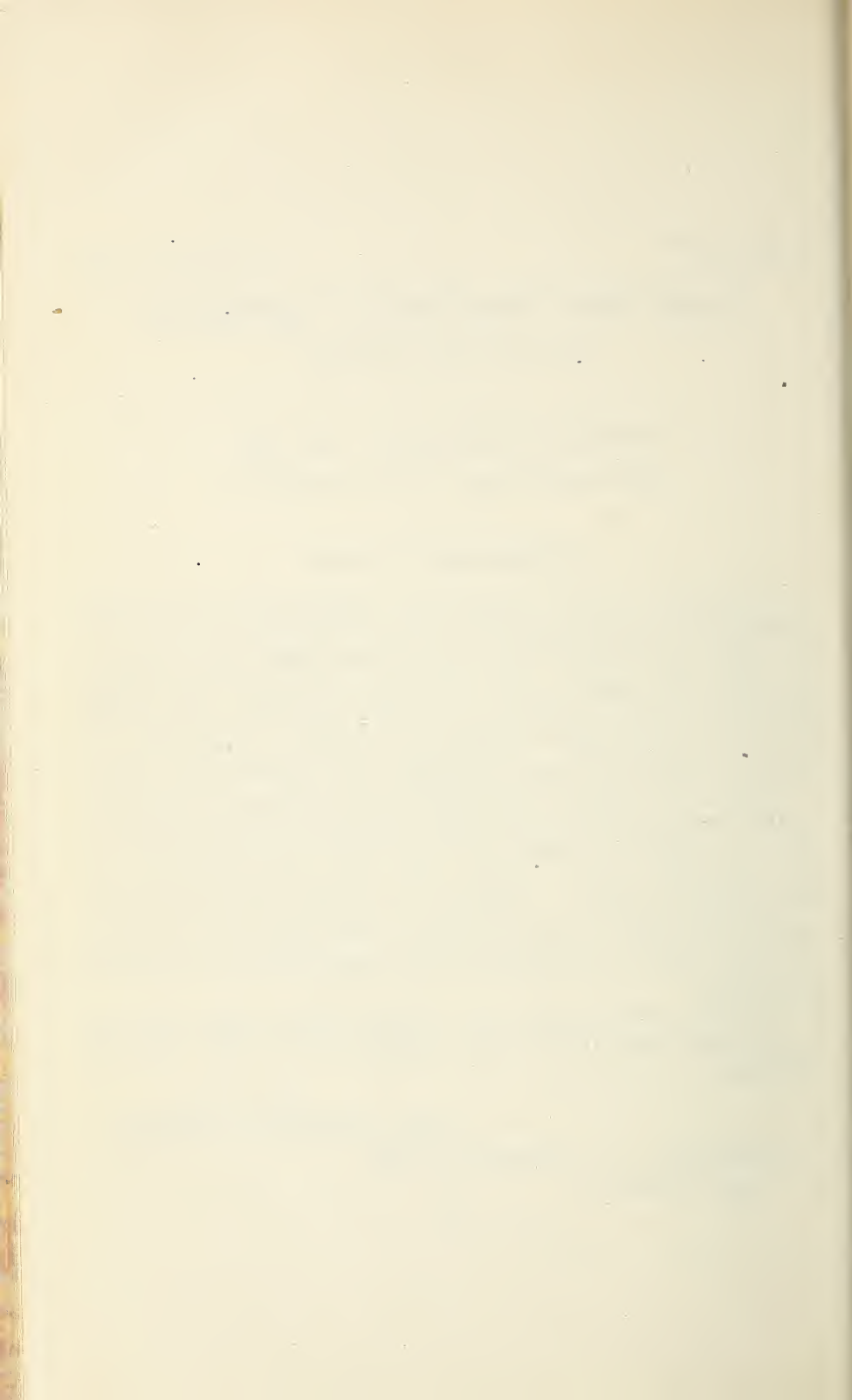
W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 18, 1912.*

68708°—No. 1968—13





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1969.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 17, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against William E. Dietzel, Dorsey, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 11, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 180,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 10,000,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On July 17, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* and the court imposed sentence to be satisfied on payment of \$37.50.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 18, 1912.*







# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1970.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

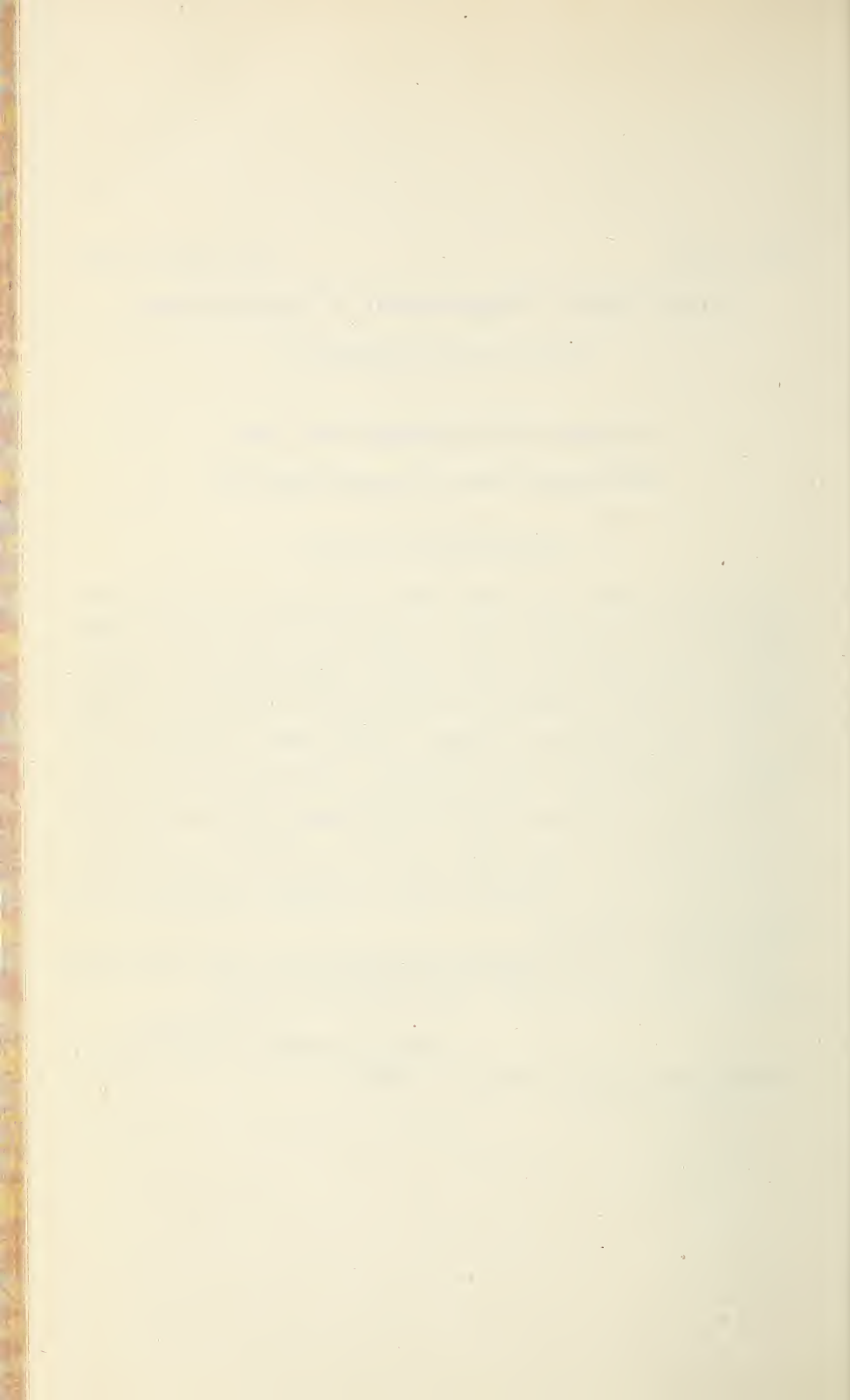
On July 25, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Eph. Kierle, Bunker Hill, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 11, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 35,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 10,000 *B. coli* group; 10,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On July 25, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$12.50.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 18, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1971.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 25, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Otto Kierle, Bunker Hill, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 11, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 19,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 10,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On July 25, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$12.50.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1912.

68708°—No. 1971—13





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1972.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 31, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against H. C. Daube, Carpenter, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 12, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 7,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 10,000 gas-producing organisms. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On July 31, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed sentence to be satisfied on payment of \$37.50.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 19, 1912.*

68705°—No. 1972—13







# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1973.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 10, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Fred Klopmeier, Moro, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 11, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 5,500,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On July 10, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$12.50.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 19, 1912.*



Issued February 24, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1974.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 31, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Walter F. Rinkel, Carpenter, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 12, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 19,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 10,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On July 31, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$12.50.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 19, 1912.*

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES I.

BY JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

AND

OF THE HISTORY OF

THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.

BY JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

AND

OF THE HISTORY OF

THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.

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OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

AND

OF THE HISTORY OF

THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.

BY JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1975.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 10, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against L. J. Wood, Moro, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 11, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 15,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 10,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On July 10, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$12.50.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 19, 1912.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1976.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On August 9, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Albert T. Camp and J. O. Camp, partners, trading under the firm name and style of Camp Bros., Miles Station, Ill., alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On July 15, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 1.0304; fat by Babcock, 3.1 per cent; solids calculated from fat and specific gravity, 11.47 per cent; solids not fat, 8.37 per cent; refraction of serum at 20° C., 40.4; nitrates in the serum, negative; formaldehyde, negative. (Sample No. 2) Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 1.0297; fat by Babcock, 2.8 per cent; acidity calculated as lactic acid, 0.137 per cent; solids calculated from fat and specific gravity, 10.94 per cent; solids not fat, 8.14 per cent; refraction of serum at 20° C., 39.4; nitrates in the serum, negative; formaldehyde, negative. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent of the milk, to wit, fat, had been in part abstracted, so as to reduce and lower its strength and quality, and that the milk was deficient in fat at the time of shipment.

(2) On July 7, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 27,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 15,000,000 bac-

teria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C., 100 per cent acid; 1,000 *B. coli* group; 10,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On August 9, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$12.50.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19, 1912.

1976



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1977.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 10, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against William E. Cooper, Moro, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On July 19, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 5,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

(2) On July 11, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 270,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On July 1, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$12.50.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19, 1912.





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1978.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 31, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against C. E. Obert, Carpenter, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On July 12, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 8,000,000 bacteria per cc., plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 10,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

(2) On July 12, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 1.0331; fat by Babcock, 2.3 per cent; solids calculated from fat and specific gravity, 11.18 per cent; solids not fat, 8.88 per cent; formaldehyde, negative. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent of the milk, to wit, fat, had in part been abstracted, so as to reduce and lower its strength and quality.

On July 31, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$12.50.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 19, 1912.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1979.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 12, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against L. A. Spies, St. Jacobs, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On July 20, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) 500,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar after 2 days at 37° C.; 300,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C., all alkaline; 100 *B. coli* group; 1,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 2) 400,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar after 2 days at 37° C.; 300,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C., all alkaline; 100 *B. coli*; 100 streptococci. (Sample No. 3) 300,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 300,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., 100,000 acid organisms; 1,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 4) 500,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 400,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C., all alkaline; 1,000 *B. coli* group. (Sample No. 5) 600,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar after 2 days at 37° C.; 500,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., all alkaline; 10,000 *B. coli* group. (Sample No. 6) 300,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 420,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 60,000 acid organisms; 10,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

(2) On July 20, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 1.0319; fat by Babcock, 2.7 per cent; solids calculated from fat and specific gravity, 11.37 per cent; solids not fat, 8.67 per cent; refraction of serum at 20° C., 40.5; nitrates in serum, test not made; formaldehyde, negative. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent of the milk, to wit, fat, had been in part abstracted, which reduced and lowered its strength and quality.

On July 12, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$12.50.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19, 1912.

1979





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1980.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 10, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Henry Unterbrink, Moro, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 11, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 90,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 10,000,000 *B. coli* group; 10,000,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

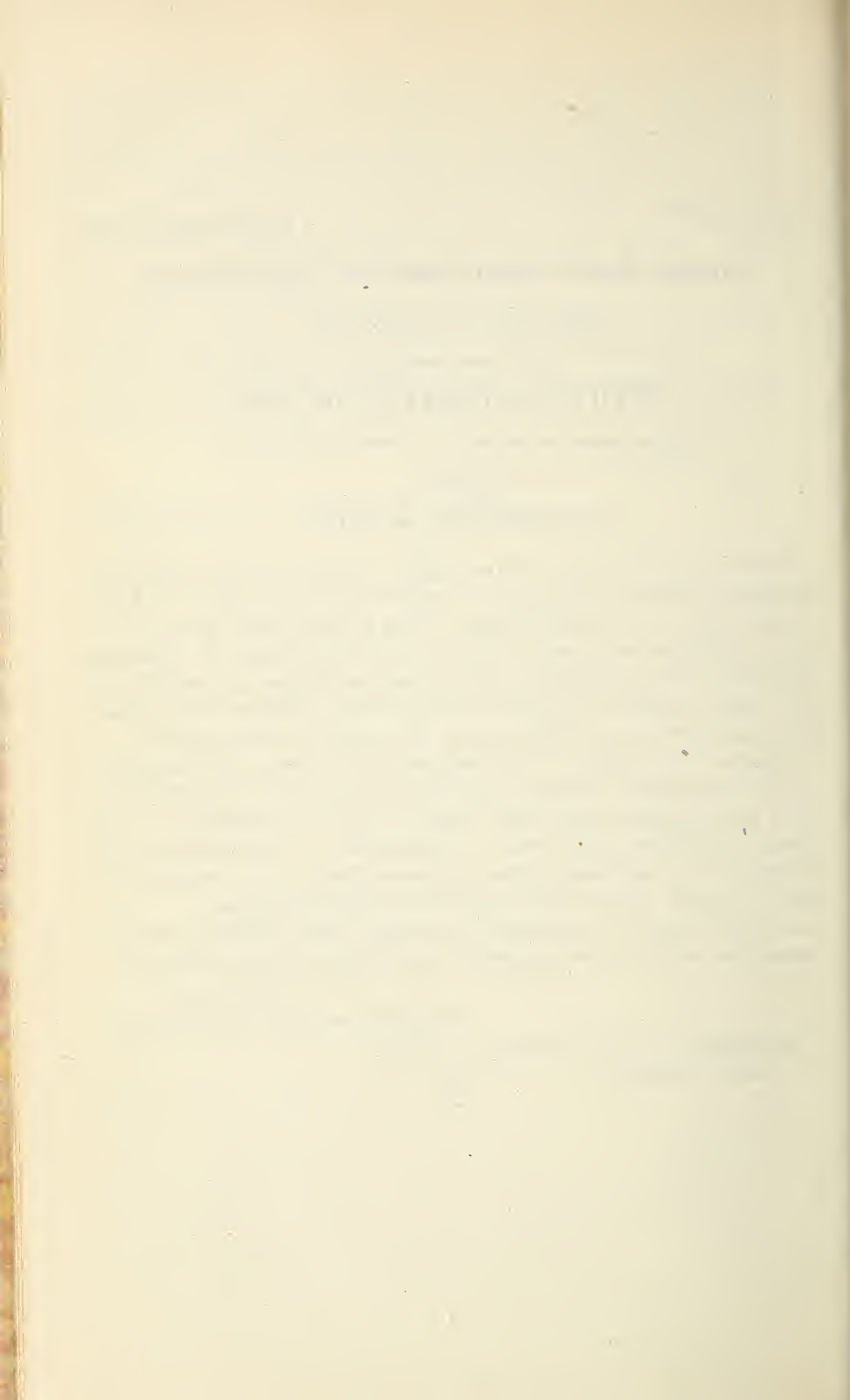
On July 10, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$12.50.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19, 1912.





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1981.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 17, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Gus Burjes, Dorsey, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 11, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 17,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On July 17, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to the information and the court imposed sentence to be satisfied on payment of \$37.50.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 19, 1912.*

68705°—No. 1981—13





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1982.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 17, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against William G. Johnson, of Dorsey, Ill., charging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On July 11, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 15,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar after 2 days at 37° C.; 1,000,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

(2) On July 19, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 10,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 9,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar after 2 days at 37° C., all alkaline; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000 streptococci. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On July 17, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$12.50.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 19, 1912.*

68705°—No. 1982—13







# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1983.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

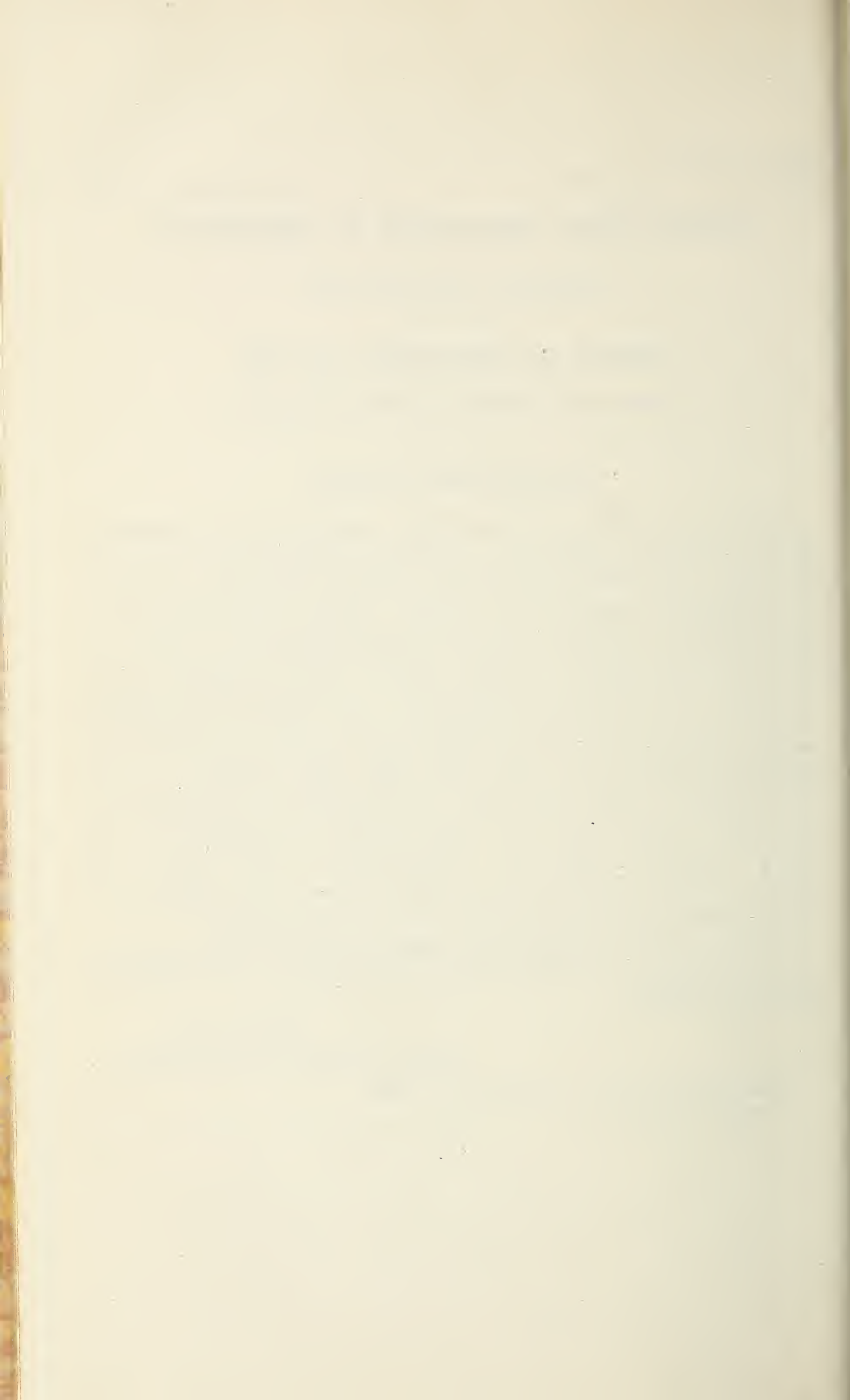
On July 17, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Henry Johnson, Dorsey, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 11, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) 26,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 2) 30,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 10,000,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On July 17, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to the information and the court imposed sentence to be satisfied on payment of \$37.50.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 20, 1912.*



# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1984.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 10, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Charles Zoelzer, Moro, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On July 11, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 30,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 10,000 gas-producing organisms; 100,000 streptococci. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

(2) On July 19, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 9,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 5,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., 100 per cent acid; 1,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000 streptococci. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On July 10, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$12.50.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20, 1912.





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1985.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 10, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Henry DeWerf, Moro, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On July 11, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analyses of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 35,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 1,000,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

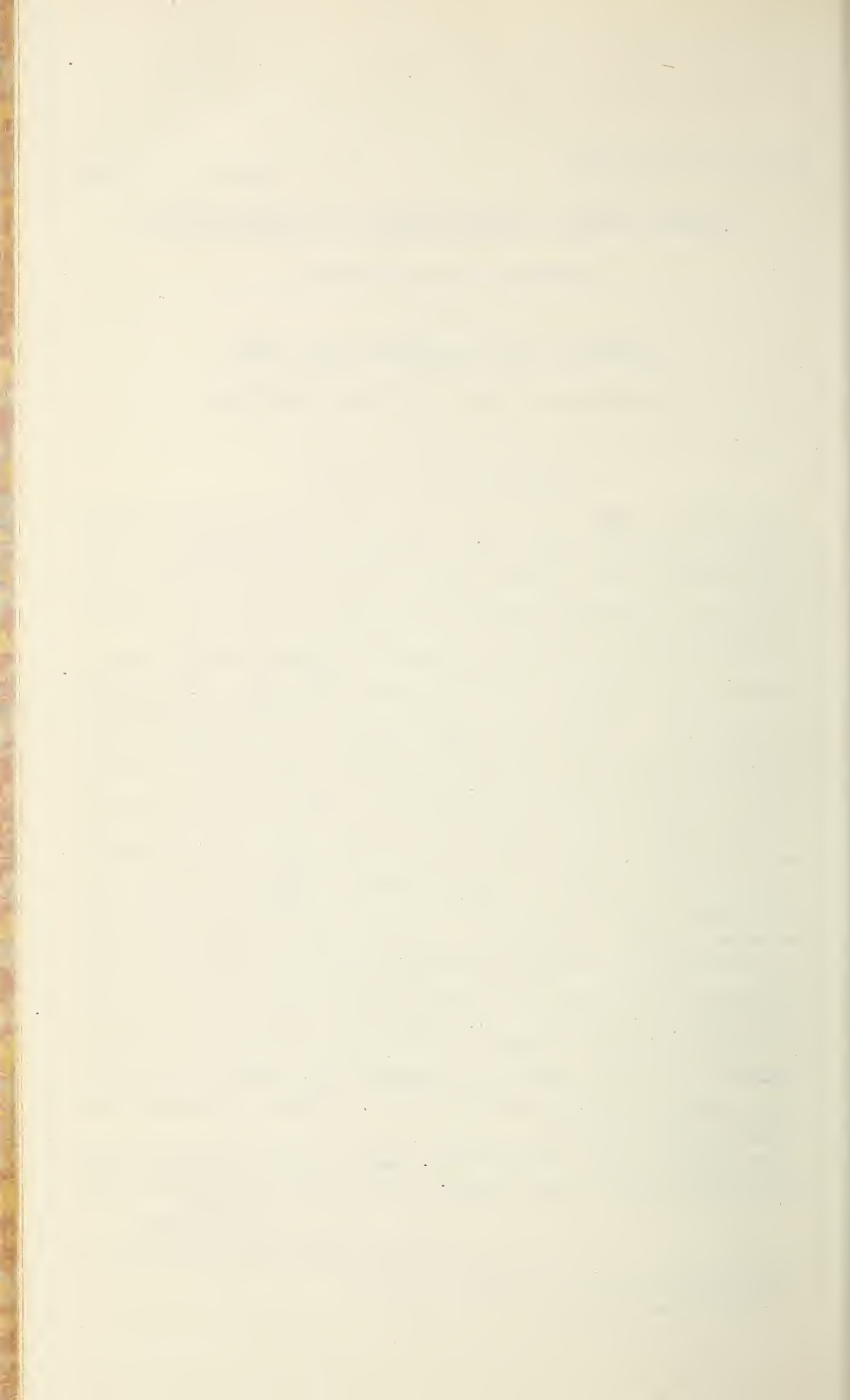
(2) On July 19, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label. Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 15,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 15,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 1,000,000 acid organisms; 10,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was composed in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On July 10, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$12.50.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20, 1912.



Issued February 28, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1986.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ALLEGED ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF EVAPORATED MILK.

On February 23, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Samuel Ridgeway Kennedy and Samuel William Kennedy, doing business under the name of S. R., S. W. Kennedy & Co., a copartnership, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 11, 1911, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Georgia of a quantity of evaporated milk which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was invoiced as follows: "Shipped via M. M. T. Co. No. 12, Philadelphia, Pa., July 11, 1911. S. R., S. W. Kennedy & Co., Sold to Conida Choc. Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga. 2 cans 15 gals. Evap. Milk 94¢ gal. 14.10."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Water, 67.17 per cent; fat, 6.38 per cent; proteins, 9.32 per cent; lactose, etc., by difference, 14.96 per cent; ash, 2.17 per cent; total 100 per cent; total solids, 32.83 per cent; per cent fat in total solids, 19.43; ratio of proteins to fat, 1:0.68. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain valuable constituent, to wit, fat, had been in part abstracted therefrom. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, evaporated milk, under the invoice set forth above, wherein and whereby the product had been represented to be evaporated milk, whereas in truth and in fact it was not evaporated milk, which is whole milk from which a portion of the water has been evaporated, but was evaporated skimmed milk; that is to say, milk from which a part of the cream

or milk fat has been removed and from which a portion of the water has been evaporated.

On June 17, 1912, the case came on for argument before the court, a jury having been waived, and on June 25, 1912, a finding of not guilty was directed by the court (McPherson, J.), as follows: "Since I am called upon to exercise the functions of a jury in this case, I am bound to say that in my opinion the offences charged in the indictment have not been proved beyond a reasonable doubt. I therefore direct the clerk to enter a verdict of not guilty."

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 20, 1912.*

1986



# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1987.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On or about February 2, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 25 barrels of so-called tomato catsup remaining unsold and in the original unbroken packages in the possession of Harry Hyman and Blaise Uber-schlag, New Orleans, La., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about November 2, 1911, by the Huss-Edler Preserve Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Contains 1/10 of one per cent benzoate of soda," and "From Huss Edler Preserve Co. 612 W. Kenzie St., Chicago to M. J. Hinckley Co. New Orleans, La."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of filthy and decomposed vegetable substances, to wit, mold filaments, yeasts and spores, and bacteria.

On August 23, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 20, 1912.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1988.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against C. A. Perkins, Chestnut Hill, Conn., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 8, 1911, from the State of Connecticut into the State of Rhode Island of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Total solids, 11.68 per cent; fat, 3.1 per cent; solids not fat, 8.58 per cent; sediment, very large amount. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent of the product, to wit, fat, had been wholly or in part abstracted.

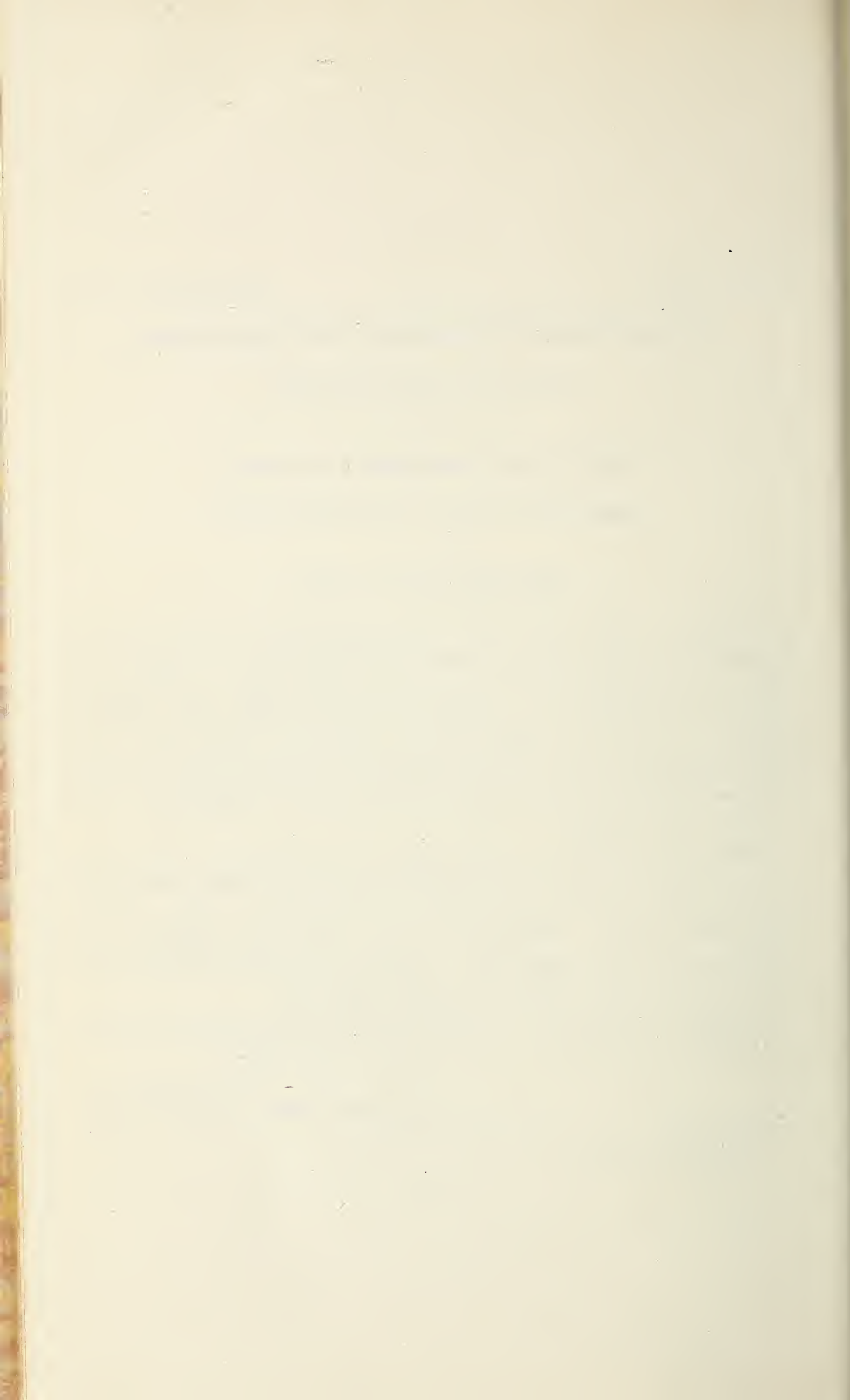
On July 19, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 20, 1912.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1989.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Edward Palmer, Plainfield, Conn., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 6, 1911, from the State of Connecticut into the State of Rhode Island of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: This product contained 5,000,000 organisms per cc developing on plain agar at 37° C. after 2 days' incubation; 2,000,000 organisms per cc developing on litmus lactose agar at 25° C. after 2 days' incubation, 200,000 of which were of the acid type; 1,000 gas-producing organisms per cc in bile fermentation tubes. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

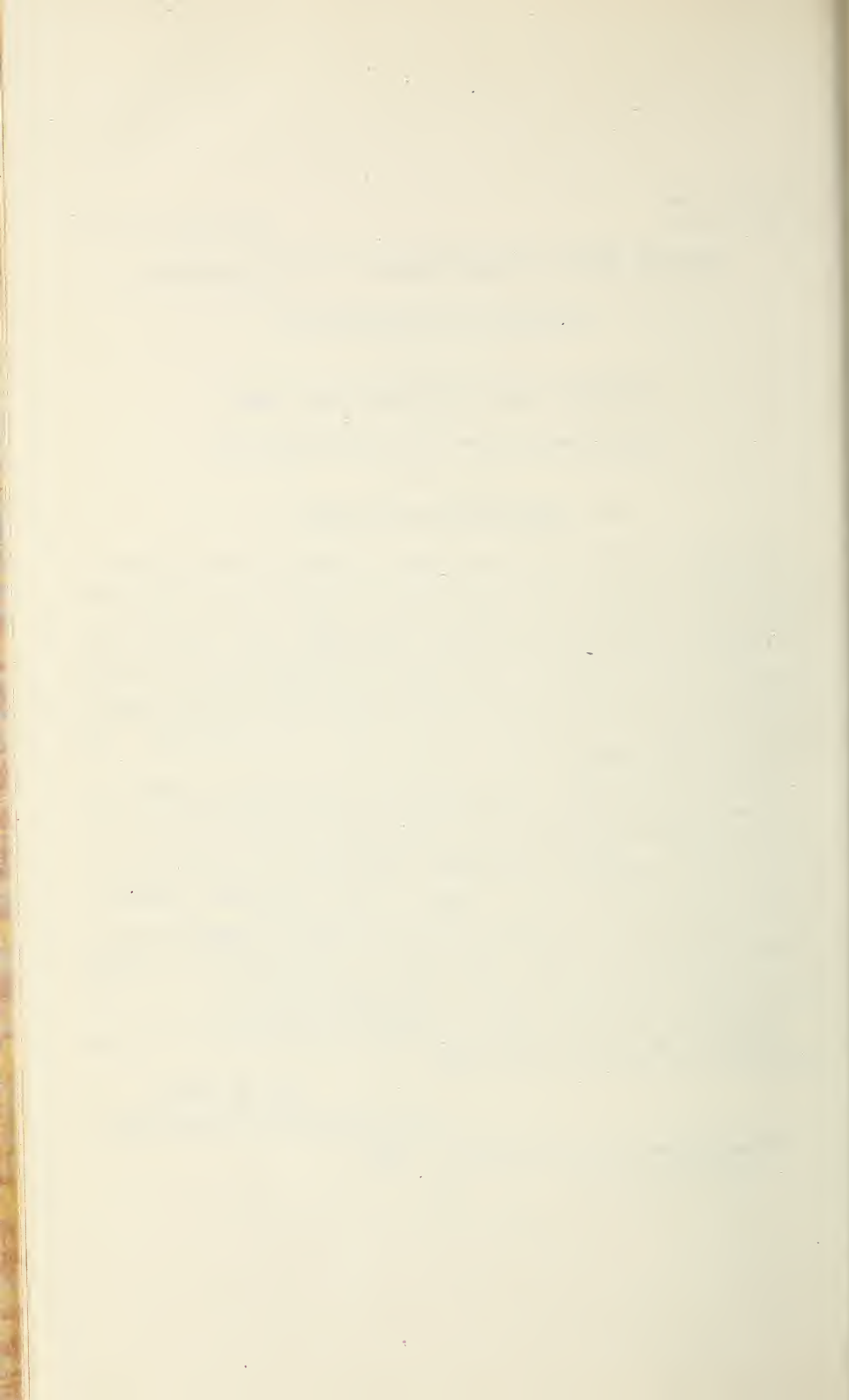
On July 23, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 21, 1912.*

68707°—No. 1989—13







# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1990.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against William M. Phillips, Canterbury, Conn., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 6, 1911, from the State of Connecticut into the State of Rhode Island of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

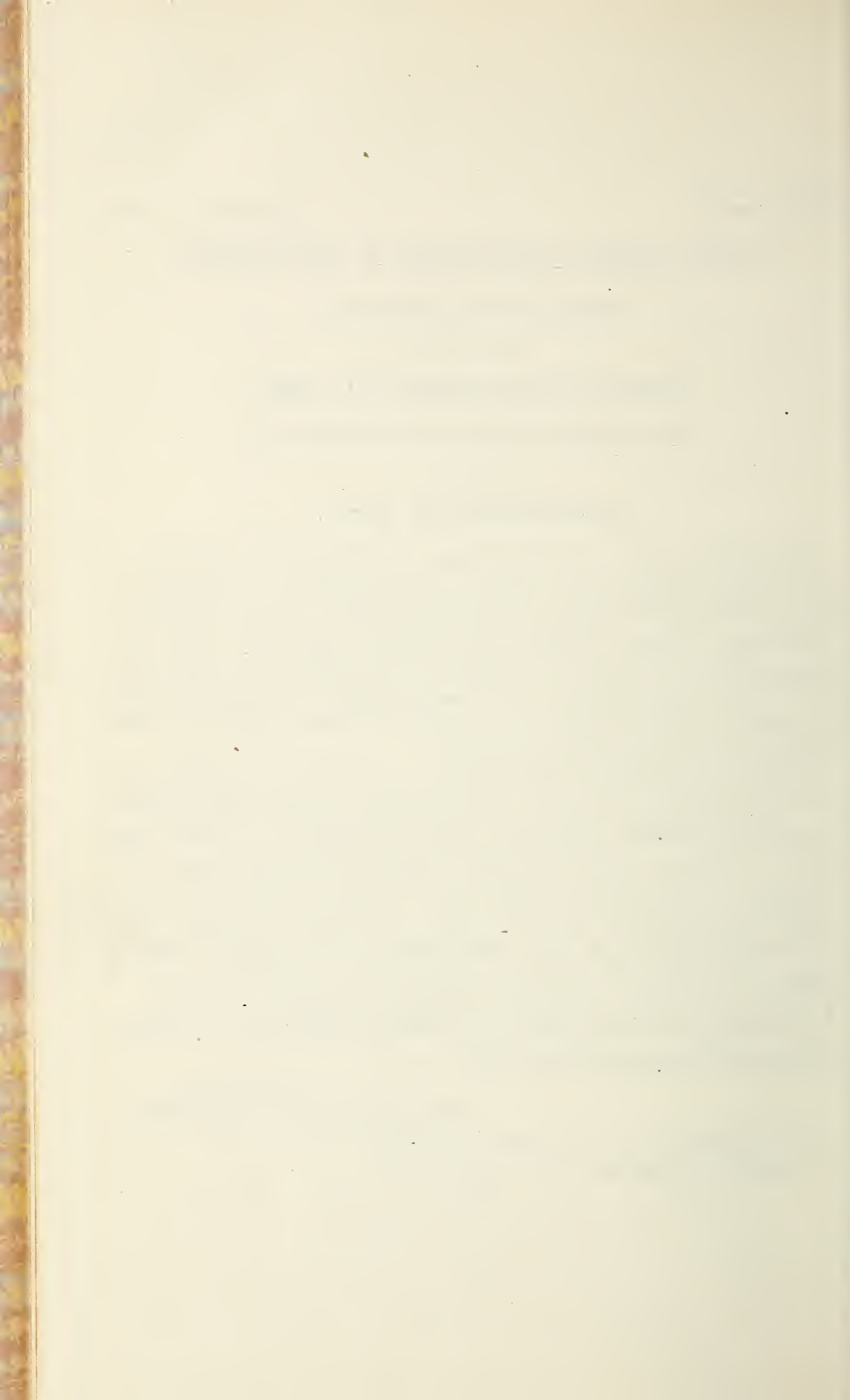
Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: This product contained 10,000,000 organisms per cc developing on plain agar at 37° C. after 2 days' incubation; 8,000,000 organisms per cc developing on litmus lactose agar at 25° C. after 2 days' incubation; 100,000 gas-producing organisms per cc in bile fermentation tubes; 100,000 streptococci per cc. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

On July 23, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 21, 1912.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1991.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Albert Pichoto, Colchester, Conn., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 7, 1911, from the State of Connecticut into the State of Rhode Island of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: This product contained 3,000,000 organisms per cc. developing on plain agar at 37° C. after 2 days' incubation; 3,000,000 organisms per cc. developing on litmus lactose agar at 25° C. after 2 days' incubation, all of which were of the acid type; 100,000 gas-producing organisms per cc. in bile fermentation tubes. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

On July 19, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

W. M. HAYS.

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 21, 1912.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1992.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against J. Newton Phelps, Colchester, Conn., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 7, 1911, from the State of Connecticut into the State of Rhode Island of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: This product contained 3,000,000 organisms per cc. developing on plain agar at 37° C. after 2 days' incubation; 1,000,000 organisms per cc. developing on litmus lactose agar at 25° C. after 2 days' incubation, 800,000 of which were of the acid type; 10,000 gas-producing organisms per cc. in bile fermentation tubes; 100,000 streptococci per cc. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

On July 19, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21, 1912.





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1993.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Thomas Newman, Baltic, Conn., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 6, 1911, from the State of Connecticut into the State of Rhode Island of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Total solids, 11.08 per cent; fat, 2.50 per cent; solids not fat, 8.58 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent of the article, to wit, fat, had been wholly or in part abstracted.

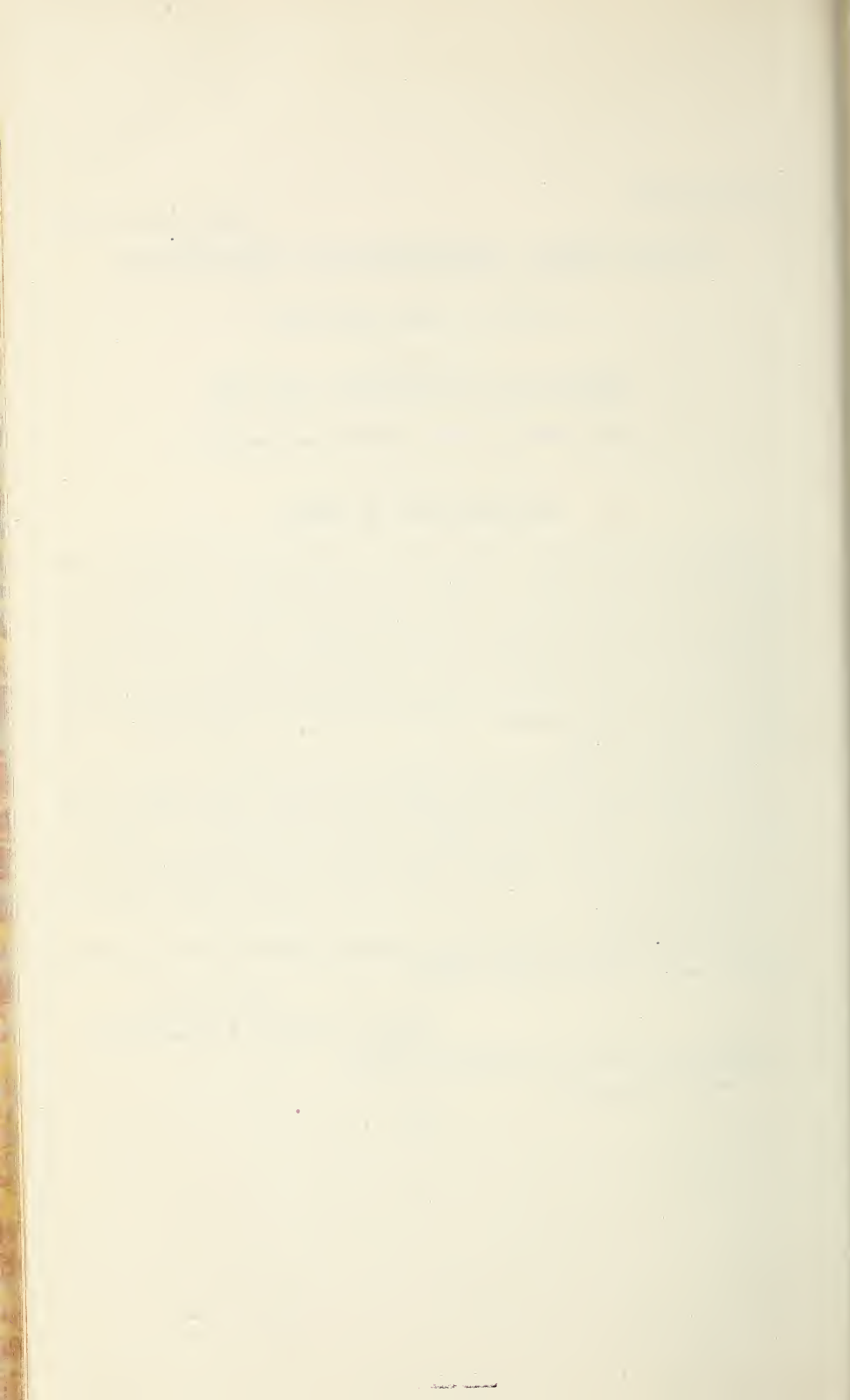
On July 23, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 21, 1912.*

68706°—No. 1993—13





Issued February 28, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1994.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

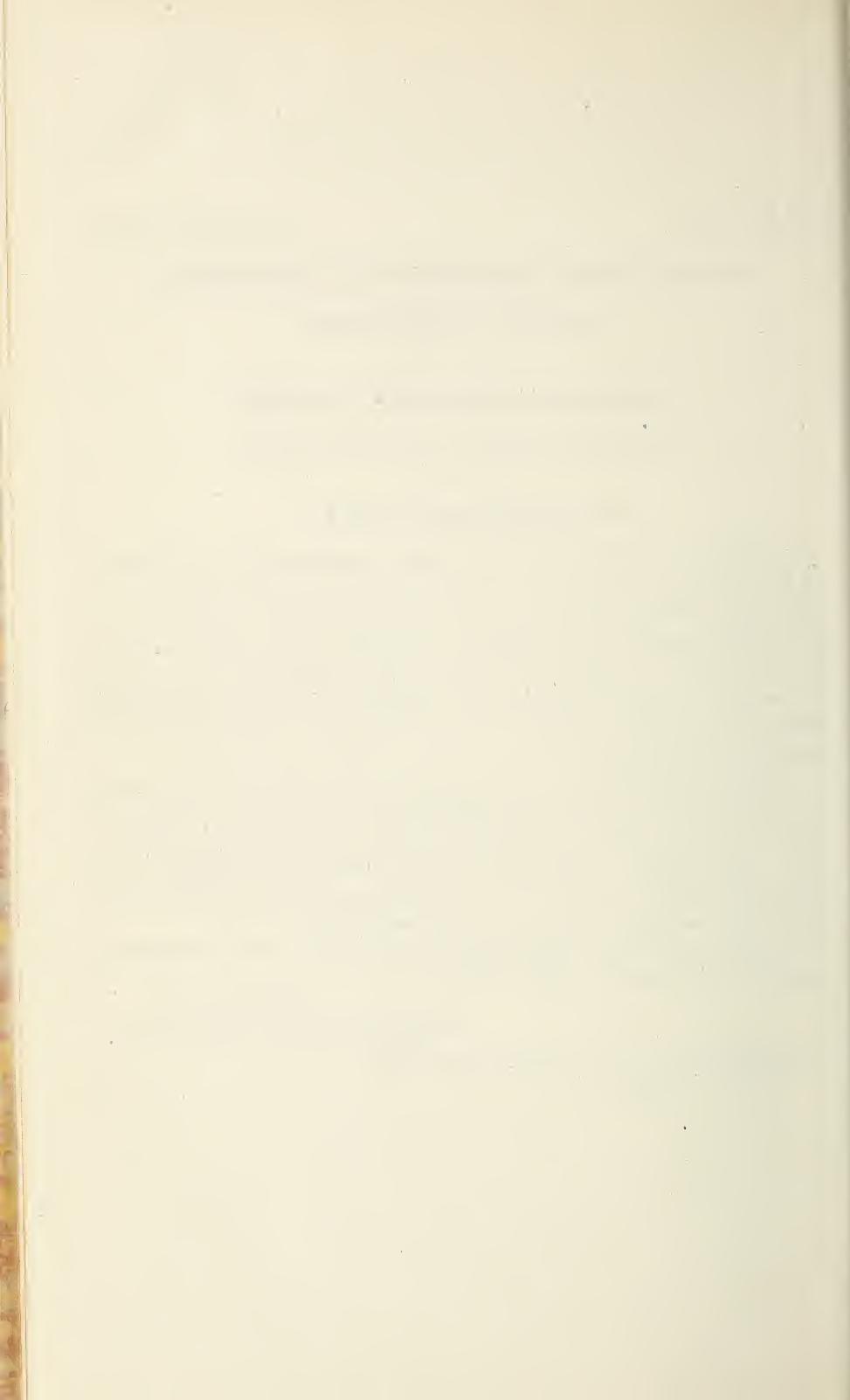
On July 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Isaac Neleber, Colchester, Conn., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 6, 1911, from the State of Connecticut into the State of Rhode Island of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Total solids, 11.87 per cent; fat, 3.2 per cent; solids not fat, 8.67 per cent; sediment, very large amount. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent of the article, to wit, fat, had been wholly or in part abstracted.

On July 19, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 21, 1912.*





Issued February 28, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1995.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Charles J. Ryan, Colchester, Conn., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 8, 1911, from the State of Connecticut into the State of Rhode Island of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Total solids, 11.87 per cent; fat, 2.4 per cent; solids not fat, 9.47 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent of the article, to wit, fat, had been wholly or in part abstracted.

On July 19, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 21, 1912.*

68706°—No. 1995—13





# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1996.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Nathan Yaffa, Colchester, Conn., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 7, 1911, from the State of Connecticut into the State of Rhode Island of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) This product contained 4,000,000 organisms per cc developing on plain agar at 37° C. after 2 days' incubation; 20,000,000 organisms per cc developing on litmus lactose agar at 25° C. after 2 days' incubation, all of which were of the acid type; 100,000 gas-producing organisms per cc in bile fermentation tubes; 10,000 streptococci per cc. (Sample No. 2) This product contained 15,000,000 organisms per cc developing on plain agar at 37° C. after 2 days' incubation; 50,000,000 organisms per cc developing on litmus lactose agar at 25° C. after 2 days' incubation, 40,000,000 of which were of the acid type; 100,000 gas-producing organisms per cc in bile fermentation tubes; 1,000,000 streptococci per cc. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

On July 19, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 21, 1912.*

# THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE SECOND VOLUME

CONTAINING

THE HISTORY OF THE

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JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1997.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Solomon Simon, Colchester, Conn., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 7, 1911, from the State of Connecticut into the State of Rhode Island of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) This product contained 6,000,000 organisms per cc developing on plain agar at 37° C. after 2 days' incubation; 8,000,000 organisms per cc developing on litmus lactose agar at 25° C. after 2 days' incubation, 1,000,000 of which were of the acid type; 100,000 gas-producing organisms per cc in bile fermentation tubes; 10,000 streptococci per cc. (Sample No. 2) This product contained 6,000,000 organisms per cc developing on plain agar at 37° C. after 2 days' incubation; 3,000,000 organisms per cc developing on litmus lactose agar at 25° C. after 2 days' incubation, all of which were of the acid type; 100,000 gas-producing organisms per cc in bile fermentation tubes; 100,000 streptococci per cc. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

On July 19, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 21, 1912.*





# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1998.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Carl Anderson, Plainfield, Conn., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 6, 1911, from the State of Connecticut into the State of Rhode Island of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Total solids, 11.19 per cent; fat, 4.05 per cent; solids not fat, 7.14 per cent; sediment, considerable. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and that water had been substituted wholly or in part for the milk.

On July 23, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

W. M. HAYS,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 21, 1912.*



Issued February 28, 1913.

# United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1999.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Arbie Ames, Canterbury, Conn., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 6, 1911, from the State of Connecticut into the State of Rhode Island of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: This product contained 4,000,000 organisms per cc developing on plain agar at 37° C. after 2 days' incubation; 14,000,000 organisms per cc developing on litmus lactose agar at 25° C. after 2 days' incubation, 7,000,000 of which were of the acid type; 10,000 gas-producing organisms per cc in bile fermentation tubes. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

On July 23, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21, 1912.







# United States Department of Agriculture,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

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### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2000.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

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#### ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Mrs. W. S. Adams, Canterbury, Conn., alleging shipment by her, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 6, 1911, from the State of Connecticut into the State of Rhode Island of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) This product contained 4,000,000 organisms per cubic centimeter developing on plain agar at 37° C. after 2 days' incubation; 8,000,000 organisms per cubic centimeter developing on litmus lactose agar at 25° C. after 2 days' incubation, 1,000,000 of which were of the acid type; 100,000 gas-producing organisms per cubic centimeter in bile fermentation tubes. (Sample No. 2) Total solids, 11.72 per cent; fat, 3.8 per cent; solids not fat, 7.92 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

On July 23, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

W. M. HAYS,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 21, 1912.*

70821°—No. 2000—13—1

# INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 1001 TO 2000.<sup>1</sup>

[Arranged under heads: Foods (p. 2); Beverages, including waters and medicated drinks (p. 13); Drugs (p. 16).]

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Candy, Pecan creams:	
Schaeffer, James E. ....	1351
Candy, Senegambian Kids:	
American Candy Co. ....	1645
Candy, Whipped cream maple:	
Central Candy Co. ....	1512
Candy eggs:	
Boeckel, R. C., & Co. ....	1642
Heide, Henry ....	1642
National Candy Co. ....	1642
Candy peaches:	
Fisher, S., & Co. ....	1642
Candy pears:	
Fisher, S., & Co. ....	1642
Cane and maple sugar butter:	
Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar Co. ....	1121, 1122
Cane sirup. (See Sirup, Cane.)	
Catsup. (See Tomato Ketchup.)	
Ceralfa feed:	
Edgar, J. B., Grain Co. ....	1847
Cereal, Fig prune:	
Fig Prune Cereal Co. ....	1777
Cheese:	
Adams, H. D., Co. ....	1467
Adams Grocery Co. ....	1457
Algoma Produce Co. ....	1002
Barber, A. H., & Co. ....	1186, 1720
Barfield & Brown ....	1491
Cox & Chappell Co. ....	1460
Crosby & Meyers ....	1456,
1457, 1458, 1460, 1472, 1492, 1836, 1837, 1918	
Cudahy Packing Co. ....	1473
Elgin Dairy Co. ....	1336
Fisher, E. R. ....	1468, 1473
Fitzgerald, Michael ....	1671
Fulghum, C. M., Co. ....	1493
Jaques, S. R., & Tinsley Co. ....	1458, 1472
Lake Zurich Creamery Co. ....	1387
National Food Products Co. ....	1728
National Packing Co. ....	1720
Newton, C. E., & Bro. ....	1459
Novato French Cheese Factory ....	1168, 1169
Peacock, P. H. ....	1459, 1493
Rappel, J. F., & Co. ....	1494
Roughton-Halliburton Co. ....	1479, 1494
Russell, M. C., Co. ....	1836, 1837
Schaeffer, P. J., Co. ....	1875

Cheese—Continued.	N. J. No.
Stevens, S. J., & Co. ....	1183,
1467, 1470, 1479, 1491, 1594	
Waxelbaum Produce Co. ....	1456, 1470, 1492, 1594
Whitmore, D. W., & Co. ....	1739
Wieland Bros. ....	1148, 1168, 1169
Cheese, Cream:	
Fish, S. T., & Co. ....	1917
Hart, Geo. S., & Co. ....	1344
Wagener, F. W., & Co. ....	1344
Cheese, Cream, Daisy:	
Ferbend & Co. ....	1421
Cheese, Cream, Dixie:	
Ferbend & Co. ....	1874
Cheese, Cream, Imperial:	
Davis Bros. Cheese Co. ....	1870
Cheese, Cream, Mayflower:	
Hagen, Ratcliffe & Co. ....	1414
Stevens, S. J., Co. ....	1414, 1431, 1519
Waxelbaum Produce Co. ....	1519
Cheese, Cream, White clover:	
White, C. A., Co. ....	1765
Cheese, Daisy:	
Barber, A. H., & Co. ....	1359
Chambers, W. A., & Co. ....	1384
Crosby & Meyers ....	1384
Cheese, Limburger:	
Ehrat, George, & Co. ....	1899
Cheese, Neufchatel:	
Wisconsin Butter & Cheese Co. ....	1812
Cheese, Skim, Sweet clover:	
Hunter Walton & Co. ....	1525
Cherries:	
Early, James W. ....	1333
Cherries, Crème de menthe:	
Bettman-Johnson Co. ....	1672
Rheinstrom, Minna W. ....	1432
Cherries, Maraschino:	
Armour & Co. ....	1327, 1721
Bettman-Johnson Co. ....	1580,
1620, 1664, 1731, 1732, 1771, 1775	
Block, Henry, Co. (Ltd.) ....	1775
Cheek, C. T., & Sons ....	1383
Cincinnati Extract Works ....	1383
Conrad, J. F., Grocer Co. ....	1585
Fleischmann-Clarke Co. ....	1571
Glaser, Kohn & Co. ....	1573, 1574
Holzman, D., & Co. ....	1722
International Fruit Products Co. ....	1370, 1591
Letts-Parker Grocer Co. ....	1574
Liebenthal Bros. & Co. ....	1504, 1572, 1815
Liquid Carbonic Co. ....	1679
Lyon, E. G., & Raas Co. ....	1641
Mihalovitch Bros. ....	1370, 1591, 1771
National Fruit Products Co. ....	1575
Nave-McCord Mercantile Co. ....	1573
Stone-Ordean-Wells Co. ....	1439
Cherry jam. (See Jam, Cherry.)	
Chestnuts:	
Davis & Davis ....	1375
Puffenbarger, A. ....	1375
Sewell, B. F. Brooke ....	1723
Stephens Bros. ....	1378

## FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Chocolate:		Cracked corn. ( <i>See</i> Corn, Cracked.)	
Brewster Cocoa Mfg. Co.....	1332	Crackers, Grant's hygienic:	
Chocolate, Milk:		Hygienic Health Food Co.....	1265
Auerbach, D., & Sons.....	1803	Cranberry jam. ( <i>See</i> Jam, Cranberry.)	
Chocolate cherry fudge:		Cream:	
Schaeffer, James E.....	1351	Altman, George P.....	1659
Chocolates (candy):		Armstrong, Laban B.....	1860
Dennis Co.....	1634	Ball, John and Garrett.....	1858
Cider vinegar. ( <i>See</i> Vinegar.)		Braun, Charles.....	1259
Cinnamon extract. ( <i>See</i> Extract, Cinnamon.)		Cordell, Joseph W.....	1516
Clams:		Engle, John W.....	1660
Aubin, D.....	1318	French Bros.-Bauer Co.....	1892
Clams, Little Neck:		Gordon, Roy M.....	1759
Lawry, E. H.....	1273	Hall, William T.....	1859
Cloves:		Hargett, Lewis B.....	1854
Whitney, Farrington.....	1204	Heth, Robert M.....	1583
Clymer's Table Seerop Temtors:		Humm, John W.....	1210
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1367	Irvine, Frank.....	1752, 1930
Coconut:		Johnson, A. E., jr.....	1214
Bussing, F. W., Co.....	1766	Kephart, George M.....	1307
Kuhnle, H. J., & Co.....	1766	King, Elias D.....	1581
Color, Egg. ( <i>See</i> Egg color.)		Kline, John M.....	1753
Color, Green cake:		Knill, Samuel P.....	1856
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.....	1057	Lakin, Mrs. John S.....	1749
Color, Red cake:		Maddox, James L.....	1857
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.....	1057	Mainhart, Charles C.....	1138
Color, Yellow cake:		Moock, George B.....	1259
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.....	1057	Ray, John P., jr.....	1425
Compound glucose apple jelly:		Smith, Clinton E.....	1312
Williams Bros. Co.....	1600	Smith, John W.....	1663, 1855
Condensed milk. ( <i>See</i> Milk, Condensed.)		Souder, D. M.....	1749
Confectionery. ( <i>See</i> Candy.)		Stockman, Walter D.....	1517
Continental gluten feed:		Summers, Charles K.....	1582
Continental Cereal Co.....	1293, 1294	Thompson, William M.....	1160
Corn:		Van Camp Packing Co.....	1211
Sac City Canning Co.....	1740	Zimmerman, Wm. D.....	1751
Corn, Cracked:		Crème de menthe cherries. ( <i>See</i> Cherries,	
Scott, S. D., & Co.....	1254	Crème de menthe.)	
Corn, Sugar:		"Crème wafels":	
Postville Co-operative Canning Co.....	1903	De Boer & Dik.....	1039
Corn bran. ( <i>See</i> Bran, Corn.)		Crescents, Elk brand mellow (candy):	
Corn flakes, Sugar:		Coughlin Bros.....	1926
Grain Products Co.....	1042	Cromarty bloaters:	
Scudders-Gale Grocer Co.....	1042	Jordan, William H., & Co.....	1343
Corn meal:		Nicholson, T. M.....	1621
Asheville Ice & Coal Co.....	1342	Crystal eggs. ( <i>See</i> Eggs, Crystal.)	
Asheville Milling Co.....	1342	Currant jelly. ( <i>See</i> Jelly, Currant.)	
Booth, B. D., & Co.....	1198, 1328	Currant preserves. ( <i>See</i> Preserves, Currant.)	
Mountain City Meal Co.....	1535	Daisy cream cheese. ( <i>See</i> Cheese, Cream,	
Virginia Consolidated Milling Co., Cock-		Daisy.)	
ade City Mills.....	1536	Desiccated eggs. ( <i>See</i> Eggs, Desiccated;	
Corn sirup. ( <i>See</i> Sirup, Corn.)		Eggs, Dried.)	
Cottonseed feed meal:		Diabetic flour:	
Stockyards Cotton & Linseed Meal Co....	1886	Acme Mills Co.....	1507
Cottonseed hulls:		Dilling's Dutch Hay Candy:	
McCaw Mfg. Co.....	1656	Dilling & Co.....	1518
Cottonseed meal:		Kroeger, Amos, James Grocer Co. (Inc.)..	1506
American Cotton Oil Co.....	1896	Dried egg albumen:	
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.....	1223, 1862	Jahn, W. K., Co.....	1300
Consolidated Grocery Co.....	1773	Dried eggs. ( <i>See</i> Eggs, Desiccated; Eggs,	
East St. Louis Cotton Oil Co.....	1707	Dried.)	
Mississippi Cotton Oil Co.....	1896	Drips. ( <i>See</i> Sirup.)	
Tennessee Fibre Co.....	1773, 1886	Dutch Hay Candy, Dilling's:	
Wells, J. Lindsay, Co.....	1109	Dilling & Co.....	1518
		Kroeger, Amos, James Grocer Co. (Inc.)..	1506



## FOODS—Continued.

N. J. No.	N. J. No.
<b>Egg color:</b>	
Wood & Selick..... 1103	Extract, Jamaica ginger. (See Extract, Gin- ger, Jamaica.)
Egg noodles. (See Noodles, Egg.)	Extract, Lemon:
Egg product:	American Pure Coffee & Spice Co..... 1830
St. Louis Crystals Egg Co..... 1108	California Perfume Co..... 1229
Eggs, Crystal:	Carpenter-Cook Co..... 1147
St. Louis Crystals Egg Co..... 1100, 1102	Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.)..... 1126
Eggs, Desiccated:	Compton, Charles..... 1029
Armour & Co..... 1005	Cook, Charles I..... 1147
Barber, A. H., & Co..... 1834	Dennery, Charles..... 1188
Cloud, L. V..... 1760	Foote & Jenks..... 1888
Country Club Egg Co..... 1760	Gomela, James C..... 1605
Crandall Petee Co..... 1143	Horton-Cato Mfg. Co..... 1266
Lamont, C. Fred..... 1760	McIlhenny Co..... 1772
Lamont, N. B..... 1760	Merten & Co..... 1264
Meyers & Hicks..... 1174	Michigan Refining & Preserving Co..... 1147
National Bakers Egg Co..... 1185	Pan American Mfg. Co..... 1605
Smithson, Robert..... 1331	Schorndorfer & Eberhard Co..... 1314
Weaver, C. H., & Co..... 1074	Extract, Orange:
Eggs, Dried:	Anchor Mfg. Co..... 1601
French Kreime Co..... 1637	California Perfume Co..... 1217
Eggs, Dried (albumen):	Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co..... 1057
Jahn, W. K., Co..... 1300	Schranck, H. C., Co..... 1876
Eggs, Frozen:	Extract, Peach:
Albert & Gerber..... 1636	Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co..... 1057
Bennett Howard & Co..... 1116, 1444	Extract, Pear:
Derr & Lowenthal..... 1630	Kuehne, F. T., Flavoring Extract Co.... 1906
Iowa Butter & Egg Co..... 1321	Extract, Peppermint:
Kalchheim, Henry, & Co..... 1046, 1444	Bettman-Johnson Co..... 1454
Keith, H. J., Co. (Inc.)..... 1027, 1576	Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.)..... 1126
Omaha Cold Storage Co..... 1296	Fleischmann-Clark Co..... 1238
Riley & Co..... 1705	Hirsch, S., Distilling Co..... 1355, 1681
United States Packing Co..... 1668	Hudson Mfg. Co..... 1451
Eggs, Powdered (albumen):	Kreiselheimer Bros..... 1442
Jahn, W. K., Co..... 1389	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co..... 1247
Eggs, Preserved whole:	Mihalovitch Co..... 1402
Hipolite Egg Co..... 1043 (suppl. to 508), 1438	Minuet Cordial Co..... 1355, 1681
Eggs, Shelled:	Rheinstrom, Minna W..... 1422
Newman, Ad., & Son..... 1202	Rosenblatt Co..... 1230
Essence. (See Extract.)	Extract, Pineapple:
Evaporated milk. (See Milk, Evaporated.)	Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co..... 1057
Extract, Almond:	Kuehne, F. T., Flavoring Extract Co.... 1906
California Perfume Co..... 1217	Shaw, Chas. W., Co..... 1675
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co..... 1057	Extract, Pistachio:
Extract, Almond (bitter):	Western Candy & Bakers Supply Co.... 1041
Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.)..... 1126	Extract, Raspberry:
Extract, Apple cider:	California Perfume Co..... 1217
Kuehne, F. T., Flavoring Extract Co.... 1538	Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co..... 1057
Extract, Banana:	Wellman, Peck & Co..... 1212
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co..... 1057	Extract, Rose geranium:
Shaw, Chas. W., Co..... 1675	Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co..... 1057
Extract, Blackberry:	Extract, Strawberry:
Kuehne, F. T., Flavoring Extract Co.... 1538	California Perfume Co..... 1217
Extract, Cinnamon:	Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co..... 1057
California Perfume Co..... 1217	Kuehne, F. T., Flavoring Extract Co.... 1906
Extract, Ginger:	Shaw, Chas. W., Co..... 1675
Bettman-Johnson Co..... 1453	Wellman, Peck & Co..... 1212
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co..... 1057	Extract, Vanilla:
Rheinstrom, Minna W..... 1422, 1433	Acme Extract & Chemical Works..... 1292
Extract, Ginger, Jamaica:	American Pure Coffee & Spice Co..... 1830
Hirsch, S., Distilling Co..... 1353	Baumgartner, Andrew, Co..... 1281
Mihalovitch Co..... 1928	Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.)..... 1126
Minuet Cordial Co..... 1353	Compton, Charles..... 1029



## FOODS—Continued.

Extract, Vanilla—Continued.	N. J. No.	Feeds, Sugar:	N. J. No.
Conwell, S. D., & Co.....	1216	Dickinson, William C.....	1629
Eddy & Eddy Mfg. Co.....	1118	Goeke, F. W., & Co.....	1629
Fischer Bros.....	1602	Feeds, Sugarota dairy:	
Haigh, William.....	1289, 1366, 1447, 1448	Northwest Mills Co.....	1843
Hardesty, R., Mfg. Co.....	1557	Feeds, Sugarota swine:	
Hudson Mfg. Co.....	1623	Northwest Mills Co.....	1840
Junjalas & Psichos.....	1377	Feeds, Victor:	
McIlhenny Co.....	1772	Quaker Oats Co.....	1694
Manhattan Importing Co.....	1150, 1639	Feeds, White clipped oats:	
National Extract Works.....	1764	Edgar-Morgan Co.....	1809
Pan American Mfg. Co.....	1158	Feeds, Winter wheat fancy shorts:	
Righter Mfg. Co.....	1061, 1801	Akin-Erskine Milling Co.....	1907
St. Louis Coffee & Spice Mills.....	1099	Feeds. (See also Corn, Cracked; Middlings;	
Schwabacher Bros. & Co. (Inc.).....	1429	Oats.)	
Shaw, Chas. W., Co.....	1675	Fig and honey cakes:	
Star Extract Works.....	1104	Strohecker, A. A.....	1745
Tampakes, J.....	1639	Fig prune cereal:	
Warner-Jenkinson Co.....	1166, 1449, 1541, 1542	Fig Prune Cereal Co.....	1777
Weston, Edward, Tea & Spice Co.....	1096	Figletts:	
Extract, vanilla, Prime:		Simpson, Charles S.....	1403
Hudson Mfg. Co.....	1807	Snell & Simpson.....	1403
Extract, Vanilla and tonka:		Figs:	
California Perfume Co.....	1217	Kusykin, J., & Co.....	1246
Hudson Mfg. Co.....	1797	Fish. (See Bloaters; Hake; Herring; Salmon;	
Extract, Wintergreen:		Shad; White Fish.)	
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1672	Fish paste:	
Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.).....	1126	Meyer & Lange.....	1648
Mihalovitch Co.....	1928	Flavor. (See Extract.)	
Feeds, Alfalfa horse:		Flour. (See Buckwheat flour; Graham flour.)	
Commonwealth Feed Mills Co.....	1901	Flour, Diabetic:	
Feeds, Allafat horse:		Acme Mills Co.....	1507
Hughes, Harry H.....	1686	Flour, Fancy Melba:	
Just Milling & Feed Co.....	1686	Galt, Wm. M., & Co.....	1768
Feeds, Arab balanced horse:		Majestic Flour Mfg. Co.....	1768
Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654	Flour, Princess:	
Feeds, Cerafa:		Blanton Milling Co.....	1768
Edgar, J. B., Grain Co.....	1847	Galt, Wm. M., & Co.....	1768
Feeds, Continental gluten:		Frozen eggs. (See Eggs, Frozen.)	
Continental Cereal Co.....	1293, 1294	Fruit jelly. (See Jelly, Fruit.)	
Feeds, Cottonseed hulls:		Fruit juice, Raspberry:	
McCaw Mfg. Co.....	1656	Bush, W. J., & Co.....	1596
Feeds, Cottonseed meal:		Fruit juice, Strawberry:	
Stockyards Cotton & Linseed Meal Co....	1886	Bush, W. J., & Co.....	1596
Tennessee Fiber Co.....	1886	Fruit sirups. (See Sirups.)	
Feeds, Hammond dairy:		Frutena:	
Western Grain Products Co.....	1094	Frutena Co.....	1603
Feeds, Hominy:		Fudge, Chocolate cherry:	
Davis Milling Co.....	1900	Schaeffer, James E.....	1351
Feeds, June pasture dairy meal:		Gate City Brand sugar butter, maple flavor:	
Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654	Kellogg Mfg. Co.....	1548, 1549
Feeds, Katl-eat dairy:		Kellogg-Birge Co.....	1549
Fain, W. L. & W. M.....	1951	Gelatin:	
Patteson, G. E., & Co.....	1951	Bessire & Co.....	1365
Feeds, Kornfalfa:		Chalmers', James, Sons.....	1127, 1128
Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co.....	1678	German grits:	
Feeds, Pasture dairy meal:		Pepp, A., & Sons Co.....	1612
Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654	Ginger extract. (See Extract, Ginger.)	
Feeds, Peerless:		Gluten feed, Continental:	
Smith, J. Allen, & Co. (Inc.).....	1141	Continental Cereal Co.....	1293, 1294
Feeds, Peerless horse:		Gluten paste:	
Kidder, F. L., & Co.....	1176	Parodi, Erminio & Co.....	1514
Feeds, Red feather poultry scratch:		Graham flour:	
Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654	Jacobs, Loff.....	1846

## FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Grant's hygienic crackers:		Jelly, Apple—Continued.	
Hygienic Health Food Co.....	1265	Van Lill, S. J., Co.....	1393
Grape jam. ( <i>See</i> Jam, Grape.)		Jelly, Apple flavor:	
Grits:		McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276
American Hominy Co.....	1934	Jelly, Apple raspberry:	
Grits, German:		Towle Maple Products Co.....	1947
Pepp, A., & Sons.....	1612	Jelly, Apple strawberry:	
Hake, Silver:		Towle Maple Products Co.....	1947
Allen, R. E., & Bro. Co.....	1411	Jelly, Apple and currant:	
Hammond dairy feed:		Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622
Western Grain Products Co.....	1094	Jelly, Apple and loganberry:	
Hay, Timothy:		Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622
Newton Grain & Hay Co.....	1813	Jelly, Compound glucose apple:	
Herring:		Williams Bros. Co.....	1600
Crilly, J. H.....	1260	Jelly, Currant and apple:	
Hominy feed. ( <i>See</i> Feeds, Hominy.)		Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622
Honey:		Jelly, Fruit:	
Deiser, Albert A., & Co.....	1123	Huffman, W. D.....	1207
Horse feed. ( <i>See</i> Feeds, Alfalfa horse.)		Indianapolis Canning Co.....	1207
Horse-radish and mustard:		Scully, D. B., Syrup Co.....	1172
Triumph Catsup & Pickle Co.....	1774	Wichita Vinegar Works.....	1702
Hotch, Vermont maple butter:		Jelly, Loganberry and apple:	
Maple Tree Sugar Co.....	1164	Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622
Ice cream:		Jelly, Raspberry:	
Bismark Café.....	1737	California Fruit Cannery's Association....	1235
Peitz, J. Henry.....	1737	Pacific Coast Syrup Co.....	1742
Rinchini, Louis.....	1450	Jelly, Strawberry:	
Ice cream, Chocolate:		Pacific Coast Syrup Co.....	1742
Stephen, Felip.....	1446	Jelly, Sugar:	
Ice cream, Vanilla:		Bessire & Co.....	1593
Stephen, Felip.....	1446	Jelly beans (candy):	
Ice-cream cones:		Farley Candy Co.....	1708, 1733, 1734
Blue Seal Ice Cream Co.....	1395	June pasture dairy meal:	
Consolidated Wafer Co.....	1073, 1395	Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654
Eagle Mfg. Co.....	1315	Kat-eat dairy feed:	
Star Wafer Co.....	1301, 1426, 1558, 1655, 1783	Fain, W. L. & W. M.....	1951
Jam, Apricot:		Patteson, G. E., & Co.....	1951
McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276	Ketchup. ( <i>See</i> Tomato ketchup.)	
Jam, Blackberry:		Kornfalfa feed:	
McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276	Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co.....	1678
National Pickle & Canning Co. (Dodson-Braun Branch).....	1097	Lake Huron white fish:	
Jam, Cherry:		Booth Fisheries Co.....	1696
California Fruit Cannery's Association....	1235	Lekvar:	
Jam, Cranberry:		Caruthers-Terry Preserving Co.....	1788
Pioneer Preserving Co.....	1406	Lemon-flavored pie filling:	
Jam, Grape:		Zschunke Bros.....	1595
California Fruit Cannery's Association....	1249	Lemon extract. ( <i>See</i> Extract, Lemon.)	
Jam, Peach:		Lemon juice, Brooke's Lemos:	
McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276	Brooke, C. M., & Sons.....	1413
Pioneer Preserving Co.....	1398	Lemon oil:	
Jam, Quince:		Heine & Co.....	1220
McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276	Lemon oil, Terpeneless:	
Jam, Raspberry:		Denmery, Charles.....	1933
McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276	Lemos, Brooke's:	
Jam, Strawberry:		Brooke, C. M., & Sons.....	1413
California Fruit Cannery's Association....	1235	Lima beans. ( <i>See</i> Beans, Lima.)	
McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276	Loganberry jelly. ( <i>See</i> Jelly, Loganberry.)	
Jamaica ginger essence. ( <i>See</i> Extract, Ginger, Jamaica.)		London creams (candy):	
Jelly, Apple:		Bradley-Smith Co.....	1243
Berry-Maybrun Co.....	1897	Macaroni:	
Bessire & Co.....	1593	Cini, D.....	1357
Oelerich & Berry Co.....	1897	Mauil Bros.....	1278
		Piccardo Macaroni Co.....	1806
		Piedmont & Napolitan Paste Co.....	1611
		Poleti, Coda & Rebecchi (Inc.).....	1643

## FOODS—Continued.

## Macaroni—Continued.

N. J. No.

Puglisi, Antonio.....	1471
Russo, G., & Sons.....	1368
Spicola, Francesco.....	1471
Spiropoulos & Costalupes.....	1324
Tambascia, Nicholas.....	1811
Union Macaroni Co.....	1374
Viviani, V., & Bro.....	1412
Youngstown Macaroni Co.....	1145, 1503

(See also Noodles, Spaghetti.)

## Mace:

Steinwender-Stoffregen Coffee Co.....	1537
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## Malt breakfast food:

Heywood, Edwin F., & Co.....	1650
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## Maple balls, Elk brand (candy):

Coughlin Bros.....	1927
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## Maple butter hotch, Vermont:

Maple Tree Sugar Co.....	1164
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## Maple flavor, Gate City Brand sugar butter:

Kellogg Mfg. Co.....	1548, 1549
Kellogg-Birge Co.....	1549

## Maple sirup. (See Sirup, Maple.)

## Maple sugar:

Arcadia Maple Co.....	1309
Brokaw Merchandise Co.....	1015
Standard Syrup Co.....	1101, 1502

## Maple sugar butter, Cane and:

Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar Co.....	1121, 1122
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## Maraschino cherries. (See Cherries, Maraschino.)

## Mayflower cream cheese. (See Cheese, Cream, Mayflower.)

## Meal, June pasture dairy:

Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654
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## Meal, Pasture dairy:

Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654
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## Meal. (See also Alfalfa meal; Corn meal; Cottonseed meal.)

## Meat food products:

Fairbanks Meat Co.....	1476
Pacific Cold Storage Co.....	1476

## Middlings:

Model Mill Co. (Inc.).....	1142
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## Milk:

Adams, Mrs. W. S.....	2000
Alexander, J. B.....	1526
Ames, Arbie.....	1999
Anderson, Carl.....	1998
Barnesley, George H.....	1136
Bayliss, George H.....	1137
Bivens, Z. E.....	1966
Blanche, George.....	1489
Blunt, Henry H.....	1929
Boberink, Henry A.....	1083
Bohlke, Chris.....	1083
Braun, Charles.....	1259
Braundmaer, John A., sr.....	1956
Burjes, Gus.....	1981
Camp Bros.....	1976
Carroll, G. E.....	1526
Coffee, James F.....	1083
Cooper, H. M.....	1967
Cooper, William E.....	1977
Cox, James.....	1083
Daube, H. C.....	1972

## Milk—Continued.

N. J. No.

Deterding, Chris.....	1513
De Werf, Henry.....	1985
Dietzel, William E.....	1969
Espenschied, Henry V.....	1961
Evers, Ben.....	1526
French Bros.-Bauer Co.....	1892
Garde, Edward.....	1778
Grove, John W.....	1310
Hawkins, Richard D.....	1515
Haycraft, Pearly.....	1958
Hershey, Eli N.....	1424
Hildebrand, George L.....	1209
Hill, Almon.....	1486
Hoemm, John.....	1780
Holt, W. D.....	1490
Hopkins, W. E.....	1935
Hudson, Leonard.....	1083
Hudson, S. M.....	1526
Hunt, Henry.....	1959
Jackson, J. M.....	1484
Johnson, Gerd D.....	1955
Johnson, Henry.....	1983
Johnson, William G.....	1982
Kelly, Carter.....	1748
Kelly, James S., & Sons.....	1748
Kenison, H. C.....	1360
Kenthe, William.....	1954
Keuthe, William.....	1954
Kierle, Eph.....	1970
Kierle, Otto.....	1971
Klopmeier, Fred.....	1973
Koechlin, E. J.....	1083
Kruse, Christ.....	1559
Lake, George W.....	1936
Lewis, Joseph F.....	1423
Lotshaw, John.....	1508
Lucas, George.....	1526
Lueker, Louis.....	1779
McAvoy, Dan.....	1083
Mack, Albert.....	1662
Meiman, John.....	1526
Menke, Henry.....	1526
Moock, George B.....	1259
Morrison, James.....	1968
Neleber, Isaac.....	1994
Newman, Thomas.....	1993
Nostheide, H.....	1526
Null, Wm. C.....	1133
Obert, C. E.....	1978
Orme, Wm. H., jr.....	1134
Oser, Charles.....	1083
Palmer, Edward.....	1989
Perkins, C. A.....	1988
Pevely Dairy Co.....	1932
Phelps, J. Newton.....	1992
Phillips, William M.....	1990
Pichoto, Albert.....	1991
Plump, J. T.....	1083
Regel, Henry.....	1092
Rinkel, Walter F.....	1974
Rohrkaste, Herman.....	1781
Rounds, E. R.....	1130
Rust, Henry.....	1962
Ryan, Charles J.....	1995

## FOODS—Continued.

Milk—Continued.		N. J. No.	Mushrooms:		N. J. No.
Schaeffer, Edward T.	1498		Arbuckle & Co.		1037
Schuck, A. H.	1083		Mustard:		
Schuck, Jerome	1083		Alart & McGuire		1552
Schulte, L. H.	1083		Corey, Henry B.		1552
Shorten, J. W.	1129		Farmers Loan & Trust Co.		1552
Simon, Solomon	1997		Mount Pickle Co.		1319
Smith, Arthur H.	1960		Seabury & Co.		1419
Smith, Charles E.	1083		Westmoreland Specialty Co.	1419, 1814	
Smith, Howard L.	1161		Wilde, Joseph P.		1239
Spaulding, H. E.	1485		Mustard and horse-radish:		
Spies, L. A.	1979		Triumph Catsup & Pickle Co.		1774
Thomas, Clayborne A.	1750		New Amsterdam Dutch rusk:		
Thomas, Curtis W.	1658		American Pastry & Mfg. Co.		1415
Thomas, Harry L.	1311		Michigan Tea Rusk Co.		1415
Thomas, Russel C.	1236		Noodles. (See also Macaroni, Spaghetti.)		
Union Dairy Co.	1957		Noodles, Egg:		
Unterbrink, Fred.	1965		Maas Baking Co.		1181
Unterbrink, Henry	1980		Pfaffman Egg Noodle Co.		1817
Unterbrink, John	1963		Northern Ohio Sugar:		
Walter, Chas. A.	1132		Standard Syrup Co.	1101, 1502	
West, J. F.	1526		Nutmegs:		
Wilder, W. C.	1487		Farrington & Whitney		1800
Wood, L. J.	1975		German, Lewis, & Co.		1180
Woods, John Paul	1661		Oats:		
Yaffa, Nathan	1996		Gibbons, John T.		1250
Yeaton, George H.	1488		Grier, T. A., & Co.		1165
Zika, John	1782		Logan, Thomas M.		1171
Zimmerman, Benjamin F.	1131		Pendleton Grain Co. (Inc.)	1250, 1893	
Zimmerman, Harvey L.	1499		Rothschild, D., Grain Co.		1208
Zoelzer, Charles	1984		Wells, Jos. L.		1146
Zoelzer, Fred C.	1964		Oats, White clipped:		
Milk, Condensed:			Edgar-Morgan Co.		1809
Delavan Condensed Milk Co.	1028		Oil. (See Lemon oil; Olive oil.)		
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1117		Oleo-resin-vanilla:		
M. & O. Milk Co.	1865		Gray, McLean & Percy		1687
Stevens, T. M., & Co.	1528		Oleomargarin:		
White Hall Condensed Milk Co.	1069		Steele, Jesse A.		1115
Yam Hill Valley Condensed Milk Co.	1528		Wisconsin Creamery Co.		1115
Milk, Evaporated:			Olive oil:		
Cache Valley Condensed Milk Co.	1496, 1879		Barbara, Frank		1305
Faultless Condensed Milk Co.	1052, 1478		Bernagozzi, William P.		1520
Fisher Bros.	1717		Carrao, Francesco		1155
Gordon, B. L., & Co.	1496		Cusimano & Tujague		1062
Kennedy, S. R. & S. W., Co.	1986		De Siano & Grosso		1821
M. & O. Milk Co.	1114		Fischer Bros.		1602
Peltason Co.	1478		Italian Star Produce Co.		1640
Snohomish Condensed Milk Co.	1747		McCormick, Thomas & Co.		1697
West Coast Grocery Co.	1747		MacMonnies, Frank		1949
Wildi, John, Evaporated Milk Co.	1609		Manganelli, Paolo		1570
Willamette Valley Condensed Milk Co.	1717		Marchesini, Arturo		1404
Milk, Powdered:			Marchesini Bros.		1624
Merrell-Soule Co.	1303		Nicholaou, Harry		1540
Tulin, William J.	1033		Nikolopoulos, Peter N.		1698
Wood & Selick	1364		Oil Importing Co.		1501
Milk chocolate. (See Chocolate, Milk.)			Pompeian Co.	1819, 1868	
Mincemeat:			Schwabacher Bros. & Co. (Inc.)		1434
Brenneman, W. H.	1067		Sensoli, Anthony		1640
Molasses:			Silvestri, Ernest		1501
Corn Products Refining Co.	1461		Spratlen-Anderson Mercantile Co.		1819
Metzel, T. B., Co.	1835		Tujague, Leon		1062
Molasses tentors:			Vittucci, John, Co.		1713
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.	1399		Von Bremen, Henry		1949
Moyune brand extracts:			Von Bremen, MacMonnies & Co.		1949
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.	1057		Von Elm, William		1949



## FOODS—Continued.

Olives:		N. J. No.	Pepper—Continued.		N. J. No.
Greek Trading Co.....		1275	Eddy & Eddy Mfg. Co.....		1118
Psiaki, Alco G.....		1047, 1048, 1883	Farrington & Whitney.....		1804
Orange extract. ( <i>See</i> Extract, Orange.)			Fischer, B., & Co.....		1564, 1568
Orange sirup. ( <i>See</i> Sirup, Orange.)			Pepper, Cayenne:		
Oysters:			Hanley & Kinsella Coffee & Spice Co....		1013
Bailey, James C.....		1385	Peppermint extract. ( <i>See</i> Extract, Pepper-		
Barataria Canning Co.....		1904			mint.)
Chivell, Joseph H.....		1794	Phosphate:		
Compton Packing Co.....		1718, 1741	Provident Chemical Works.....		1203
Concklin, Henry R.....		1481, 1791	Pie filling, Lemon-flavored:		
Decker, Garrett F., & Co.....		1192	Zschunke Bros.....		1596
Ellis, George.....		1794	Pie-filling compound, Blackberry:		
Hale Halsell Grocery Co.....		1770	Bessire & Co.....		1593
Hayden, H. A.....		1386	Pineapple extract. ( <i>See</i> Extract, Pineapple.)		
Hayden, William H.....		1382	Pistachio extract. ( <i>See</i> Extract, Pistachio.)		
Henkel-Duke Mercantile Co.....		1699	Plum preserves. ( <i>See</i> Preserves, Plum.)		
Javins, Chas. H., & Sons.....		1718	Powdered egg albumen:		
Langrall, J., & Bro.....		1770	Jahn, W. K., Co.....		1389
Martin, C. W., Co.....		1337	Powdered milk. ( <i>See</i> Milk, Powdered.)		
Miller, Richard C.....		1615	Preserved peach, apple, and sugar:		
Robey, J. T.....		1566	St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....		1038
Robinson, Wm.....		1604	Preserved whole eggs. ( <i>See</i> Eggs, Preserved		
Sprague & Doughty.....		1380			whole.)
Stewart, Henry.....		1527	Preserves, Blackberry:		
Wells, Arthur H.....		1616	Corn Products Refining Co.....		1756
White, Adolphus J.....		1738	Preserves, Currant:		
White, Rollie H.....		1738	Flaccus, E. C., Co.....		1081
Paprika:			Preserves, Peach apple:		
Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.....		1066	Van Lill, S. J., Co.....		1391
McCormick & Co.....		1153,	Preserves, Plum:		
		1341 (suppl. to 1153)	Bessire & Co.....		1584
Rosenzweig, David.....		1631	Corn Products Refining Co.....		1756
Spira & Co.....		1631	Preserves, Quince apple:		
Paste, Gluten. ( <i>See</i> Gluten paste.)			Van Lill, S. J., Co.....		1391
Pasture dairy meal:			Preserves, Raspberry:		
Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....		1654	Corn Products Refining Co.....		1756
Peach, Apple, and sugar, Preserved:			Preserves, Strawberry:		
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....		1038	Corn Products Refining Co.....		1756
Peach apple preserves. ( <i>See</i> Preserves, Peach			Knights, Alonzo A., & Son.....		1302
apple.)			Preserves, Tomato:		
Peach extract. ( <i>See</i> Extract, Peach.)			Bessire & Co.....		1584
Peach jam. ( <i>See</i> Jam, Peach.)			Prune cereal, Fig:		
Peaches:			Fig Prune Cereal Co.....		1777
Ayers, James T.....		1808	Prunes:		
Lorch Bros.....		1735	Rosenburg Bros. & Co.....		1825
Seeley, A. B., & Son.....		1262	Purée, Tomato. ( <i>See</i> Tomato purée.)		
Peanuts:			Quince apple preserves. ( <i>See</i> Preserves,		
Dixie Peanut Co.....		1372			Quince apple.)
Edenton Peanut Co.....		1263	Quince jam. ( <i>See</i> Jam, Quince.)		
Pear extract. ( <i>See</i> Extract, Pear.)			Raisins:		
Pears:			Griffith, R. C., & Co.....		1274
Ridenour-Baker Mercantile Co.....		1914	Phoenix Packing Co.....		1938
Peas:			Ralston Select Bran:		
Boyle, John, Co.....		1280	Acme Mills Co.....		1507
Dundas Canning Co.....		1685	Raspberry extract. ( <i>See</i> Extract, Rasp-		
Nunsen, Wm., & Sons.....		1700			berry.)
Pecan creams:			Raspberry fruit juice. ( <i>See</i> Fruit juice,		
Schaeffer, James E.....		1351			Raspberry.)
Peerless feed:			Raspberry jam. ( <i>See</i> Jam, Raspberry.)		
Smith, J. Allen, & Co. (Inc.).....		1141	Raspberry jelly. ( <i>See</i> Jelly, Raspberry.)		
Peerless horse feed:			Raspberry sirup. ( <i>See</i> Sirup, Raspberry.)		
Kidder, F. L., & Co.....		1176	Red feather poultry scratch feed:		
Pepper:			Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....		1654
Cobb Mfg. Co.....		1257			



## FOODS—Continued.

Rice:	N. J. No.	Sirup, Sorghum:	N. J. No.
Alliance Rice & Milling Co.....	1177	Oelerich & Berry Co.....	1613
Burkenroad-Goldsmith Co. (Ltd.).....	1340	Sirup, Sorghum and corn:	
Cormier, Chas. E., Rice Co.....	1177	Fort Scott Sorghum Sirup Co.....	1475, 1579, 1762, 1763, 1943
Griggs, Cooper & Co.....	1177	Sodarine:	
Interior Grocery Co.....	1635	Sea Gull Specialty Co.....	1610
Louisiana Molasses Co.....	1030	Sodic aluminic sulphate:	
Seabury & Co.....	1388	Superior Chemical Co.....	1105
Vallee, P. E., & Co.....	1388	Sorghum sirup. (See Sirup, Sorghum.)	
Weston, Edward, Tea & Spice Co.....	1361	Spaghetti:	
Rose geranium extract. (See Extract, Rose geranium.)		Spiropoulos & Costalupes.....	1324
Rosebud drips sirup:		Spaghetti. (See also Macaroni; Noodles.)	
Gordon Syrup & Pickle Co.....	1240	Stock feed. (See Feeds.)	
Rusk, New Amsterdam Dutch:		Strawberries, Crushed:	
American Pastry & Manufacturing Co....	1415	Warner-Jenkinson Co.....	1543
Michigan Tea Rusk Co.....	1415	Strawberry extract. (See Extract, Strawberry.)	
Saffron:		Strawberry fruit juice. (See Fruit juice, Strawberry.)	
Buhl Mills Co.....	1288	Strawberry jam. (See Jam, Strawberry.)	
Proctor, William M., Co.....	1288	Strawberry jelly. (See Jelly, Strawberry.)	
Salad oil. (See Olive oil.)		Strawberry preserves. (See Preserves, Strawberry.)	
Salmon:		Succotash:	
Armsby, J. K., Co.....	1578	Burnham & Morrill Co.....	1869
Branham, H. H., Co.....	1578	Sugar, Maple. (See Maple sugar.)	
Colorado Supply Co.....	1818	Sugar, Northern Ohio:	
Goodman Grocery Co.....	1578	Standard Syrup Co.....	1101, 1502
Gorman & Co.....	1651	Sugar, Vanilla bean:	
Shakan Salmon Co.....	1651, 1818	Rex Extract Co.....	1561
Sardines:		Sugar butter, maple flavor, Gate City Brand:	
Eastport Sardine Co.....	1567	Kellogg Mfg. Co.....	1548, 1549
New, Frank, Co.....	1299	Kellogg-Birge Co.....	1549
Seerop Temtors, Clymer's Table:		Sugar corn:	
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1367	Postville Co-operative Canning Co.....	1903
Senegambian Kids (candy):		Sugar corn flakes:	
American Candy Co.....	1645	Grain Products Co.....	1042
Shad:		Seudders-Gale Grocer Co.....	1042
-----	1087	Sugar feed. (See Feeds, Sugar.)	
-----	1088	Sugar jelly. (See Jelly, Sugar.)	
Claxton, Richard W.....	1021, 1861	Sugar vinegar. (See Vinegar.)	
Shelled eggs. (See Eggs, Shelled.)		Sugarota Dairy Feed:	
Sirup:		Northwest Mills Co.....	1840
Pacific Coast Syrup Co.....	1873	Sugarota Swine Feed:	
Sirup, Alaga Alabama-Georgia:		Northwest Mills Co.....	1840
Alabama-Georgia Syrup Co.....	1187	Sulphate, Sodic aluminic:	
Sirup, Cane and maple, Butterfly:		Superior Chemical Co.....	1105
Gordon Sirup Co.....	1394	Temtors, Clymer's Table Seerop:	
Sirup, Clymer's Table Seerop Temtors:		St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1367
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1367	Temtors, Molasses:	
Sirup, Corn:		St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1399
Union Starch & Refining Co.....	1789	Terpeneless lemon oil. (See Lemon oil, Terpeneless.)	
Sirup, Corn and sorghum:		Thyme oil:	
Fort Scott Sorghum Sirup Co.....	1475, 1579, 1762, 1763, 1943	Dodge & Olcott Co.....	1666
Sirup, Maple:		Tomato conserve:	
Baker, W. L.....	1919	Gross, Ignatius, Co.....	1646
Corn Products Refining Co.....	1790	Tomato ketchup:	
Huntington Maple Syrup & Sugar Co....	1445	Alart & McGuire.....	1427
Sirup, Maple and cane, Butterfly:		American Preserve Co.....	1510
Gordon Sirup Co.....	1394	Anderson Canning Co.....	1004
Sirup, Orange (blood):		Atlas Preserving Co.....	1269, 1381, 1729
Stewart & Holmes Drug Co.....	1156	Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co.....	1534
Sirup, Raspberry:		Bicklen Winzer Grocer Co.....	1329
Stewart & Holmes Drug Co.....	1156		
Sirup, Rosebud drips:			
Gordon Sirup & Pickle Co.....	1240		

## FOODS--Continued.

## Tomato ketchup--Continued.

N. J. No.

Bird Canning Co.....	1920
Blue Grass Canning Co.....	1195
Brown, W. S., & Co.....	1714
Burlington Vinegar & Pickle Co.....	1003
California Fruit Cannery's Association.....	1235
Chance's, R. C., Sons.....	1006, 1522, 1563
Cook, Charles I.....	1942
Corey, Henry B.....	1427
Crine, R. V., Seed Co.....	1709, 1820, 1838
Edler, Fred C.....	1054
Farmer's Loan & Trust Co.....	1427
Flaccus, E. C., Co.....	1719
Frazier Packing Co....	1162, 1163, 1175, 1352, 1725
Guenther, J. Ed.....	1320
Harbauer-Marleau Co.....	1034, 1316, 1329, 1334
Henning, William, Co.....	1529
Horton-Cato Mfg. Co.....	1714
Huss-Edler Preserve Co....	1054, 1826, 1872, 1987
Jersey Packing Co.....	1358
Kansas City Conserve Co.....	1405
Kokomo Canning Co.....	1224
Kuehne, Otto, Preserving Co.....	1863, 1864
Kuner Pickle Co.....	1670
Leroux Cider & Vinegar Co.....	1095
Leslie, Arthur, Sauce Co.....	1724
Lewis Packing Co.....	1241
McCord-Brady Co.....	1034
McMehen Preserving Co.....	1080, 1276
Michigan Refining & Preserving Co.....	1942
National Pickle & Canning Co. (Dodson-Braun Branch).....	1072, 1098, 1626, 1758
New Blue Grass Canning Co.....	1320
Philadelphia Pickling Co.....	1075, 1690, 1761
Pierce City Packing Co.....	1827
Polk, J. T., Co.....	1090
Pressing & Orr Co.....	1213
Rogers Canning Co.....	1920
Snyder, T. A., Preserve Co.....	1346, 1358
Soper, A. C., & Co.....	1055, 1326, 1436
Spraul, George, Packing Co.....	1044, 1271 (suppl. to 1044)
Triumph Catsup & Pickle Co.....	1716
Weller, H. N., & Co.....	1196
Weller, J., Co.....	1199, 1201
Williams Bros. Co.....	1600
Tomato ketchup, Oyster Bay Brand:.....	1085
Tomato ketchup, Pioneer Brand:.....	1086
Tomato paste:	
Delgaizio, Florida.....	1477
Garamone, Frank A.....	1477
Gidden, Herman M.....	1093
Gross, Ignatius, Co.....	1409
Horne, Henry, & Co.....	1008
Kelty, Samuel L.....	1227
Philadelphia Pickling Co.....	1744
Polinsky, H.....	1001
Roncoroni, Pietro, Co.....	1053, 1065, 1231
Sachem's Head Canning Co.....	1878
Salem Canning Co.....	1338
Tomato preserves. (See Preserves, Tomato.)	

## Tomato pulp:

N. J. No.

American Syrup & Preserving Co....	1710, 1711
Aughinbrough Canning Co.....	1785
Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co.....	1064, 1396, 1437, 1462, 1463, 1586, 1587, 1669
Baker, Walter S.....	1532
Blaul's, John, Sons Co.....	1607
Boehm & Holzkamp.....	1462
Buchanan Grocer Co.....	1711
Dana, Anna L.....	1407
Dana, John.....	1407
English Canning & Mfg. Co. (Inc.).....	1509
Guenther, J. Ed.....	1320
Haas Lieber Grocery Co.....	1710
Hearn Co.....	1267
Kokomo Canning Co.....	1607
Langrall, J., & Bro.....	1533
Levins, S. H., & Sons.....	1532
Lord-Mott Co.....	1107
McLaughlin, J. M.....	1625
New Blue Grass Canning Co.....	1320, 1710, 1711, 1712
North East Preserving Works.....	1625
Phillips Packing Co.....	1261
Raab, Charles (Inc.).....	1619
Reinhart Grocer Co.....	1712
Roberts Bros.....	1632, 1715
Star Canning Co.....	1607
Summers, Charles G., & Co. (Inc.).....	1268
Torsch Packing Co.....	1270
Tyler Can Co.....	1793
Van Camp Packing Co.....	1607
Williams, R. C., & Co.....	1669
Tomato purée:	
Guenther, J. Ed.....	1320
Levin's, S. H., Sons.....	1633
New Blue Grass Canning Co.....	1106, 1320
Tomato sauce:	
Delgaizio, Florida.....	1477
Ferrero, Vincent.....	1805
Garamone, Frank A.....	1477
Gross, Ignatius, Co.....	1242
Tomatoes:	
Ayars, Clinton B., Canning Co.....	1237
Barley & Mundy.....	1910
Langrall, J., & Bro.....	1482
Pearson, A. E., & Son.....	1371
Polk, J. T., Co.....	1090
Virginia Can Co.....	1910
Tonka and compound, Vanilla:	
Creamery Dairy Co.....	1306
Hudson Mfg. Co.....	1306
Tonka extract, Vanilla and. (See Extract, Vanilla and tonka.)	
Vanilla, All-bean:	
Warner-Jenkinson Co.....	1449
Vanilla, Oleo-Resin:	
Gray, McLean & Percy.....	1687
Vanilla bean sugar:	
Rex Extract Co.....	1561
Vanilla extract. (See Extract, Vanilla.)	
Vanilla powder:	
Watkins, J. R., Medical Co.....	1940

## FOODS—Continued.

Vanilla tonka and compound:	N. J. No.
Creamery Dairy Co.....	1306
Hudson Mfg. Co.....	1306
Vanilla and tonka extract. ( <i>See</i> Extract, Vanilla and tonka.)	
Vermont maple butter hotch:	
Maple Tree Sugar Co.....	1164
Vinegar:	
.....	1036
Avis Cider & Vinegar Co.....	1550, 1617
Barrett & Barrett.....	1206
Board, Armstrong & Co.....	1023, 1297
Braun, A., Mfg. Co.....	1524
Burgie Vinegar Co.....	1787
Callahan, A. P., & Co.....	1151
Caro Vinegar Co.....	1418
Central City Pickle Co.....	1546, 1547
Chandler, B. T., & Son....	1050, 1059, 1349, 1944
Chandler, Earl.....	1349
Davenport Vinegar & Pickling Works...	1795
Eloma Mfg. Co.....	1590
Erdmann's, H., Sons.....	1184
Fleischman Vinegar Works.....	1285
Gildehaus-Wulfig Co.....	1844
Gregory, D. J., Vinegar Co.....	1308
Haarmann Vinegar & Pickle Co. (Inc.)..	1627
Hansell, Frank.....	1757
Harbauer-Marleau Co.....	1193, 1287
Henning, Wm., Co.....	1905
Huffman, W. D., Co.....	1890
Illinois Vinegar Mfg. Co.....	1597, 1786
Kuehne, Otto, Preserving Co.....	1852
Lewis Packing Co.....	1241
Louisville Cider & Vinegar Works...	1225, 1683
McCusker-Hartz Co.....	1824
Marshall Vinegar Co.....	1652
Meyer, Chas. E., & Co.....	1695
Mitchell Fruit & Grocery Co. (Inc.).....	1627
Northern Pickle Co.....	1746
Oakland Vinegar & Pickle Co.....	1060, 1562
Off, Charles J., & Co.....	1524

Vinegar—Continued.	N. J. No.
Ogden, H. H.....	1410
Pacific Honey Co.....	1410
Philadelphia Vinegar Co.....	1757
Place Bros.....	1553, 1554, 1555, 1618, 1676, 1884
Place, M. H. & M. S.....	1885, 1941
Price & Lucas Cider & Vinegar Co....	1657, 1849
Prussing Bros.....	1304
Purity Vinegar Works.....	1948, 1953
Queen City Cider Vinegar Mfg. Co.....	1110
Robinson Cider Vinegar Co.....	1258
Sharp Elliott Mfg. Co.....	1007, 1363, 1769
Shelley, M. B., Mfg. Co.....	1682
Southern Cider & Vinegar Co.....	1252
Spielmann Bros. Co.....	1159, 1200, 1298, 1441, 1822, 1829, 1831, 1832, 1889, 1948, 1953
Vermont Fruit Co.....	1167
Weller, J., Co.....	1915
West Coast Grocery Co.....	1746
Western Fruit Products Co.....	1743
Wilson, W. J., & Son.....	1119, 1120, 1290
Wilson Grocery Co.....	1617
Zinke Mercantile Co.....	1050
"Wafels, Crème":	
De Boer & Dik.....	1039
Walnuts:	
Maass, William.....	1565
Wheat, fancy shorts, Winter:	
Akin-Erskine Milling Co.....	1907
Wheat, No. 2, red:	
Hall Baker Grain Co.....	1135, 1173
Walker Grain Co.....	1173
Whipped Cream Maple:	
Central Candy Co.....	1512
White clipped oats:	
Edgar-Morgan Co.....	1809
White fish, Lake Huron:	
Booth Fisheries Co.....	1696
Whiting. ( <i>See</i> Hake, Silver.)	
Wintergreen extract. ( <i>See</i> Extract, Wintergreen.)	

## BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED DRINKS.

Apple cider. ( <i>See</i> Cider.)	N. J. No.
Apricot brandy. ( <i>See</i> Brandy, Apricot.)	
Apricot cordial. ( <i>See</i> Cordial, Apricot.)	
Atlas carbonated soda:	
Wheeling Specialty Co.....	1922, 1923
Banana cordial. ( <i>See</i> Cordial, Banana.)	
Beer:	
Benwood Brewing Co.....	1272
"Bernardine":	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247
Berry Hill mineral water:	
Berry Hill Mineral Spring Co.....	1251
Blackberry brandy. ( <i>See</i> Brandy, Blackberry.)	
Blackberry cordial. ( <i>See</i> Cordial, Blackberry.)	
Blackberry juice:	
Shufeldt, Henry H., & Co.....	1667
Brandy, Apricot:	
Golden Gate Fruit Co.....	1577
Miller, Tobias.....	1577

Brandy, Apricot—Continued.	N. J. No.
Pure Food Distilling Co.....	1435
Schlesinger & Bender.....	1248
Brandy, Blackberry:	
Pure Food Distilling Co.....	1435
Brandy, Cognac:	
Mangini, G., & Sons.....	1530
Brandy, Ginger:	
Schlesinger & Bender.....	1248
Brandy, Grape:	
Basilea & Calandra.....	1592
Buchu gin. ( <i>See</i> Gin, Buchu.)	
Burgundy. ( <i>See</i> Wine, Burgundy.)	
Burgundy, Sparkling:	
Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing Co....	1665
"Cacao, Crème de":	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247
"Cassis, Crème de":	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247
Champagne. ( <i>See</i> Wine, Champagne.)	
Chateau Yquem:	
Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....	1417

## BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED DRINKS—Continued.

Cherry cordial. ( <i>See</i> Cordial, Cherry.)	N. J. No.	Cordial, Blackberry—Continued.	N. J. No.
Cherry soda-water flavor, Special wild:		Bettman-Johnson Co.	1440
Blue Seal Supply Co.	1040	Kauffman, H. F., & Co.	1598
Chicory:		Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.	1247
Muller, E. B., & Co.	1828	Nathan, Emil.	1628
Cider:		National Fruit Products Co.	1902
Arbita Spring Water Co.	1880	Rheinstrom, Minna W.	1430
Burgie Vinegar Co.	1776	Shufeldt, Henry H., & Co.	1667
National Fruit Products Co.	1569, 1952	Ullman, E. D.	1628
Tip Top Bottling Co.	1362	Cordial, Cherry:	
Clarendon natural spring mineral water:		Maury, A. C.	1877
Clarendon Mineral Spring Co.	1392	National Fruit Products Co.	1902
Murray, Robert.	1392	O'Donoghue, John.	1877
Clearo:		Shapiro, Jacob F.	1851
Clearo Manufacturing & Bottling Works.	1500	Cordial, Peach:	
Ogren, Charles F.	1500	Leary, J. A., Co.	1755
Coca, Wine:		Maury, A. C.	1877
Goshen Pharmacal Co.	1843	O'Donoghue, John.	1877
Coca Cola:		Cordial, Wild cherry:	
Coca Cola Co.	1455	Universal Herbs Extract Co.	1921
Cocoa:		Cream of Hops:	
Ambrosia Chocolate Co.	1839	Temperance Beverage Co.	1420, 1841
Blommer, William C.	1839	"Crème de Cacao":	
Dodd, George W.	1839	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.	1247
Fahnestock, W. G.	1839	"Crème de Cassis":	
Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	1588	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.	1247
Schoenleber, Otto J.	1839	Crème de Menthe:	
Stollwerck Bros. (Inc.)	1588	Basilea & Calandra	1730
Waco Drug Co.	1588	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.	1511
Coffee:		Curacao:	
Bour Co.	1680	Bettman-Johnson Co.	1672
Bour, J. M., Co.	1286, 1680	Curacao, Orange:	
Bright, John B., & Son.	1798	Basilea & Calandra	1521
Brokaw Merchandise Co.	1014	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.	1247, 1511
Brownell & Field Co.	1853	Damiana:	
Clark, Coggin & Johnson Co.	1898	Liebenthal Bros. & Co.	1505
Climax Coffee & Baking Powder Co.		Della Stella:	
	1017 (suppl. to 55)	Lucca Importing Co.	1703, 1704
Dannemiller Coffee Co.	1689	Digesto malt extract:	
Force, W. H., & Co.	1317	Hamm, Theo., Brewing Co.	1908
International Coffee Co.	1190, 1191, 1233	Essence, Coffee. ( <i>See</i> Coffee essence.)	
Israel, Leon, & Bros.	1084	Extract, Malt. ( <i>See</i> Malt extract.)	
Kenny, C. D., Co.	1279	Getreide Kummel:	
McLaughlin, W. F., & Co.	1112	Bettman-Johnson Co.	1672
Mitchell Bros.	1317	Gin, Buchu:	
Nichols, Austin, & Co.	1833	Lobe, Phillip, & Son.	1480
Potter, Sloan & O'Donoghue Co.	1647	Gin, Cucurbita:	
Smith Bros. Co. (Ltd.)	1295	Bettman-Johnson Co.	1672
Thomson & Taylor Spice Co.	1823	Gin, Mobile Buck:	
Wilde's, Samuel, Sons Co.	1125	Blumenthal & Bickert (Inc.)	1089
Coffee, Kneipp Malt:		Gin, Piccadilly Dry:	
Kneipp Malt Food Co.	1727	Sutton, Carden & Co. (Ltd.)	1347
Coffee essence:		Gin, Turkey:	
Zverina, A.	1189	Straus, Gunst & Co.	1255
Cognac brandy. ( <i>See</i> Brandy, Cognac.)		Ginger ale:	
Cordial, Apricot:		Beaufont Lithia Water Co.	1026
Continental Distributing Co.	1767	Ginger brandy. ( <i>See</i> Brandy, Ginger.)	
Golden Gate Fruit Co.	1577	Grape brandy. ( <i>See</i> Brandy, Grape.)	
Miller, Tobias.	1577	Grape juice:	
National Fruit Products Co.	1902	Bass Islands Vineyards Co.	1348
Waltz Co.	1684	Duroy & Haines Co.	1283
Cordial, Banana:		Flickinger, S. M., Co.	1045
Tyson, William J.	1523	Granger, W. H., & Co.	1045
Cordial, Blackberry:		Grape Products Co. (Inc.)	1045
American Supply Co.	1628	Mohr Wine Co.	1895
Arrow Distilleries	1205	Plimpton, Cowan & Co.	1045



## BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED DRINKS—Continued.

Hop cream:	N. J. No.	Tate Spring natural mineral water:	N. J. No.
Ogren, Charles F.....	1497	Tate Spring Co.....	1140
Hop tonic:		Tomlinson, Oscar R.....	1140
Temperance Beverage Co.....	1420	Tea:	
Hops, Cream of:		Arbuckle Bros.....	1916
Temperance Beverage Co.....	1420, 1841	Orr, Jackson & Co.....	1916
Imperial spring water:		Temperance tonic:	
Morgan, Alfred Y.....	1692	Jung Brewing Co.....	1911
Morgan, John.....	1692	Temperine:	
Jamaica Rum, Palmetto:		Laevison, A. M., & Co.....	1599
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1511	Tonic, Temperance:	
Kneipp malt coffee:		Jung Brewing Co.....	1911
Kneipp Malt Food Co.....	1727	Turkey gin. (See Gin, Turkey.)	
Kummel, Getreide:		Vermouth:	
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1672	Graffini, J., & Co.....	1792
Laubenheimer:		Hirsch, S., Distilling Co.....	1354
Stern, Moses R.....	1701	Minnet Cordial Co.....	1354
Liquors. (See Wine.)		Vinegar, Raspberry. (See Raspberry vine-	
Malt extract:		gar.)	
Hamm, Theodore, Brewing Co.....	1397	Water, Berry Hill mineral:	
Malt extract, Digesto:		Berry Hill Mineral Spring Co.....	1251
Hamm, Theo., Brewing Co.....	1908	Water, Clarendon natural mineral spring:	
Malt tonic, Wurtzburger:		Clarendon Mineral Spring Co.....	1392
Wurtzburger Malt Extract Co.....	1945	Murray, Robert.....	1392
Maraschino:		Water, Imperial spring:	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1511	Morgan, Alfred Y.....	1692
Mineral water:		Morgan, John.....	1692
Pike County Mineral Springs Co.....	1950	Water, Mineral:	
Mobile Buck Gin:		Pike County Mineral Springs Co.....	1950
Blumenthal & Bickert (Inc.).....	1089	Water, Royal lithia:	
Niersteiner:		Anderson, William H.....	1032
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1452	Water, Star Well:	
Orange curaçao. (See Curaçao, Orange.)		Richards, T. S. and Frank.....	1845
Palmetto, Jamaica Rum. (See Rum, Pal-		Star Well Co.....	1845
metto Jamaica.)		Water, Tate Spring natural mineral:	
Phosphates, Eclipse:		Tate Spring Co.....	1140
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1672	Tomlinson, Oscar R.....	1140
Piccadilly dry gin:		Water, Veronica Medicinal Spring:	
Sutton, Carden & Co. (Ltd.).....	1347	Kimball, F. H., Water Co.....	1802
Raspberry vinegar:		Water, Whittle's epsom-lithia:	
Crown Cordial & Extract Co.....	1871	Whittle Springs Co.....	1139
Royal lithia water:		Whisky:	
Anderson, William H.....	1032	Arey, D. L., Distilling Co.....	1937
Rum, Palmetto Jamaica:		McCormack, J. A.....	1111
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1511	Whittle's epsom-lithia water:	
Sarsaparilla:		Whittle Springs Co.....	1139
Beaufont Lithia Water Co.....	1466	Wine:	
Sauterne, Sparkling:		Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1483
Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing Co.....	1665	California Wine Association.....	1887
Scuppernong wine. (See Wine, Scupper-		Dorn, John G.....	1016 (suppl. to 83)
nong.)		Girard, Frank.....	1754
Sirup, Tamarind:		Girardi, Carlo.....	1754
Bernogozzi, W. P.....	1082	Girardi, Carmine.....	1754
De Bernardi, D., & Co.....	1924	Girardi, Charles.....	1754
Finora & Co.....	1924	Kline Bros.....	1887
Stern, Moses R.....	1701	Lucea Produce Wine Co.....	1754
Soda, carbonated, Atlas:		Milanesi, Alberto.....	1754
Wheeling Specialty Co.....	1922, 1923	Schmidt, A., Jr., & Bros. Wine Co.....	1016
Soda-water flavor, Cherry:			(suppl. to 83)
Blue Seal Supply Co.....	1040	Sweet Valley Wine Co.....	1016 (suppl. to 83)
Soda-water sirup cola:		Wine, Burgundy:	
Hutchinson, W. H., & Son.....	1031	Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing Co.....	1665
Special wild-cherry soda-water flavor:		Gauthier, Victor, & Sons (Inc.).....	1726
Blue Seal Supply Co.....	1040	Wine, Champagne:	
Tamarind sirup. (See Sirup, Tamarind.)		Bardenheier, John, Wine & Liquor Co..	1144



## BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED DRINKS—Continued.

Wine, Champagne—Continued.	N. J. No.	Wine, Laubenheimer:	N. J. No.
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1653	Stern, Moses R.....	1701
Diamond Wine Co. (Inc.).....	1144	Wine, Niersteiner:	
Finke's, A., Widow.....	1020	Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1452
Groezinger, Emile A.....	1020	Wine, Sauterne:	
Hommel, M., Wine Co.....	1931	Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing Co....	1665
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247	Wine, Scuppernong:	
Ripin & Co.....	1149	Sweet Valley Wine Co.....	1649, 1913
Schraubstadter, Ernest.....	1020	Wine caca:	
Wilson Fruit Juice Co.....	1226	Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843
Wine, Chateau Yquem:		Wurtzburger malt tonic:	
Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....	1417	Wurtzburger Malt Extract Co.....	1945

## DRUGS.

Acetanilid tablets:	N. J. No.	Caffein citrate tablets:	N. J. No.
Columbus Pharmacal Co.....	1848	Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843
Acetphenetidin:		Caldwell's, Dr., antipain tablets:	
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Horter, "John" W.....	1545
Aloin, belladonna, and nux vomica tablets:		Caldwell's, Dr., rheumatism cure:	
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Horter, "John" W.....	1544
Aloin, iron, and strychnin:		Calomel tablets:	
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843
Antikamnia tablets:		Calomel and soda tablets:	
Antikamnia Chemical Co.....	1056	Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843
Antimalarico, Ferro-China:		Camphor:	
Saunig, A., & Co.....	1222	Middleton, L. D.....	1428
Antipain tablets, Dr. Caldwell's:		Cancer, Dr. Johnson's mild combination	
Horter, "John" W.....	1545	treatment for:	
Asthma, Dr. Tucker's specific for:		Johnson, O. A.....	1058 (suppl. to 266)
Tucker, Nathan.....	1077	Castor oil:	
Asthma cure, Stello's:		Adams, Charles H., Co. (Ltd.).....	1606
Muller, William H.....	1179	Catarrh cure, Hall's:	
Baby's Friend, Kopp's:		Cheney, F. J.....	1182
Kopp, Mrs. J. A.....	1068	Cheney Medicine Co.....	1182
Balsam, Denton's healing:		Cerrodanie capsules:	
Hall & Ruckel.....	1464, 1465	Cerrodanie Co.....	1025
Belladonna, nux vomica, and aloin tablets:		Jameson, Samuel H.....	1026
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Cherry balsam, Dr. Kennedy's:	
Beauty cream, Kintho:		Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234
Kintho Mfg. Co.....	1379	Chewing gum. (See Gum, Chewing.)	
Beef, iron, and wine:		Cholera mixture, Sun:	
Kent Drug Co.....	1474	Merchants' Drug Corporation.....	1063
Berry's freckle ointment:		Coca calisaya:	
Berry, Dr. C. H., Co.....	1376	Shepard Pharmacal Co.....	1219
(Bitters) Antimalarico, Ferro-China:		Coca leaves:	
Saunig, A., & Co.....	1222	Hillier's, R., Sons Co.....	1674
(Bitters) Fernet-Branca:		Cocktail, Gold medal coffee:	
Annunziato, N.....	1909	Mihalovitch Co.....	1282
Gandolfi, L., & Co.....	1909	Cod-liver oil cream, Morse's:	
Insley, John N.....	1909	Morse, Hazen.....	1221
Maiolatesi, D., & Co.....	1284	Coderre's infants' sirups:	
Bitters (Fernet Milano):		Mortimer, George, & Co.....	1277
Italian Importing Co.....	1152	Coffee cocktail, Gold medal:	
(Bitters) Ferro-China bisleri:		Mihalovitch Co.....	1282
Annunziato, N.....	1909	Colocynth, Powdered:	
Ceribelil, G., & Co.....	1909	Woodward, Allaire, & Co.....	1012
Insley, John N.....	1909	Consumption, Cure for, Prof. Hoff's:	
Bitters, Ferro-China Bisleri-Bisleri's:		Bendiner & Schlesinger.....	1551
Maiolatesi, D., & Co.....	1284	Schlesinger, Maurice C.....	1551
Blaud's tablets, ferruginous and nux vomica:		Cough drops, Williams' Russian:	
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Williams, J. D., & Bro. Co.....	1197
Boro Pepsin, Laxative:		Cream, Morse's (cod-liver oil):	
Senoret Chemical Co.....	1232	Morse, Hazen.....	1221
Brain Restorative, Dr. Peeble's:		Croup remedy, Hoxsie's:	
Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.).	1079	Kells Co.....	1218

## DRUGS—Continued.

Cuticura ointment:	N. J. No.	Fluid extract golden seal:	N. J. No.
Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation.....	1691	Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843
Cuticura soap:		Freckle ointment, Berry's:	
Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation.....	1691	Berry, Dr. C. H., Co.....	1376
Damiana, Mexican:		German headache powder:	
Eldorado Wine Co.....	1866	Tallman, Warren D.....	1350
Minster, Samuel D.....	1866	Gessler's magic headache wafers:	
Damiana compound tablets:		Gessler, Max.....	1051
Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843	Gold medal coffee cocktail:	
Damiana elixir:		Mihalovitch Co.....	1282
Mihalovitch Co.....	1882	Golden seal, Fluid extract:	
Damiana extract with saw palmetto:		Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843
Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co.....	1560	Gum, Chewing:	
Damiana tonic:		American Chicle Co.....	1939
Eldorado Wine Co.....	1866	Sterling Remedy Co.....	1078
Leary, J. A., Co.....	1866	Gum tragacanth:	
Minster, Samuel D.....	1866	Hopkins, J. L., & Co.....	1881
Denton's healing balsam:		Hair balsam:	
Hall & Ruckel.....	1464, 1465	Wells, E. S.....	1228
Detchon's, Dr., relief for rheumatism:		(Hair dye) Walnut oil:	
Detchon, I. A.....	1091	Mayor, Henry A.....	1677
Detchon's, Dr., relief for rheumatism tablets:		Mayor Walnut Oil Co.....	1677
Detchon, I. A.....	1091	Hair tonic, Fagret's:	
Dixie fever and pain powder:		Brun, B. Lucien.....	1673
Morris-Morton Drug Co.....	1178	Fagret, L., Co.....	1673
Drug-habit cure:		Hall's catarrh cure:	
Maplewood Sanatorium.....	1891	Cheney, F. J.....	1182
St. James Society.....	1291	Cheney Medicine Co.....	1182
Stephens, Dr. J. L., Co.....	1891	Headache powder, German:	
Epilepsy cure:		Tallman, Warren D.....	1350
Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.)..	1079	Headache powders, Peck's:	
Epilepsy remedy, Dr. Lindley's:		Peck-Johnson Co.....	1157
Hollowell, A. K.....	1093	Headache wafers, Gessler's magic:	
New Vienna Medicine Co.....	1093	Gessler, Max.....	1051
Epilepsy treatment, Dr. Towns's:		Henbane leaves, Granulated:	
Towns's, Dr., Medical Co.....	1170	Hillier's, R., Sons Co.....	1674
Extract of smoke:		Herculine tonic, Dr. Kennedy's:	
Krauser, E., & Bro.....	1842	Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234
Extract, Fluid, golden seal:		Hoff's, Prof., Cure for consumption:	
Goshen Pharmacal Co.....	1843	Bendiner & Schlesinger.....	1551
Fagret's hair tonic:		Schlesinger, Maurice C.....	1551
Brun, B. Lucien.....	1673	Hoxsie's croup remedy:	
Fagret, L., Co.....	1673	Kells Co.....	1218
Fernet-Branca bitters:		Hydrogen peroxid:	
Annunziato, N.....	1909	Langley & Michaels Co.....	1390
Candolfi, L., & Co.....	1909	Meyer Bros Drug Co.....	1539
Insley, John N.....	1909	Infants' sirups, Coderre's:	
Maiolatesi, D., & Co.....	1284	Mortimer, George, & Co.....	1277
(Fernet Milano) bitters:		Iron, and wine, Beef:	
Italian Importing Co.....	1152	Kent Drug Co.....	1474
Ferro-China Antimalarico:		Iron, aloin, and strychnin:	
Saunig, A., & Co.....	1222	McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810
Ferro-China bisleri:		Johnson's, Dr., mild combination treatment	
Annunziato, N.....	1909	for cancer:	
Ceribelli, G., & Co.....	1909	Johnson, O. A.....	1058 (suppl. to 266)
Insley, John N.....	1909	Kamala, Ground:	
Ferro-China Bisleri-Bisleri's bitters:		Woodward, Allaire & Co.....	1011
Maiolatesi, D., & Co.....	1284	Kennedy's, Dr., cherry balsam:	
Ferruginous, Blaud's (tablets), and nux vom-		Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234
ica:		Kennedy's, Dr., Herculine tonic:	
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234
Fever and pain powder, Dixie:		Kennedy's, Dr., Worm sirup:	
Morris-Morton Drug Co.....	1178	Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234
Flatulence tablets:		Kintho beauty cream:	
McCoy-Howe Co.....	1810	Kintho Mfg. Co.....	1379

## DRUGS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Kline's, Dr., great nerve restorer:		Pink root:	
Kline, Dr. R. H., Co. ....	1070	Rosenbaum, Isaac, & Sons .....	1339
Kopp's Baby's Friend:		Piso's cure:	
Kopp, Mrs. J. A. ....	1068	Piso Co. ....	1912
La Sanadora:		Radio-sulpho:	
Romero, Benigo .....	1076	Schuch, Philip, jr. ....	1049
Laudanum:		Radio-sulpho brew:	
Merchants' Drug Corporation .....	1063	Schuch, Philip, jr. ....	1049
Laxative Boro Pepsin:		Rheumatic cure:	
Senoret Chemical Co. ....	1232	Fitch Remedy Co. ....	1024
Lindley's, Dr., epilepsy remedy:		Rheumatism, Dr. Detchon's relief for:	
Hollowell, A. K. ....	1093	Detchon, I. A. ....	1091
New Vienna Medicine Co. ....	1093	Rheumatism cure, Dr. Caldwell's:	
Make-man tablets:		Horter, "John" W. ....	1544
Klingel, Henry .....	1706	Rheumatism tablets, Dr. Detchon's relief for:	
Mexican Damiana. ( <i>See</i> Damiana, Mexican.)		Detchon, I. A. ....	1091
Moffett's, Dr., Teethina:		Salol tablets:	
Flourney, T. N. ....	1019	McCoy-Howe Co. ....	1810
Moffett, C. J., Medicine Co. ....	1019	Saw palmetto, Extract of damiana with:	
Morphin cure:		Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co. ....	1560
Lexington Drug & Chemical Co. ....	1495	Seneka root, Granulated:	
Morse's cream:		Hillier's, R., Sons Co. ....	1674
Morse, Hazen .....	1221	Senna, Alexandria:	
Nerv- tonic, Dr. Peeble's:		Hopkins, J. L., & Co. ....	1881
Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.).	1079	Senna, Alex., Powdered:	
Nerve restorer, Dr. Kline's great:		Huber & Fuhrman Drug Mills. ....	1009, 1010
Kline, Dr. R. H., Co. ....	1070	Senna leaves, Alexandria:	
Niter, Sweet spirits of:		Hillier's, R., Sons Co. ....	1674
Merchants' Drug Corporation .....	1063	Senna leaves, Tinnevely:	
Nitroglycerin:		Hillier's, R., Sons Co. ....	1674
Swan-Myers Co. ....	1796	Smoke, Extract of:	
Nitroglycerin tablets:		Krauser, E., & Bro. ....	1842
Goshen Pharmacal Co. ....	1843	Soap, Cuticura:	
McCoy-Howe Co. ....	1810	Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation ....	1691
Nitroglycerin triturates:		Soda, Calomel and, tablets:	
Lafayette Pharmacal Co. ....	1799	Goshen Pharmacal Co. ....	1843
Nux vomica, aloin, and belladonna tablets:		Sodium salicylate tablets:	
McCoy-Howe Co. ....	1810	Goshen Pharmacal Co. ....	1843
Nux vomica extract tablets:		Soothing sirup, Wood's:	
McCoy-Howe Co. ....	1810	Wood, William J. ....	1322
Nux vomica, Tablets, ferruginous and, Bland's:		Stello's asthma cure:	
McCoy-Howe Co. ....	1810	Muller, William H. ....	1179
Oil, Walnut:		Stramonium leaves:	
Mayor, Henry A. ....	1677	Hillier's, R., Sons Co. ....	1674
Mayor Walnut Oil Co. ....	1677	Huber & Fuhrman Drug Mills. ....	1816
Oil. ( <i>See also</i> Castor oil.)		Strychnin, aloin, and iron:	
Ointment, Cuticura:		McCoy-Howe Co. ....	1810
Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation ....	1691	Strychnin nitrate tablets:	
Oxidine:		Goshen Pharmacal Co. ....	1843
Patton-Worsham Drug Co. ....	1035	McCoy-Howe Co. ....	1810
Pain powder, Dixie fever and:		Sun cholera mixture:	
Morris-Morton Drug Co. ....	1178	Merchants' Drug Corporation .....	1063
Peck's headache powders:		Sweet spirits of niter:	
Peck-Johnson Co. ....	1157	Merchants' Drug Corporation .....	1063
Peeble's, Dr., Brain Restorative:		Sweet's honey vermifuge:	
Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.).	1079	Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co. ....	1113
Peeble's, Dr., Nerv-Tonic:		Teethina, Dr. Moffett's:	
Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.).	1079	Flourney, T. N. ....	1019
Pepsin, Laxative Boro:		Moffett, C. J., Medicine Co. ....	1019
Senoret Chemical Co. ....	1232	Towns', Dr., epilepsy treatment:	
Peroxid cream, A. D. S.:		Towns', Dr., Medical Co. ....	1170
American Druggists Syndicate. ....	1194	Tragacanth, Gum:	
Peroxid of hydrogen. ( <i>See</i> Hydrogen per- oxid.)		Hopkins, J. L., & Co. ....	1881

## DRUGS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Tucker's, Dr., specific for asthma:		Walnut oil:	
Tucker, Nathan.....	1077	Mayor, Henry A.....	1677
Turpentine:		Mayor Walnut Oil Co.....	1677
American Coffee Co.....	1443	Williams' Russian cough drops:	
Bang, Charles.....	1373	Williams, J. D., & Bro. Co.....	1197
Barclay Naval Stores Co.....	1373	Wine, Beef, iron, and:	
Carolina Pine Products Co.....	1608	Kent Drug Co.....	1474
Gilman, Z. D.....	1022	Witch-hazel:	
Pennsylvania Alcohol & Chemical Co....	1124	Cotton, C. L., Perfume & Extract Co....	1784
Vermifuge, Sweet's honey:		Styron, Beggs & Co.....	1850
Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co.....	1113	Tunkhannock Distilling Co.....	1850
Veronica medicinal spring water:		Wood's soothing sirup:	
Kimball, F. H., Water Co.....	1802	Wood, William J.....	1322
"Vino Vito:"		Worm sirup, Dr. Kennedy's:	
American Cordial & Distilling Co.....	1215	Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.....	1234



Stamps









